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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, March 1, 2021, at 3 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2021

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 26, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

To You, who is able to do more than we can ask or imagine, we come asking You to do the unimaginable in the face of the devastation that the COVID pandemic has wrought on our country.

Holy God, enable us to wield carefully the power You have entrusted to us. As we work to provide relief to the unemployed and to aid small businesses struggling to survive, help us to be singular in our purpose, not distracted by special interests. May we be wise in how we use this opportunity to make a difference in the lives of Americans and responsible to the scarce and precious resources entrusted to us.

On this day of Purim in the Jewish tradition, maybe it will take a miracle for us to come to consensus. But at

such a time as this, may we risk our partisan postures to stand together to address the needs and welfare of our compatriots.

It is in the strength of Your name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(A) of House Resolution 8, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. KUSTER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NEED OUR HELP

(Mr. TAKANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker: (English translation of the statement made in Spanish by Mr. TAKANO is as follows:)

The American people need our help. That's why Democrats have been fighting for more economic relief. President Biden's stimulus package will help the people who need it the most and it will make investments to improve vaccine distribution, to open our schools, and to support small businesses.

Thousands of families in my district are worried because they don't know how they will pay their rent and the Latino community has been the most affected by this virus.

We have to help everyone during these difficult times and ensure that the communities that have been most affected have access to the vaccine.

Congress must approve this legislative package immediately. There is not time to waste.

El pueblo americano necesita ayuda. Es por eso que los Demócratas estamos luchando por mas ayuda económica. El paquete de estímulo económico del presidente Biden ayudará a las personas que mas lo necesitan y hará inversiones para mejorar la distribución de las vacunas, para abrir nuestras escuelas, y para apoyar a los pequeños negocios.

Miles de familias en mi distrito tienen angustia porque no saben como van a pagar su renta. Y la comunidad latina ha sido la más afectada por este virus.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Tenemos que ayudar a todos durante estos tiempos difíciles y asegurarnos que las comunidades más afectadas tengan acceso a la vacuna.

El Congreso debe aprobar este paquete legislativo inmediatamente. No hay tiempo que perder.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California will provide a translation of his remarks to the Clerk.

COVID RELIEF

(Mr. HERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, last year, every single COVID relief package passed with bipartisan support and bipartisan input. This is not happening today because the majority has chosen to abandon their calls for unity without even making an effort. Sadly, it is the American people who will bear the burden of this decision.

Components of this package were shoved through committees on strictly partisan lines. One of my amendments asking that we prohibit taxpayer dollars from going to people illegally in our country passed the Senate with broad bipartisan support, but was rejected without a single Democratic vote in our committee.

I know from experience that a hard-earned paycheck is infinitely more valuable than anything from the unemployment office. We need to put Americans back to work, make America tired again. That means we cannot incentivize workers to stay out of the workforce.

Let's not waste any more taxpayer dollars than we have to.

Getting our students back in the classrooms should be a top priority for everyone here. Not only does this bill not help return students to the classroom, most of the education funds are not even allocated until 2022.

There is a lot we can do together, but I fear a one-sided process will leave millions of Americans unaccounted for in this relief package.

COVID RELIEF

(Mrs. MCBATH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the American Rescue Plan Act. This week, we hit another tragic milestone, and our Nation has now lost over half a million people to this virus. It is difficult to comprehend the sheer magnitude of those we have lost, but we cannot become numb to the sorrow so many now feel. Each person leaves behind their story of life, love, and humanity. Each human being leaves behind a family grieving the loss of a parent, a sibling, or a spouse.

This is why we must pass the American Rescue Plan, a bill that acceler-

ated our ability to deliver lifesaving vaccines and put an end to this pandemic, a bill that invests in our schools allowing our children and teachers to safely return to in-person learning, and a bill that provides vital economic relief to American families who need our support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to vote "yes."

COVID RELIEF

(Mr. ALLEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. I am disappointed to say that my Democrat colleagues refuse to negotiate on legislation to provide targeted, temporary COVID-19 relief to the American people.

Let's be clear. Only 9 percent of this \$1.9 trillion package being advanced goes toward pandemic-related expenses, and it is riddled with partisan priorities unrelated to the pandemic, including a \$15 minimum wage requirement that will destroy 1.4 million starting jobs; \$350 billion in blue State bailouts while leaving behind States like Georgia; funding for a Silicon Valley underground tunnel; and much more.

Throughout this whole process, my Democrat colleagues have rejected prioritizing reopening our schools, despite the CDC stating that schools can safely reopen with proper precautions. Some of our students haven't seen the inside of a classroom in a year. But partisan priorities are apparently more important.

Let's not forget that nearly \$1 trillion remains unspent from previous relief packages. So let's stop calling it COVID relief when this package is clearly just a payout to Progressive priorities.

It is time to end this nonsense because the American people are no longer fooled.

COVID RELIEF

(Ms. KUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in strong support of the American Rescue Plan Act, bold and desperately needed legislation to crush the COVID-19 pandemic and bolster our economic recovery.

As our Nation mourns over 500,000 Americans who have lost their lives due to this terrible virus, we must act decisively and with great purpose to support our families and communities that are struggling. The American Rescue Plan delivers on this need, providing \$1,400 relief checks to Americans who are hurting financially.

For the nearly 16 million Americans who have lost their jobs during the pandemic, this bill extends critical unemployment benefits so they can get back on their feet.

For our children and families who have been practicing distance learning, this bill provides over \$125 billion to safely reopen our schools and protect our teachers and students.

For businesses who have been hit hard, this bill includes increased funding for economic injury disaster loans.

For the one in seven Americans who are struggling with food insecurity, this bill increases monthly SNAP benefits so they do not go hungry. And for the good of the country, this bill ramps up funding for the manufacture and distribution of the vaccine.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

PARTISAN PRIORITIES

(Mr. KELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, since the start of the pandemic, the Federal Government has taken historic steps to provide nearly \$4 trillion in financial and public health assistance to the American people with one goal in mind: defeating the virus and getting our country back to normal.

Unfortunately, President Biden and Washington Democrats' latest \$1.9 trillion stimulus package focuses more on fulfilling partisan priorities than combating COVID-19. Only 9 percent of their legislation goes to public health spending, while the other 91 percent can be tied to political items unrelated to the pandemic.

How can any Member of Congress who calls this legislation COVID relief look their constituents in the eye and justify billions in wasteful spending to foreign governments, bailouts, and liberal pet projects?

Rather than borrowing trillions of dollars to spend on liberal wish list items while more than \$1 trillion in previously allocated COVID relief dollars remain unspent, Congress should work on a bill that provides temporary and targeted relief tied to COVID-19.

Mr. Speaker, the latest stimulus package fails on each account, and for that reason, we should all be voting "no" on this measure.

COVID RELIEF

(Mr. CROW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the American Rescue Plan. We cannot grow numb to the pain and devastation the COVID pandemic brought this past year.

Mr. Speaker, 500,000 Americans are dead. Millions have lost their jobs and can't find meaningful employment. Children, including my own, have had to adapt to online learning. Millions of small businesses are struggling to keep the lights on.

Folks in Colorado want to get this done. In fact, over 70 percent of Americans want to get this done, and there

are very few things more bipartisan than that. They want it fixed, and they want it fixed now.

This bill is the first step to building back better. It will support vaccine distribution and research and provide relief to small businesses, schools, and Coloradans who are out of work. So let's get this done.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the American Rescue Plan.

NATIONAL FFA WEEK

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise before you today in honor of National FFA Week.

As an eighth-generation farmer and former member of the Future Farmers of America myself, I have seen firsthand the positive difference that FFA makes in the lives of students by developing their potential for premier leadership, personal growth, and career success throughout agricultural education.

FFA members know that American agriculture truly is one of the best traditions of our national life and that service to one's community is a pillar of good leadership and citizenship.

I am confident that the future of our Nation's agriculture is in good hands because it is being shaped by members of the National FFA Organization.

I wish a happy FFA Week to the 28,000 members in my home State of Tennessee and to the 760,000 members across the country.

COVID RELIEF

(Mr. HORSFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the expanded Child Tax Credit and Federal unemployment assistance included in the American Rescue Plan.

In my State of Nevada and across the country, hardworking families are suffering. The United States has lost more than 10 million jobs since the beginning of this pandemic, with a particularly devastating effect on women and people of color. Americans need help, and they are counting on the Members of this body to deliver.

Interestingly, my colleagues on the other side say this bill does not have bipartisan support.

Whom are they listening to?

Seventy-six percent of Americans support this bill, including 60 percent of Republicans. So I would urge my colleagues on the other side to actually listen to their constituents and to deliver on their behalf.

In just a 2-week period, more than 8 million American children go hungry because their families can't afford enough to eat. That should not happen

in the wealthiest country on Earth. By passing an expanded Child Tax Credit, we can bring millions of children above the poverty line and put money in their parents' pockets.

By passing my legislation to increase and expand Federal unemployment insurance, we will provide critical relief to those who have lost their jobs in this pandemic.

So while we are working to recover and rebuild, we must invest in the American people. Stop the lies and listen to your constituents.

□ 0915

PPP FLEXIBILITY FOR FARMERS AND RANCHERS

(Mr. HAGEDORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HAGEDORN. Mr. Speaker, the CARES Act allowed farmers and ranchers to apply for the Paycheck Protection Program by utilizing only net income in their loan calculations. This has prevented many agricultural partnerships from receiving the maximum loan amount possible.

My bipartisan bill that I have introduced today, the PPP Flexibility for Farmers and Ranchers Act, allows the use of gross income to calculate the loan and includes a retroactive provision to enable farm partnerships that initially used net income to recalculate unforgiven PPP loans.

Ag producers throughout the Nation have suffered greatly from historic drops in demand during the pandemic. As we push to reopen our economy, we must ensure that our farmers and ranchers have access to the resources needed to maintain operations through the end of the pandemic.

I am grateful to my colleagues and an array of national agricultural groups who join me in this commonsense effort to boost our farmers, ranchers, and agricultural economy.

I encourage Members to cosponsor my bill.

COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 803) to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117-6 not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 147, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and

controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Natural Resources or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting further amendments printed in part B of House Report 117-6, not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, Pursuant to House Resolution 147, I offer amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 28, printed in part B of House Report 117-6, offered by Mr. NEGUSE of Colorado:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. BARRAGAN OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE IX—OUTDOORS FOR ALL ACT

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Outdoors for All Act".

SEC. 902. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "eligible entity" means—

(i) a State;

(ii) a political subdivision of a State, including—

(I) a city; and

(II) a county;

(iii) a special purpose district, including park districts; and

(iv) an Indian tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)).

(B) POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND INDIAN TRIBES.—A political subdivision of a State or an Indian tribe shall be considered an eligible entity only if the political subdivision or Indian tribe represents or otherwise serves a qualifying urban area.

(2) OUTDOOR RECREATION LEGACY PARTNERSHIP GRANT PROGRAM.—The term "Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Grant Program" means the program established under section 903(a).

(3) QUALIFYING URBAN AREA.—The term "qualifying urban area" means an area identified by the Census Bureau as an "urban area" in the most recent census.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 903. GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an outdoor recreation legacy partnership grant program under which the Secretary may award grants to eligible entities for projects—

(1) to acquire land and water for parks and other outdoor recreation purposes; and

(2) to develop new or renovate existing outdoor recreation facilities.

(b) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving a grant under subsection (a), an eligible entity shall provide matching funds in the form of cash or an in-kind contribution in an amount equal to not less than 100 percent of the amounts made available under the grant.

(2) SOURCES.—The matching amounts referred to in paragraph (1) may include amounts made available from State, local, nongovernmental, or private sources.

SEC. 904. ELIGIBLE USES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A grant recipient may use a grant awarded under this title—

(1) to acquire land or water that provides outdoor recreation opportunities to the public; and

(2) to develop or renovate outdoor recreational facilities that provide outdoor recreation opportunities to the public, with priority given to projects that—

(A) create or significantly enhance access to park and recreational opportunities in an urban neighborhood or community;

(B) engage and empower underserved communities and youth;

(C) provide opportunities for youth employment or job training;

(D) establish or expand public-private partnerships, with a focus on leveraging resources; and

(E) take advantage of coordination among various levels of government.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON USE.—A grant recipient may not use grant funds for—

(1) grant administration costs;

(2) incidental costs related to land acquisition, including appraisal and titling;

(3) operation and maintenance activities;

(4) facilities that support semiprofessional or professional athletics;

(5) indoor facilities such as recreation centers or facilities that support primarily non-outdoor purposes; or

(6) acquisition of land or interests in land that restrict access to specific persons.

SEC. 905. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REQUIREMENTS.

In carrying out the Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Grant Program, the Secretary shall—

(1) conduct an initial screening and technical review of applications received; and

(2) evaluate and score all qualifying applications.

SEC. 906. REPORTING.

(a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after the last day of each report period, each State lead agency that receives a grant under this title shall annually submit to the Secretary performance and financial reports that—

(1) summarize project activities conducted during the report period; and

(2) provide the status of the project.

(b) FINAL REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the earlier of the date of expiration of a project period or the completion of a project, each State lead agency that receives a grant under this title shall submit to the Secretary a final report containing such information as the Secretary may require.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

At the end of the bill, insert the following:

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS**SEC. 901. PROMOTING HEALTH AND WELLNESS FOR VETERANS AND SERVICEMEMBERS.**

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are encouraged to ensure servicemember and veteran access to public lands designated by this Act for the purposes of outdoor recreation and to participate in outdoor-related volunteer and wellness programs.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO OF OREGON

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE IX—SOUTHWESTERN OREGON WATERSHED AND SALMON PROTECTION**SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Southwestern Oregon Watershed and Salmon Protection Act of 2021”.

SEC. 902. WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND, CURRY COUNTY AND JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE FEDERAL LAND.—The term “eligible Federal land” means—

(A) any federally owned land or interest in land depicted on the Maps as within the Hunter Creek and Pistol River Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal or the Rough and Ready and Baldface Creeks Mineral Withdrawal Proposal; or

(B) any land or interest in land located within such withdrawal proposals that is acquired by the Federal Government after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) MAPS.—The term “Maps” means—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Hunter Creek and Pistol River Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal” and dated January 12, 2015; and

(B) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Rough and Ready and Baldface Creeks Mineral Withdrawal Proposal” and dated January 12, 2015.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the eligible Federal land is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Maps shall be made available to the public at each appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) EXISTING USES NOT AFFECTED.—Except with respect to the withdrawal under subsection (b), nothing in this section restricts recreational uses, hunting, fishing, forest management activities, or other authorized uses allowed on the date of enactment of this Act on the eligible Federal land in accordance with applicable law.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE IX—ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ADDITIONS**SEC. 901. ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ADDITIONS.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Rosie the Riveter National Historic Site Expansion Act”.

(b) ADDITIONS.—The Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park Establishment Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 410ggg et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) In section 2(b), by adding at the end the following: “Not later than 180 days after areas are added to the park administratively or by Federal law, the Secretary shall update the map to include the added areas.”

(2) By adding at the end of section 2, the following:

“(c) ADDITIONAL AREAS INCLUDED.—In addition to areas included under subsection (b), the park shall include the following:

“(1) The Nystrom Elementary School—The Maritime Building, as listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

“(2) Such other areas as the Secretary deems appropriate.”

(3) By amending section 3(e)(2) to read as follows:

“(2) OTHER PROPERTY.—Within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary may acquire lands, improvements, waters, or interests therein, by donation, purchase, exchange or transfer. Any lands, or interests therein, owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only by donation. When any tract of land is only partly within such boundaries, the Secretary may acquire all or any portion of the land outside of such boundaries in order to minimize the payment of severance costs. Land so acquired outside of the boundaries may be exchanged by the Secretary for non-Federal lands within the boundaries.”

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS**SEC. 901. SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.**

Section 6001(a)(4)(A) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116-9) is amended by adding at the end the following: “In addition, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area shall include the area depicted as ‘Rio Vista/Expansion Area’ on the map entitled ‘Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary Expansion’ and dated February 2021.”

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS**SEC. 901. CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE ADVISORY COMMISSION.**

Effective September 26, 2018, section 8(a) of Public Law 87-126 (16 U.S.C. 459b-7(a)) is amended in the second sentence by striking “2018” and inserting “2028”.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE IX—SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT STUDY ACT**SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Study Act”.

SEC. 902. RESOURCE STUDY OF THE LOS ANGELES COASTAL AREA, CALIFORNIA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STUDY AREA.—The term “study area” means the coastline and adjacent areas to the Santa Monica Bay from Will Rogers State Beach to Torrance Beach, including the areas in and around Ballona Creek and the Baldwin Hills and the San Pedro section of the City of Los Angeles, excluding the Port of Los Angeles north of Crescent Avenue.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. MCEACHIN OF VIRGINIA

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE IX—GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Great Dismal Swamp National Heritage Area Act”.

SEC. 902. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **HERITAGE AREA.**—The term “Heritage Area” means the Great Dismal Swamp National Heritage Area.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) **STATES.**—The term “States” means the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

(4) **STUDY AREA.**—The term “study area” means—

(A) the cities of Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk in the State of Virginia;

(B) Isle of Wight County in the State of Virginia;

(C) Camden, Currituck, Gates, and Pasquotank counties in the State of North Carolina; and

(D) any other areas in the States that—

(i) have heritage aspects that are similar to the areas described in subparagraphs (A), (B), or (C); and

(ii) are adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, those areas.

SEC. 903. STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with State and local organizations and governmental agencies, Tribal governments, non-profit organizations, and other appropriate entities, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the “Great Dismal Swamp National Heritage Area”.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on whether the study area—

(1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

(A) represent distinctive aspects of the people and cultures of the United States;

(B) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and

(C) would be best managed—

(i) through partnerships among public and private entities; and

(ii) by linking diverse and sometimes non-contiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities—

(A) to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and

(B) for recreation and education;

(4) contains resources that—

(A) are important to any identified themes of the study area; and

(B) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(5) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and State, local, and Tribal governments, and other appropriate entities that—

(A) are involved in the planning of the Heritage Area;

(B) have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants in the Heritage Area, including the Federal Government; and

(C) have demonstrated support for the designation of the Heritage Area;

(6) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with the individuals and entities described in paragraph (5) to develop the Heritage Area while encouraging State and local economic activity; and

(7) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

SEC. 904. REPORT.

Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this title, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) the findings of the study under section 3; and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE IX—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “National Heritage Area Act of 2021”.

SEC. 902. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **FEASIBILITY STUDY.**—The term “feasibility study” means a study conducted by the Secretary, or conducted by one or more other interested parties and reviewed and approved by the Secretary, in accordance with the criteria and processes required by section 905, to determine whether a study area meets the criteria to be designated by Federal statute as a National Heritage Area.

(2) **INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term “Indian Tribe” means any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or other community the name of which is included on the list most recently published by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

(3) **LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.**—The term “local coordinating entity” means the entity designated by Federal statute to—

(A) carry out, in partnership with other individuals and entities, the management plan for a National Heritage Area; and

(B) operate a National Heritage Area, including through the implementation of projects and programs among diverse partners in a National Heritage Area.

(4) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The term “management plan” means the management plan for a National Heritage Area required under this title.

(5) **NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.**—The term “National Heritage Area” means—

(A) each National Heritage Area, National Heritage Corridor, Natural Preservation Commission, National Heritage Canalway, National Heritage Route, Heritage Corridor, Cultural Heritage Corridor, Heritage Partnership, and National Heritage Partnership,

the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District, or other area designated by Federal statute with the explicit purpose of establishing a national heritage area designated by Congress before or on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) each National Heritage Area designated by Federal statute after the date of enactment of this Act, unless the law designating the area exempts that area from the National Heritage Area System by specific reference to this title.

(6) **NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA SYSTEM.**—The term “National Heritage Area System” means the system of National Heritage Areas established by this title.

(7) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(8) **STUDY AREA.**—The term “study area” means a specific geographic area that is the subject of a feasibility study under section 905.

(9) **TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.**—The term “Tribal government” means the governing body of an Indian Tribe.

SEC. 903. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA SYSTEM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to recognize certain areas of the United States that tell nationally significant stories and to conserve, enhance, and interpret the areas’ natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources that together illustrate significant aspects of our country’s heritage, there is established a National Heritage Area System through which the Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to local coordinating entities to support the establishment, development, and continuity of National Heritage Areas.

(b) **NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA SYSTEM.**—The National Heritage Area System shall be composed of all National Heritage Areas.

(c) **RELATIONSHIP TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.**—

(1) **RELATIONSHIP TO NATIONAL PARK UNITS.**—The Secretary shall encourage participation and assistance by any unit of the National Park System located near or encompassed by any National Heritage Area in local initiatives for that National Heritage Area that conserve and interpret resources consistent with an approved management plan for the National Heritage Area.

(2) **APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.**—National Heritage Areas shall not be—

(A) considered to be units of the National Park System; or

(B) subject to the authorities applicable to units of the National Park System.

SEC. 904. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA SYSTEM MANAGEMENT.

(a) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after a National Heritage Area is included in the National Heritage Area System outlined by this title, the local coordinating entity of the National Heritage Area shall submit to the Secretary for approval a management plan for the National Heritage Area.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The management plan shall—

(A) incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(B) be developed using a comprehensive planning approach that includes—

(i) opportunities for stakeholders, including community members, local and regional governments, Tribal governments, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties—

(I) to be involved in the planning process; and

(II) to review and comment on draft management plans; and

(ii) documentation of the planning and public participation processes, including a description of—

(I) the means by which the management plan was prepared;

(II) the stakeholders involved in the process; and

(III) the timing and method of stakeholder involvement;

(C) include—

(i) an inventory of—

(I) the resources located in the National Heritage Area; and

(II) any other property in the National Heritage Area that—

(aa) is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area; and

(bb) should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property;

(ii) comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for the conservation, funding, management, and development of the National Heritage Area;

(iii) a description of actions that the Federal, Tribal, State, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(iv) a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity that includes a description of—

(I) actions to facilitate ongoing collaboration among partners to promote plans for resource protection, restoration, and construction; and

(II) specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation;

(v) the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan;

(vi) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, Tribal, State, and local programs, including the role of the National Park Service in the National Heritage Area, may best be coordinated to carry out this subsection; and

(vii) an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area; and

(D) recommend policies and strategies for resource management that consider and detail the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental and interagency cooperative agreements to protect the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—The requirements in paragraph (2) shall not apply to management plans in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) EVALUATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year before the authorization for Federal funding expires for a National Heritage Area, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of that National Heritage Area; and

(B) prepare and submit a report detailing the evaluation required by subparagraph (A) to—

(i) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EVALUATION COMPONENTS.—An evaluation prepared under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) assess the progress of the local coordinating entity with respect to—

(i) accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area; and

(ii) achieving the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the National Heritage Area;

(B) analyze the Federal, Tribal, State, local, and private investments in the National Heritage Area to assess the impact of the investments; and

(C) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the National Heritage Area.

(3) RESULTS OF EVALUATION.—Based upon the evaluation under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall prepare a report with recommendations for the National Park Service's continued role, if any, with respect to the National Heritage Area. If the report recommends that Federal funding for the National Heritage Area be—

(A) continued, the report shall include an analysis of—

(i) ways in which Federal funding for the National Heritage Area may be reduced or eliminated over time;

(ii) the appropriate time period necessary to achieve the recommended reduction or elimination; and

(iii) justification for the continued funding in light of other National Park Service core responsibilities and priorities; or

(B) eliminated, the report shall include a description of potential impacts on conservation, interpretation, and sustainability of the National Heritage Area.

(4) UPDATES; ADDITIONAL EVALUATIONS.—

(A) UPDATES.—The Secretary may satisfy the requirement under paragraph (1) for a National Heritage Area by updating an evaluation that was completed for that National Heritage Area not more than 5 years before another evaluation would otherwise be required under paragraph (1).

(B) ADDITIONAL EVALUATIONS.—The Secretary may conduct additional evaluations as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(c) COORDINATION.—The head of any Federal agency planning to conduct activities that may have an impact on a designated National Heritage Area is encouraged to consult and coordinate these activities with the Secretary and the local coordinating entity to the maximum extent practicable.

SEC. 905. STUDY AREAS.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out or certify a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating a specific geographic area as a National Heritage Area to be included in the National Heritage Area System.

(2) PREPARATION.—The feasibility study shall be carried out—

(A) by the Secretary in consultation with Tribal, State, and local historic preservation officers, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies; or

(B) by interested individuals or entities, if the Secretary certifies that the completed study meets the requirements of paragraph (4).

(3) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 1 year after receiving a study carried out by interested individuals or entities under paragraph (2)(B) the Secretary shall review and certify whether the study meets the requirements of paragraph (4).

(4) REQUIREMENTS.—A study under paragraph (1) shall include analysis, documentation, and determination on whether the study area—

(A) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

(i) represent distinct aspects of the heritage of the United States;

(ii) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and

(iii) would be best managed—

(I) through partnerships among public and private entities; and

(II) by linking diverse and sometimes non-contiguous resources;

(B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;

(C) provides outstanding opportunities—

(i) to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and

(ii) for recreation and education;

(D) contains resources that—

(i) are important to any identified themes of the study area; and

(ii) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(E) includes Tribal governments, residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and State and local governments that—

(i) are involved in the planning of the study area;

(ii) have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants in the study area, including the Federal Government; and

(iii) have demonstrated support for the designation of the study area;

(F) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with the individuals and entities described in paragraph (1) to develop the study area while encouraging State and local economic activity; and

(G) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each study carried out under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the findings of the study described in subsection (a) for that study area; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

(2) TIMING.—

(A) With respect to a study carried out by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (2)(A)(i), the Secretary shall submit a report under subparagraph (A) not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study.

(B) With respect to a study carried out by interested individuals or entities in accordance with paragraph (2)(A)(ii), the Secretary shall submit a report under subparagraph (A) not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary certifies under paragraph (2)(B) that the study meets the requirements of paragraph (3).

SEC. 906. LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITIES.

(a) DUTIES.—For any year that Federal funds have been made available under this title for a National Heritage Area, the local coordinating entity for that National Heritage Area shall—

(1) submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes the activities, expenses, and income of the local coordinating entity (including grants to any other entities during the year that the report is made);

(2) make available to the Secretary for audit all records relating to the expenditure of Federal funds and any matching funds; and

(3) require, with respect to all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the organizations receiving the funds make available to the Secretary for audit all records concerning the expenditure of the funds.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—The local coordinating entity may, subject to the prior approval of the Secretary, for the purposes of preparing and implementing the approved management

plan for the National Heritage Area, use Federal funds made available through this title to—

(1) make grants to Indian Tribes, a State, a local government, nonprofit organizations, and other parties within the National Heritage Area;

(2) enter into cooperative agreements with or provide technical assistance to the Indian Tribes, State, a local government, nonprofit organizations, Federal agencies, and other interested parties;

(3) hire and compensate staff, which may include individuals with expertise in natural, cultural, and historic resources conservation; economic and community development; and heritage planning;

(4) obtain money or services, including those provided under other Federal laws or programs;

(5) contract for goods or services; and

(6) support activities of partners and any other activities that further the purposes of the National Heritage Area and are consistent with the approved management plan.

(c) PROHIBITIONS ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The local coordinating entity may not use Federal funds received under this title to acquire real property or any interest in real property.

(d) HERITAGE AREA COMMISSIONS.—

(1) Section 804(j) of division B of H.R. 5666 (Appendix D) as enacted into law by section 1(a)(4) of Public Law 106-554 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 114 Stat. 2763, 2763A–295; 123 Stat. 1294; 128 Stat. 3802) is amended by striking “shall terminate” and all that follows through the period and inserting “shall terminate on September 30, 2034.”

(2) Section 295D(d) of Public Law 109-338 (120 Stat. 1833; 130 Stat. 962) is amended by striking “shall terminate” and all that follows through the period and inserting “shall terminate on September 30, 2034.”

SEC. 907. PROPERTY OWNERS AND REGULATORY PROTECTIONS.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to—

(1) abridge the rights of any property owner, whether public or private, including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within the National Heritage Area;

(2) require any property owner to permit public access (including Federal, Tribal, State, or local government access) to such property or to modify any provisions of Federal, Tribal, State, or local law with regard to public access or use of private lands;

(3) alter any duly adopted land use regulation or any approved land use plan or any other regulatory authority of any Federal, Tribal, or State, or local government, or to convey any land use or other regulatory authority to any local coordinating entity;

(4) authorize or imply the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights;

(5) diminish the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife including the regulation of fishing and hunting within the National Heritage Area;

(6) create any liability, or have any effect on any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any persons injured on such private property;

(7) affect the authority of any Federal official to provide technical or financial assistance under any other law;

(8) modify any law or regulation authorizing Federal officials to manage Federal land under their control or limit the discretion of Federal land managers to implement approved land use plans within the boundaries of a National Heritage Area, nor shall this title be construed to modify, alter, or amend any authorized uses of these Federal lands; or

(9) enlarge or diminish the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe within the National Heritage Area.

SEC. 908. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2037, there is authorized to be appropriated not more than \$750,000 for each National Heritage Area.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

(c) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including any law designating a National Heritage Area, the Federal share of the total cost of any activity funded with appropriations authorized by subsection (a) shall not be more than 50 percent.

(2) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the total cost of any activity funded with appropriations authorized by subsection (a) may be in the form of in-kind contributions of goods or services fairly valued.

(3) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding section 909(b), for each National Heritage Area established before the date of the enactment of this Act without a non-Federal cost share requirement or with a non-Federal cost share requirement of less than 50 percent—

(A) the non-Federal cost share requirement, or lack thereof, shall remain at the previously enacted level for 2 full fiscal years after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) after the period referred to in subparagraph (A), the non-Federal cost share requirement shall increase by 10 percent annually until the non-Federal share is consistent with paragraph (1).

(d) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may provide assistance to a National Heritage Area during any fiscal year for which appropriations are authorized under subsection (a).

SEC. 909. STATUTORY CLARIFICATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION LIMITATIONS.—Any provision of law enacted before the date of the enactment of this Act that provides for a termination, expiration, or other time limitation on the authorization for a National Heritage Area is hereby superceded and shall have no effect.

(b) FUNDING LIMITATIONS.—Any provision of law enacted before the date of the enactment of this Act that provides for a termination, expiration, or other limitation on the time or amount of an authorization of appropriations for a National Heritage Area is hereby superceded and shall have no effect.

(c) EVALUATIONS.—Any provision of law enacted before the date of the enactment of this Act that requires the Secretary to conduct an evaluation of or submit a report on the accomplishments of a National Heritage Area is hereby superceded and shall have no effect.

(d) OTHER AUTHORITIES.—Any provision of law enacted before the date of the enactment of this Act that provides for the establishment, management, administration, operation, or otherwise affects a National Heritage Area and is not explicitly otherwise provided for in this title shall not be affected by this title.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR.
O’HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

At the end of the bill, insert the following new title:

TITLE IX—CASA GRANDE RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY MODIFICATION

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Boundary Modification Act of 2021”.

SEC. 902. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Casa Grande Ruin Reservation was—

(A) set aside on March 2, 1889;

(B) proclaimed as the first archaeological preserve in the United States on June 22, 1892; and

(C) redesignated as the “Casa Grande Ruins National Monument” on August 3, 1918;

(2) the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument protects 1 of the finest architectural examples of 14th century Hohokam culture in the Southwest, which was known to early Spanish explorers as the “Great House”;

(3) Casa Grande is only part of the story of an ancient town that may have covered 2 square miles; and

(4) recent surveys and research have determined that the area of the Great House and the village surrounding the Great House extends beyond the existing boundary of the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument.

SEC. 903. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) BIA LAND.—The term “BIA land” means the approximately 7.41 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service, as generally depicted on the map.

(2) BLM LAND.—The term “BLM land Parcel A” means the approximately 3.8 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, for which administrative jurisdiction is to be transferred to the National Park Service, as generally depicted on the map.

(3) BLM LAND PARCEL B.—The term “BLM land parcel B” means the approximately 3.7 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management for which administrative jurisdiction is to be transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as generally depicted on the map.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Proposed Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 303-120,734B, and dated June 2020.

(5) MONUMENT.—The term “Monument” means the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument in the State.

(6) NPS LAND.—The term “NPS land” means the approximately 3.5 acres of Federal land administered by the National Park Service, for which administrative jurisdiction is to be transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as generally depicted on the map.

(7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Arizona.

SEC. 904. ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN LAND.

(a) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The Secretary may acquire by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds, from willing sellers only, lands or interests in land generally depicted on the map as State land or private land, as generally depicted on the map, to be administered as part of the Monument.

(b) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(1) WITHDRAWAL.—The BIA land, BLM land parcel A and BLM land parcel B are withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws and mineral materials laws.

(2) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(A) BLM LAND PARCEL A.—Administrative jurisdiction over the BLM land parcel A is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the National Park Service.

(B) BLM LAND PARCEL B.—Administrative jurisdiction over BLM land parcel B is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(C) BIA LAND.—Administrative jurisdiction over the BIA land is transferred from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Park Service.

(D) NPS LAND.—Administrative jurisdiction over the NPS land is transferred from the National Park Service to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(c) ADMINISTRATION; BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—Upon the acquisition of land or an interest in land pursuant to subsection (a), and with respect to the lands transferred by subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

(1) administer any acquired land or interest in land, and land transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service, as part of the Monument, in accordance with the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including applicable provisions of division A of subtitle I of title 54, United States Code; and

(2) modify the boundary of the Monument to reflect the transfers of lands, and any acquired lands or interests in lands.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

(e) COMPENSATION.—Except in a case in which land or an interest in land is acquired by donation, as consideration for the acquisition of land or an interest in land or under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) pay fair market value for the land or interest in land; or

(2) convey to the State or private landowner, as applicable, Federal land or an interest in Federal land, of equal value located in the State.

SEC. 905. ADMINISTRATION OF STATE TRUST LAND.

The Secretary may enter into an agreement with the State to provide for the cooperative management by the Secretary and the State of the approximately 200 acres of State land, as generally depicted on the map.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. O'HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

At the end of the bill, insert the following new title:

TITLE IX—SUNSET CRATER VOLCANO NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument Boundary Adjustment Act”.

SEC. 902. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 97.71 acres of Forest Service land identified as “Proposed transfer from USDA Forest Service to National Park Service” on the Map.

(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument Draft Proposed Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 039/80.053d, and dated March 2020.

(3) MONUMENT.—The term “Monument” means the Sunset Crater Volcano National

Monument established by Presidential Proclamation 1911 (54 U.S.C. 320301 note; 46 Stat. 3023) and redesignated by section 15 of the Smith River National Recreation Area Act (Public Law 101-612; 104 Stat. 3222).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 903. SUNSET CRATER VOLCANO NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

(a) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Monument is modified to include the Federal land.

(b) MAP AVAILABILITY.—The Map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—Administrative jurisdiction over the Federal land is transferred from the Forest Service to the National Park Service.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall administer the Federal land added to the Monument under subsection (a)—

(1) as part of the Monument; and

(2) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of the bill add the following:

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 901. FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.

Nothing in this Act may be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture under section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), in accordance with existing laws (including regulations).

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MS. PINGREE OF MAINE

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE IX—YORK RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as “York River Wild and Scenic River Act”.

SEC. 902. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“() YORK RIVER, MAINE.—Segments of the main stem and its tributaries in the State of Maine, Bass Cove Creek, Cider Hill Creek, Cutts Ridge Brook, Dolly Gordon Brook, Libby Brook, Rogers Brook, Smelt Brook, totaling approximately 30.8 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, as a recreational river:

“(A) The approximately 0.95-mile segment of Bass Cove Creek from the outlet of Boulder Pond in York, Maine, and extending downstream to its confluence with the York River in York, Maine.

“(B) The approximately 3.77-mile segment of Cider Hill Creek from the Middle Pond dam in York, Maine, and extending downstream to its confluence with the York River in York, Maine.

“(C) The approximately 2.15-mile segment of Cutts Ridge Brook from its headwaters in Kittery, Maine, and extending downstream to its confluence with the York River in York, Maine.

“(D) The approximately 3.17-mile segment of Dolly Gordon Brook from its headwaters in York, Maine, and extending downstream to its confluence with the York River in York, Maine.

“(E) The approximately 1.65-mile segment of Libby Brook from its headwaters in Kittery, Maine, and extending downstream

to its confluence with Dolly Gordon Brook in York, Maine.

“(F) The approximately 2.43-mile segment of Rogers Brook from its headwaters in Eliot, Maine, and extending downstream to its confluence with the York River in York, Maine.

“(G) The approximately 4.54-mile segment of Smelt Brook from the Bell Marsh Reservoir dam in York, Maine, and extending downstream to its confluence with the York River in York, Maine.

“(H) The approximately 12.14-mile segment of the York River from the outlet of York Pond in Eliot, Maine, and extending downstream to the Route 103 Bridge in York, Maine, including Barrell Mill Pond in York, Maine.”.

SEC. 903. MANAGEMENT OF YORK RIVER, MAINE SEGMENTS.

(a) PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The York River, Maine segments shall be managed in accordance with—

(A) the stewardship plan; and

(B) such amendments to the stewardship plan as the Secretary determines are consistent with this section and as are approved by the Stewardship Committee.

(2) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The stewardship plan shall be considered to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(b) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordinate management responsibilities under this title with the Stewardship Committee, as specified in the stewardship plan.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the York River, Maine segments, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e) and 1282(b)(1)) with—

(A) the State of Maine;

(B) the municipalities of Eliot, Kittery, South Berwick, and York in Maine; and

(C) appropriate local, regional, or State planning, environmental, or recreational organizations.

(2) CONSISTENCY.—Each cooperative agreement entered into under this subsection shall be consistent with the stewardship plan and may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States.

(d) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(1) ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the purpose of the York River, Maine segments, the zoning ordinances adopted by the municipalities named in subsection (c)(1)(B), including provisions for conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with the York River, Maine segments, shall be deemed to satisfy the standards and requirements of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(2) ACQUISITION OF LANDS.—The authority of the Secretary to acquire land for the purposes of the York River, Maine segments shall be—

(A) limited to acquisition by donation or acquisition with the consent of the owner of the land; and

(B) subject to the additional criteria set forth in the stewardship plan.

(3) NO CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land within the watersheds of the York River, Maine segments may be acquired by condemnation.

(e) RELATION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), the York River, Maine segments shall not—

(1) be administered as a unit of the National Park System; or

(2) be subject to regulations that govern the National Park System.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE.—The term “Stewardship Committee” means the York River Stewardship Committee.

(3) STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—The term “stewardship plan” means the York River Watershed Stewardship Plan, dated August 2018, developed pursuant to the study described in section 5(b)(21) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)(21)).

(4) YORK RIVER, MAINE SEGMENTS.—The term “York River, Maine segments” means the river segments described by the amendment made by section 902.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT
OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE IX—ST. CROIX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “St. Croix National Heritage Area Act”.

SEC. 902. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—The term “National Heritage Area” means the St. Croix National Heritage Area established by section 903(a).

(2) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The term “local coordinating entity” means the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by section 903(d).

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “management plan” means the management plan for the National Heritage Area required under section 905.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) ST. CROIX.—The term “St. Croix” means St. Croix, Virgin Islands of the United States.

(6) STATE.—The term “State” means the Virgin Islands of the United States.

SEC. 903. ST. CROIX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the State the St. Croix National Heritage Area.

(b) CONCEPTUAL BOUNDARIES.—The National Heritage Area shall consist of the entire island of St. Croix.

(c) MAP.—A map of the National Heritage Area shall be—

(1) included in the management plan; and

(2) on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(d) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area shall be the Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Office.

(2) CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—The Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Office shall consult with a broad cross section of businesses, individuals, agencies, and organizations within the conceptual boundaries of the National Heritage Area described in subsection (b) that were involved in the planning and development of the National Heritage Area before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 904. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) AUTHORITIES.—For purposes of carrying out the management plan, the Secretary, acting through the local coordinating entity, may use amounts made available under this section to—

(1) make grants to the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(2) enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties;

(3) hire and compensate staff, which shall include individuals with expertise in natural, cultural, and historical resources protection, and heritage programming;

(4) obtain money or services from any source including any money or services that are provided under any other Federal law or program;

(5) contract for goods or services; and

(6) undertake to be a catalyst for any other activity that furthers the National Heritage Area and is consistent with the approved management plan.

(b) DUTIES.—The local coordinating entity shall—

(1) in accordance with section 905, prepare and submit a management plan for the National Heritage Area to the Secretary;

(2) assist Federal agencies, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan by—

(A) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area;

(B) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area;

(C) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the National Heritage Area;

(D) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area;

(E) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes;

(F) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access, and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and

(G) promoting a wide range of partnerships among governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area;

(3) consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, organizations, and individuals in the National Heritage Area in the preparation and implementation of the management plan;

(4) conduct meetings open to the public at least semiannually regarding the development and implementation of the management plan;

(5) for any year that Federal funds have been received under this title—

(A) submit an annual report to the Secretary that describes the activities, expenses, and income of the local coordinating entity (including grants to any other entities during the year that the report is made);

(B) make available to the Secretary for audit all records relating to the expenditure of the funds and any matching funds; and

(C) require, with respect to all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the organizations receiving the funds make available to the Secretary for audit all records concerning the expenditure of the funds; and

(6) encourage by appropriate means economic viability that is consistent with the National Heritage Area.

(c) PROHIBITION ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds made available under this title to acquire real property or any interest in real property.

SEC. 905. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity shall submit to the Secretary for approval a proposed management plan for the National Heritage Area.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The management plan shall—

(1) incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(2) take into consideration Federal, State, and Tribal plans and treaty rights;

(3) include—

(A) an inventory of—

(i) the resources located in the National Heritage Area; and

(ii) any other property in the National Heritage Area that—

(I) is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area; and

(II) should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property;

(B) comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the National Heritage Area;

(C) a description of actions that governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(D) a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity that includes a description of—

(i) actions to facilitate ongoing collaboration among partners to promote plans for resource protection, restoration, and construction; and

(ii) specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation;

(E) the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan;

(F) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, and Tribal programs, including the role of the National Park Service in the National Heritage Area, may best be coordinated to carry out this title; and

(G) an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area; and

(4) recommend policies and strategies for resource management that consider and detail the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental and interagency cooperative agreements to protect the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.

(c) DEADLINE.—If a proposed management plan is not submitted to the Secretary by the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity shall be ineligible to receive additional funding under this title until the date that the Secretary receives and approves the management plan.

(d) APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of receipt of the management plan under subsection (a), the Secretary, in consultation with the State, shall approve or disapprove the management plan.

(2) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—In determining whether to approve the management plan, the Secretary shall consider whether—

(A) the local coordinating entity is representative of the diverse interests of the National Heritage Area;

(B) the local coordinating entity has afforded adequate opportunity, including public hearings, for public and governmental involvement in the preparation of the management plan; and

(C) the resource protection and interpretation strategies contained in the management plan, if implemented, would adequately protect the natural, historical, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area.

(3) **ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.**—If the Secretary disapproves the management plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) advise the local coordinating entity in writing of the reasons for the disapproval;

(B) make recommendations for revisions to the management plan; and

(C) not later than 180 days after the receipt of any proposed revision of the management plan from the local coordinating entity, approve or disapprove the proposed revision.

(4) **AMENDMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove each amendment to the management plan that the Secretary determines make a substantial change to the management plan.

(B) **USE OF FUNDS.**—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds authorized by this title to carry out any amendments to the management plan until the Secretary has approved the amendments.

SEC. 906. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this title affects the authority of a Federal agency to provide technical or financial assistance under any other law.

(b) **CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.**—The head of any Federal agency planning to conduct activities that may have an impact on the National Heritage Area is encouraged to consult and coordinate the activities with the Secretary and the local coordinating entity to the maximum extent practicable.

(c) **OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—Nothing in this title—

(1) modifies, alters, or amends any law or regulation authorizing a Federal agency to manage Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Federal agency;

(2) limits the discretion of a Federal land manager to implement an approved land use plan within the boundaries of the National Heritage Area; or

(3) modifies, alters, or amends any authorized use of Federal land under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency.

SEC. 907. PRIVATE PROPERTY AND REGULATORY PROTECTIONS.

Nothing in this title—

(1) abridges the rights of any property owner (whether public or private), including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within the National Heritage Area;

(2) requires any property owner—

(A) to permit public access (including access by Federal or State agencies) to the property of the property owner; or

(B) to modify public access or use of property of the property owner under any other Federal or State law;

(3) alters any duly adopted land use regulation, approved land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal or State agency;

(4) conveys any land use or other regulatory authority to the local coordinating entity;

(5) authorizes or implies the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights;

(6) enlarges or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe within the National Heritage Area;

(7) diminishes—

(A) the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of

fishing and hunting within the National Heritage Area; or

(B) the authority of Indian Tribes to regulate members of Indian Tribes with respect to fishing, hunting, and gathering in the exercise of treaty rights; or

(8) creates any liability, or affects any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on the private property.

SEC. 908. EVALUATION AND REPORT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years before the date on which authority for Federal funding terminates for the National Heritage Area, the Secretary shall—

(1) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of the National Heritage Area; and

(2) prepare a report in accordance with subsection (c).

(b) **EVALUATION.**—An evaluation conducted under subsection (a)(1) shall—

(1) assess the progress of the local coordinating entity with respect to—

(A) accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area; and

(B) achieving the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the National Heritage Area;

(2) analyze the Federal, State, and private investments in the National Heritage Area to determine the impact of the investments; and

(3) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the National Heritage Area for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the National Heritage Area.

(c) **REPORT.**—Based on the evaluation conducted under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service, if any, with respect to the National Heritage Area.

SEC. 909. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$10,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be made available for any fiscal year.

(b) **AVAILABILITY.**—Amounts made available under subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

(c) **COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity under this title shall be not more than 50 percent.

(2) **FORM.**—The non-Federal contribution of the total cost of any activity under this title may be in the form of in-kind contributions of goods or services fairly valued.

SEC. 910. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this title terminates on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. POCAN OF WISCONSIN

After section 227, insert the following:

SEC. 228. ICE AGE NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.

Section 5(a)(10) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 124(a)(10)) is amended by striking the third and fourth sentences and inserting “The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a unit of the National Park System.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE IX—ADDITIONS TO ROUGH MOUNTAIN AND RICH HOLE WILDERNESSES

SEC. 901. ADDITIONS TO ROUGH MOUNTAIN AND RICH HOLE WILDERNESSES.

(a) **ROUGH MOUNTAIN ADDITION.**—Section 1 of Public Law 100-326 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 102 Stat. 584; 114 Stat. 2057; 123 Stat. 1002) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(21) **ROUGH MOUNTAIN ADDITION.**—Certain land in the George Washington National Forest comprising approximately 1,000 acres, as generally depicted as the ‘Rough Mountain Addition’ on the map entitled ‘GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST – South half – Alternative I – Selected Alternative Management Prescriptions – Land and Resources Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement’ and dated March 4, 2014, which is incorporated in the Rough Mountain Wilderness Area designated by paragraph (1).”.

(b) **RICH HOLE ADDITION.**—

(1) **POTENTIAL WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.**—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain land in the George Washington National Forest comprising approximately 4,600 acres, as generally depicted as the “Rich Hole Addition” on the map entitled “GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST – South half – Alternative I – Selected Alternative Management Prescriptions – Land and Resources Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement” and dated March 4, 2014, is designated as a potential wilderness area for incorporation in the Rich Hole Wilderness Area designated by section 1(2) of Public Law 100-326 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 102 Stat. 584; 114 Stat. 2057; 123 Stat. 1002).

(2) **WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.**—The potential wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) shall be designated as wilderness and incorporated in the Rich Hole Wilderness Area designated by section 1(2) of Public Law 100-326 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 102 Stat. 584; 114 Stat. 2057; 123 Stat. 1002) on the earlier of—

(A) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that the activities permitted under paragraph (4) have been completed; or

(B) the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) **MANAGEMENT.**—Except as provided in paragraph (4), the Secretary shall manage the potential wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(4) **WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—To enhance natural ecosystems within the potential wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) by implementing certain activities to improve water quality and aquatic passage, as set forth in the Forest Service document entitled “Decision Notice for the Lower Cowpasture Restoration and Management Project” and dated December 2015, the Secretary may use motorized equipment and mechanized transport in the potential wilderness area until the date on which the potential wilderness area is incorporated into the Rich Hole Wilderness Area under paragraph (2).

(B) **REQUIREMENT.**—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable, shall use the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to carry out that subparagraph with the least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character and resources.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB OF MICHIGAN

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE IX—AGENCY REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SPECIAL RECREATION PERMITS BENEFITS TO ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES

SEC. 901. AGENCY REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SPECIAL RECREATION PERMITS BENEFITS TO ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years following the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate on the following:

(1) Estimated use of Department of the Interior special recreation permits by recreation service providers serving environmental justice communities.

(2) Any national, regional, State, local, or site-specific policies that facilitate public lands access for recreational service providers serving environmental justice communities.

(3) Any case studies that may provide illustrative examples of how Department of the Interior special recreation permits, partnerships, or cooperative agreements are being effectively used by land managers for the purposes of providing public lands access to recreation service providers serving environmental justice communities.

(4) Identification of any barriers to public lands access for recreation service providers serving environmental justice communities.

(5) Any recommendations for agency policy, or if necessary, action by Congress to encourage and simplify public lands access for recreational service providers serving environmental justice communities.

(b) VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION BY SPECIAL RECREATION PROVIDERS.—The Secretary—

(1) shall contact all current or prospective special recreation providers to request a voluntary estimation of how many user days are used by individuals from environmental justice communities;

(2) shall request from recreational service providers and interested members of the public any other information that supports the reporting requirements in subsection (a); and

(3) shall not use participation or information provided as a condition in approving or rejecting a Department of the Interior special recreation permit.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this title:

(1) The term “environmental justice community” means a community with significant representation of communities of color, low-income communities, or Tribal and indigenous communities, that experiences, or is at risk of experiencing, higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects than other communities.

(2) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 147, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of en bloc No. 1. These 18 amendments demonstrate the strong and bipartisan support for protecting our wilderness and our public lands.

The amendments in this package include bipartisan legislation from Rep-

resentatives MCKINLEY and TONKO to unify the way National Heritage Areas are established and managed around the country.

Other amendments would seek to improve the diversity and representation on our public lands, including the Great Dismal Swamp NHA, by Representative MCEACHIN; ensuring all Americans have access to healthy outdoor recreation, especially in urban and low-income cities, such as the Outdoors for All Act by Representative BARRAGAN; and promote outdoor recreation and wellness among servicemembers and veterans, which is pursued by the Brown amendment.

We clarify also our intention regarding wilderness and wildfire with the inclusion of the Panetta amendment, and we even add some small number of wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, and mineral withdrawals with the inclusion of amendments from Representatives SPANBERGER, PINGREE, and DEFAZIO, respectively.

The inclusion of these amendments would not only improve the bill but improve protections for our public lands and environmental justice communities far beyond the places already covered in Colorado, California, Washington, and Arizona.

Simply put, this amendment reinforces that our public lands are for the benefit and enjoyment of all Americans. I urge support for this en bloc No. 1, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in opposition to this package of en bloc amendments, which is bad for our environment, kills jobs, locks up more lands, and does nothing to reduce our dependence on hostile foreign nations for critical minerals.

One of the amendments in this package is a feasibility study for the Great Dismal Swamp National Heritage Area. Now, the Great Dismal Swamp may technically be located on the Virginia-North Carolina border, but House Democrats attempting to ram through dozens of amendments completely unrelated to the underlying bill, without going through regular order, sure makes it seem like the Great Dismal Swamp is actually located right here in Washington, D.C.

Much like the underlying bill, many of these amendments have not gone through regular order, are not supported by local stakeholders, and do not have the support of the Members whose districts are directly impacted.

One such amendment creates the Ice Age National Scenic Trail as a unit of the National Park Service in Wisconsin. This amendment was offered without the consultation of my colleague on the Natural Resources Committee, Representative TIFFANY, and does not have his support. Unlike other trail designation bills that have passed the House by voice vote in previous Congresses, this amendment lacks basic protections to ensure these trails

do not have unintended consequences for neighboring communities.

Similarly, the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Boundary Expansion Act ignores the will and voices of local stakeholders. The Arizona State Land Department expressed concerns to the committee regarding the cooperative agreement language of this amendment and shared that they have encountered numerous problems with these types of agreements in the past. These are exactly the types of concerns that should be vetted through the committee process with testimony from local stakeholders and the affected agencies.

I would like to briefly discuss one amendment offered by my friend and colleague, Representative PANETTA from California, that would simply reinforce the status quo policy of forest management in wilderness areas.

I have worked with Representative PANETTA on forest management policies in the past, particularly on the wildland-urban interface. I know his heart. I know he has the right intent and wants to do the right thing. But I also know that he is greatly restricted by his own conference on forestry management issues.

While I appreciate his intent, over the past 10 years, we have had nearly seven million acres of wilderness and wilderness study areas burn up in catastrophic wildfires. Land managers and wilderness areas must rely on century-old techniques, like handsaws and shovels when millions of acres of forest are in desperate need of treatment.

Mr. Speaker, 1910 called and it wants its forest management policy back.

Clearly, the status quo isn't working and unfortunately, his amendment won't actually allow for proper forest management and won't stop this bill from hurting our environment.

Michael Jordan once wisely advised: “If you do the work you get rewarded. There are no shortcuts in life.”

House Democrats are looking to take the shortcut with this amendment package and the underlying bill. Unfortunately, our economy and environment will have to bear the consequences of these misguided policy decisions.

I would strongly urge my colleagues to oppose these amendments, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my distinguished colleague from the State of Colorado (Mr. CROW).

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

I would first like to thank my friends and colleagues in the Colorado delegation, Congressman JOE NEGUSE, Congresswoman DIANA DEGETTE, and Senator MICHAEL BENNET for their leadership on this package.

Colorado's identity is closely tied to nature. Colorado is home to four national parks, 42 State parks, and a wide variety of outdoor activities ranging from hiking, to camping, and skiing. Our public lands are central to the Colorado way of life, and I want to ensure

that future generations can enjoy these treasures just as my children do now.

The conservation package we are considering today will grow the outdoor recreation economy, help create jobs, and protect hundreds of thousands of acres of Colorado land for future generations.

The Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act will establish the first-ever national historic landscape at Camp Hale. Now, Camp Hale was the training ground of the storied 10th Mountain Division, an elite unit trained in mountain climbing and skiing. They fought valiantly in World War II, and many of them later returned to Colorado, where they helped establish the U.S. ski industry.

This is particularly important to my family as my wife's grandfather served in the initial 10th Mountain during World War II and was actually wounded in fighting in Italy. As a veteran, and a Coloradan, I believe it is important to honor their service and their legacy, and to preserve this historic landscape so that we can tell the story to future generations.

I commend my Colorado colleagues for their work on this effort and their commitment to our public lands, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY).

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment, specifically, a provision in here taking a trail in Wisconsin and turning it into National Park Service unit status.

This proposal before us has not been introduced as a standalone bill this Congress and has not been heard by the Natural Resources Committee. We have not discussed the impacts of elevating this trail to National Park Service unit status, and there have been no hearings to afford local officials or adjacent landowners the opportunity to express their views.

Too often in this body, we see Members who represent urban constituencies rushing to expand Federal control over rural communities far from their own homes. And too often, these decisions marginalize the voices of people in the affected communities who must live with the consequences: Federal land management agencies in Washington, D.C., imposing new limitations on access, use, and impacts to private property owners.

Mr. Speaker, we have also spent much time in this body discussing the Park Service maintenance backlog, which is significant. We should be mindful of that backlog and the fact that land managers lack sufficient resources to care for the units already under their supervision.

I am also concerned that the passage of measures like this one will further fuel the Federal Government's insatiable appetite to annex yet more private

property. And more Federal land ownership means further erosion of the property tax base, higher local property tax burdens, and strained local budgets.

Let me give you this analogy. A homeowner, their roof is falling in. The lot next to them comes up for sale and they say, gosh, I have got to buy that lot, and they don't take care of their own home. That is, in effect, what we are doing with our national parks here in the United States of America.

To be clear, I believe that Wisconsin is home to some of this country's most special places, including this scenic and picturesque trail. On this fact, my Wisconsin colleagues and I agree.

But I believe this amendment is the wrong approach, Mr. Speaker, and I would encourage a "no" vote on the amendment and the bill.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING).

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 803, Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act, which will reauthorize the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission until the year 2028.

The park that would eventually become the Cape Cod National Seashore was first conceived as a way to protect one of the last truly unspoiled barrier beaches in New England. From Chatham in the south to Provincetown in the north, the seashore resides within the six towns that form the outer Cape Cod area.

And since the creation of the seashore, the fate of that outer cape community has been uniquely intertwined with the success of the national seashore.

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Today, more than 4 million visitors from around the world come every year to experience the natural beauty and recreational opportunities that the seashore provides. In this way, the seashore is a crucial, pivotal point to local businesses that depend on the cape's tourism industry for their own livelihoods and those that reside there.

Last year, the Great American Outdoors Act was signed into law. Our landmark conservation legislation will bring millions of dollars to rebuild and protect the national seashore in the coming years.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Last year, the Great American Outdoors Act was signed into law. Our landmark legislation will bring millions of dollars that will be used to rebuild and protect the national seashore in the coming years. The advisory commission's role is greater than ever.

The Cape Cod National Seashore, the vision of then-Senator John F. Ken-

nedy, continues to be a success. Working together, making sure that this model of cooperation between the Federal Government and local governments in this time of necessary cooperation with governmental interaction, is more important than ever as well.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for including this in our bill.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to focus on wilderness areas. I know it sounds great to have a wilderness area. I have enjoyed spending time myself in wilderness areas, and forestry and wilderness areas are very important to me. Mr. Speaker, I have a degree in forestry, and I have actually been licensed to practice forestry, taken exams to do that. I can tell you, Republicans, Democrats, and independents alike, we all, I think, can appreciate a healthy forest because we know that it provides clean air, it provides clean water, it provides wildlife habitat, and it also provides great places for us to do recreation.

There are certain places where we need wilderness areas, but there are certain places where we do not need wilderness areas. Seven million acres of wilderness area went up in wildfire in the last 10 years. I would love to be able to take my colleagues out to the forest. They say a picture is worth a thousand words, but I can promise you, actually being in the forest tells a much bigger picture, a much better story.

I would love to go to an area that has been properly managed and then go to a wilderness area that hasn't been managed and be able to make the case that although we can pass these bills and create wilderness areas right now that aren't going to affect us, because it takes a long time for a forest to grow and it takes a long time for a forest to degrade, but our children and our grandchildren are going to suffer the consequences of us locking these lands up and making them subject to catastrophic wildfire in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I understand the sentimental value, the emotional value, in wanting to make more wilderness areas. But I wish we would have a long-term look and think about the impact that this is going to have on the future. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to say that I have great respect for my colleague, the ranking member, and I know that he is well intentioned with respect to addressing wildfire issues. I would note, for my colleague, that we just recently created a Bipartisan Wildfire Caucus with Representative CURTIS to address some of the issues that he describes.

But, look, with respect to the bill that is before the House today, there is

simply no question. This bill does not create any further risks from wildfire, far from it. As I said yesterday, the law as it stands today, section 4(d) provides for the flexibility, ultimately, for measures to be taken as may be necessary for the control of insects, disease, and fire, subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may deem desirable.

So, there is flexibility within existing law to address any potential issues that might arise. For that reason, I would hope that my colleague's concerns would be alleviated and that he would support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY).

Ms. BROWNLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 803, the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act.

This bill incorporates two important pieces of legislation that will preserve the natural beauty of public lands and improve access to recreational opportunities in my congressional district in Ventura County and California.

The first is the Central Coast Heritage Protection Act, which I joined Congressman SALUD CARBAJAL in introducing. The Central Coast Heritage Protection Act will protect more than 25,000 acres in the Los Padres National Forest and the Carrizo Plain National Monument by designating these lands as wilderness.

It also designates the Condor Trail within Los Padres as a National Recreational Trail. This is a beautiful trail that is 400 miles long. You can hike from Ventura County to Santa Barbara County surrounded by great and unique beauty.

The second piece of legislation is the Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act, which would add more than 191,000 acres to the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreational Area. If you ever want to hike to a beautiful 180-degree view of the Pacific Ocean, this is your place. Much of the land is in Ventura County, and I am grateful for Congressman ADAM SCHIFF's efforts to advance this bill through the years.

Overall, H.R. 803 is an important downpayment on a commitment that many of us made to help conserve 30 percent of U.S. lands by 2030.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman from California has expired.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY).

Ms. BROWNLEY. Mr. Speaker, in Ventura County, my constituents and I are so fortunate to be surrounded by beautiful public spaces. The public lands provisions in this bill will strengthen our region's commitment to sound environmental stewardship and preserve an important part of our natural heritage for future generations to enjoy.

I know we all agree on the importance of being good stewards of our

country's natural lands. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 803.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arkansas has 2½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Colorado has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER).

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 803.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, we have seen the renewed importance of having safe and accessible public lands for our families and communities. As a proud Virginian, I know that Virginia's public lands not only provide opportunities for recreation and reflection but they are key to our tourism industry and our overall economy.

My amendment would strengthen protections for two beautiful areas of the George Washington National Forest, the Rough Mountain and Rich Hole wilderness areas, following recommendations from the U.S. Forest Service in 2014. These areas offer outstanding scenic views, rare and endangered plants, age-old hardwood forests, and a dense population of black bears.

This legislation, the Virginia Wilderness Additions Act, would allow these irreplaceable areas to remain open to recreation while also protecting their wildlife, natural resources, and trails for generations to come.

I would like to thank Senators KAINE and WARNER for their leadership on this issue in the Senate, as well as Representatives LURIA and McEachin for working with me on this important amendment.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB), the newest member of our Natural Resources Committee.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by thanking Chairman GRUJALVA, Congresswoman DEGETTE, and the committee staff for working with me on this amendment and for the continued leadership on this bill.

The amendment incorporates environmental justice communities like mine into this space. It would require a report on permits by providers serving environmental justice communities.

This measure, first introduced last Congress by the soon-to-be first Native American Cabinet Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior, Congresswoman HAALAND, is an important step in identifying and removing barriers to access our public lands. Communities of color, low-income communities, indigenous communities, and those most impacted by pollution and climate change often have the least access to our national parks and Federal lands.

My 13th District Strong is an environmental justice community, an area that the State calls the epicenter of the asthma burden due to corporate polluters. Folks in my district deserve the same opportunity to enjoy clean air and public lands as anyone else so they don't grow up like me, thinking that sulfur dioxide and rotten eggs was just how the air smelled.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to please support this amendment.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining, if I might inquire?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I will just simply say that these amendments are common sense. They have been vetted by the various stakeholders and constituents in the communities that support the respective amendments that have been proposed as part of this package, and my hope is that my colleagues could support them. Several of them are bipartisan, as we have mentioned, and they go to the heart of this bill, which is ultimately protecting the most scenic places in our country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague from Colorado's love for the outdoors. I appreciate his passion to do what is right.

He mentioned the provisions in the Wilderness Act to address insects, disease, and wildfire. Mr. Speaker, that is a Band-Aid. That is what you do after the fact.

What we are proposing is proactive forest management so that you don't have the insects, the disease, and the wildfires. An ounce of prevention is definitely worth a pound of cure.

I would challenge my colleagues to enjoy those scenes and those vistas. I encourage them to take pictures so they can show their children and grandchildren what they looked like before they locked them away in a wilderness area.

Mr. Speaker, this random assortment of amendments does nothing but make a bad bill three times worse. The only difference is that instead of having a package of eight bills that haven't been through regular order that will harm our environment and that will kill jobs in rural communities, we now have a package of 23 bills that haven't been through regular order, will harm the environment, and will kill jobs in rural communities.

No amendment in this package reduces our dependence on hostile foreign nations or critical minerals, improves our supply chains, or bolsters American energy security. No amendment in this package changes how we currently treat forest and wilderness areas with century-old technology like handsaws and shovels. No amendment in this

package creates new jobs or bolsters our economic growth.

What does this package do? It just adds more wilderness, more wild and scenic river designations, and more provisions that haven't gone through regular order and do not have the support of Members of Congress directly impacted by those amendments.

Needless to say, this isn't how we should be managing our resources, and it isn't how we should be legislating in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this package of en bloc amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment from Mr. TONKO and Mr. MCKINLEY to reauthorize and standardize the management of the National Heritage Areas, and salute them for their commitment across multiple sessions of Congress to institute critical, lasting protections for our nation's National Heritage Areas.

This amendment would address the haphazard and confusing patchwork of authorizations for National Heritage Areas across the country, with two right here in my neck of the woods, by instituting a universal timeline to ensure these natural treasures are not subject to arbitrary lapses in authorization. These heritage areas create jobs, establish destinations that people want to visit and vacation to, and are a smart investment in both the economy and the natural environment.

Support from the federal government is what provides these areas with the foundation needed to preserve and protect these natural spaces, but the work just starts there—from that federal support, these National Heritage Areas leverage countless dollars and volunteer hours to promote the environment and identity of their surrounding regions.

Two of those treasures are especially close to my heart and would be reauthorized for 15 years under this amendment—the Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor and the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area. Both areas are incredible assets to eastern Connecticut and the Northeast with the Last Green Valley encompassing 35 towns stretching from eastern Connecticut to Massachusetts. First designated as a National Heritage Corridor by Congress in 1994, the area spans 1,100 miles in Connecticut alone, remains 77 percent forest and farm, and is the last stretch of dark night sky in the sprawl between Boston and Washington, D.C.

My colleagues from Connecticut and Massachusetts know that investments in our open spaces provide an enormous value for taxpayers, and I salute our neighbor and friend for his amendment which would ensure that these wonders are protected for future generations to enjoy.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, my amendment (Garamendi No. 6) to the "Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act" (H.R. 803) would adjust the Congressionally designated boundary of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area to include approximately 62 acres of adjacent publicly owned land in unincorporated Solano County.

I thank Rules Chairman MCGOVERN (D-MA) for making my noncontroversial amendment in order and Natural Resources Chairman GRI-

JALVA (D-AZ) for including it in the en bloc #1 amendments today, offered by Congressman NEGUSE (D-CO).

My amendment is identical to H.R. 1230, which I introduced on February 23, 2021, at the request of the City of Rio Vista. It would include the decommissioned United States Army Reserve Center (Rio Vista), U.S. Coast Guard Station Rio Vista, Beach Drive Wastewater Treatment Plant (City of Rio Vista), and Sandy Beach County Park (Solano County) in the National Heritage Area.

Two of these parcels—the decommissioned United States Army Reserve Center and Beach Drive Wastewater Treatment Plant—are owned by the City of Rio Vista but technically outside the city limits. As such, it appears these parcels were omitted inadvertently when the National Park Service prepared the legislative map for the then-proposed Delta National Heritage Area in 2010. Including these parcels within the National Heritage Area's boundary supports the City of Rio Vista's proposed redevelopment of the decommissioned United States Army Reserve Center, now owned by the City.

In March 2019, Congress enacted into law (Public Law 116-9) my legislation with U.S. Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN (D-CA) designating the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as California's first national heritage area. The Delta is a crown jewel of our state and an iconic working landscape, which my family has been fortunate to call home for over 40 years. It is the most productive watershed in the western United States and among the most ecologically important in the Western Hemisphere.

Together, we must safeguard the Delta and the historic communities that make it such a special place, including Rio Vista. Expanding the Delta National Heritage Area will ensure that the proposed redevelopment of the decommissioned Rio Vista Army base and similar projects on the adjacent publicly owned land are eligible to apply for the \$10 million in federal grant funding available until 2034.

I urge all Members to support my amendment and the underlying bill, which I will work to enact into law before California's Delta Protection Commission completes the management plan for the National Heritage Area.

□ 0945

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 147, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. CURTIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 117-6.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE IX—RENEWABLE ENERGY INPUTS ACCESS STUDY

SEC. 901. STUDY.

The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy and Secretary of Commerce, shall conduct a study to determine whether the acreage to be withdrawn under this Act contains geothermal resources, or minerals needed for battery storage, renewable energy technology, and electric vehicles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 147, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment to require a study of any land impacted by the legislation to determine if these areas contain geothermal resources or minerals needed for battery storage, renewable energy technology, or electric vehicles.

We agree that we want to reduce human emissions that are polluting our ecosystem. Renewable energy will play a role long into the future, and we must ensure we have the resources needed to make solar panels, wind turbines, and batteries here in America.

President Biden agrees. Just yesterday he issued an executive order to ensure the United States has access to domestic critical minerals. President Biden's fact sheet on the executive order says: "While the U.S. is a net exporter of electric vehicles, we are not a leader in the supply chain associated with electric battery production. The U.S. could better leverage our sizable lithium reserves and manufacturing know-how to expand domestic battery production."

To state the obvious, if we are accidentally locking up lithium with this bill while President Biden says we should do the opposite, this is something Congress should know. This amendment does not prevent any part of the lands package from being implemented, as currently drafted.

I am a strong supporter of the local-driven public lands legislation, which is why I ensured my amendment would not impact any of the bills on the ground level. There is parts of this package I actually support. Mr. HUFFMAN's bill included in the public lands bill was supported by me last year.

This amendment is not a criticism of this lands package. It is about listening to science and combating climate change. More information is always better, more science is better. That is all this amendment does, give us more science-backed information as Congress faces the issues of producing renewable energy in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say, first, I appreciate the gentleman's remarks on this amendment. My friend from Utah, I know from our work together last Congress and this Congress and from our bipartisan work on the Congressional Wildfire Caucus that the gentleman is sincere in his intent that he, too, wants to help address the climate crisis and the threat that it poses to our communities, and I thank him for that.

However, to that end, I would encourage the gentleman and his colleagues to continue to work with us across the aisle on opportunities to create clean, green, well-paying jobs for all Americans. Ultimately, I will be opposing the gentleman's amendment because I don't believe it is in the best interest of this particular legislation.

As we have heard over the course of the debate this morning and yesterday, of course, on the bill, the various areas that are protected in this bill were included at the request of local communities who want to see these lands protected for future generations.

One example, perhaps the most salient in my view, is the Thompson Divide region in my bill, the CORE Act, which has faced years of pressure to develop certain mineral interests that local stakeholders, including the ranching community, oppose.

The largest individual withdrawal area in this bill actually surrounds the Grand Canyon, a region with few identified critical mineral resources, but one that I believe we can all agree is of enormous importance to the American public. That importance, that value of the Grand Canyon, as well as every area included in this bill, is ultimately why we are here today.

It is why my colleagues have gone through years of painstaking work developing a consensus with those local communities to identify those lands of such exceptional value that they believe and the communities believe should be protected for future generations.

The bottom line is this: We believe that some places should be set aside permanently from extraction because some landscapes, like the Grand Canyon, are simply too special to be mined, drilled, or excavated.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I respectfully oppose the gentleman's amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, to my friend from Colorado, I welcome his invitation to work together on many of these issues. I point out that we are simply asking for a study so that we know what is there. We are not stop-

ping anything. We are simply asking for a study.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah for his tireless work on doing what is right for the environment. I use that word "environment," and not the word "climate," because I want people to understand that those two things are different.

Climate is very narrowly focused. Climate is an issue that has made carbon, a necessary element, arch enemy number one. Republicans are about a cleaner, safer, and healthier environment. We are concerned not just about carbon in the atmosphere, but we are concerned about forest health, about air quality, about water quality, about wildlife habitat, about having great places for recreation.

Mr. Speaker, nobody wants to mine inside the Grand Canyon. Nobody is mining inside the Grand Canyon. Nobody ever will mine inside the Grand Canyon. We have already got the Grand Canyon National Park that establishes those boundaries, and these mineral withdrawals are far outside of the actual Grand Canyon.

Mr. Speaker, we want a clean environment. We want a healthy environment. We are all for cleaner technology, but that cleaner technology takes certain things. It takes minerals and elements. It takes research and development. It takes using all of the energy sources that we have.

Why can't we talk about creating more next-generation nuclear power?

It has zero carbon. If your concern is about climate, your concern is about carbon. And nuclear energy doesn't emit carbon.

Why not put hydroelectric plants on existing dams?

We don't have to build new dams. We can add 12,000 megawatts of clean, carbon-free hydropower on existing dams. We can use the natural resources that we have and develop cleaner ways to use them.

As we develop more electrical components and devices that, again, run on carbon-free energy, unless that energy is produced from carbon sources, but we have to have a stable and reliable supply of energy, and we can't have that without developing these resources.

I appreciate the gentleman's concern about not locking up these resources and doing a study to make sure that when we lock them up, we are not locking away our future, we are not taking away the ability for this country to produce our own energy supply, that we are not further relying on a foreign supply chain that is controlled by Communist parties.

Mr. Speaker, we are blessed with a resource-rich country, but we are right now at the mercy of foreign suppliers, especially China, to meet our mineral needs. Resources like lithium, cobalt,

gallium, and dozens more will be needed in the billions of pounds to meet the projected growth in electric vehicles and other renewable technologies. Even commodities like copper, which have historically been produced in surplus, are now falling short of demand.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage supporting the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if my colleague might engage in just a brief colloquy so I understand the scope of the amendment. What is the most common way to assess geothermal or other mineral resources? I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague. I suspect you have an answer ready to tell me, and I would love to hear that.

Mr. NEGUSE. The gentleman is correct, I do have an answer. The most common way is to drill. That is the most common way to assess geothermal and mineral resources.

With much respect to the gentleman, because, again, I know his intent is sincere, but this amendment is not simply a study amendment. This study amendment, ultimately, if it were to succeed, would have the Interior Department drilling countless wells throughout these wilderness areas to ultimately ascertain the information that the distinguished gentleman seeks, and I just don't think that is a prudent way forward.

I would say to the distinguished ranking member, with respect to the areas around the Grand Canyon, that the southwest United States, as I know some of my colleagues are certainly familiar, is littered with remnants of abandoned uranium mines and mill sites that poison the water and the air to this day, and those mines have hit Tribal nations the hardest.

So you can understand why the distinguished chairman of our committee, Chairman GRIJALVA, would feel so compelled by local communities in the State that he represents to move forward with the Grand Canyon protections that are a part of this important wilderness package.

Mr. Speaker, while I very much respect my colleague and look forward to working with him on future proposals, we respectfully oppose this amendment and would ask for a "no" vote.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 147, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS).

The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appear to have it.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The

SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 147, I rise to offer amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2, consisting of amendment Nos. 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 25, 26, 27, and 29, printed in part B of House Report 117-6, offered by Mr. NEGUSE of Colorado:

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR OF ARIZONA

At the end of title VIII, add the following:
SEC. 803. EXEMPTION.

The withdrawal under section 802 shall not apply to any Federal land depicted on the Map as "Federal Mineral Estate to be Withdrawn" located in the 4th Congressional District of Arizona, as configured on the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR OF ARIZONA

At the end of title VIII, add the following:
SEC. 803. SUPPORTING SCIENCE-BASED LAND MANAGEMENT.

The withdrawal under section 802 shall not go into effect until the Secretary of the Interior completes a mineral survey of the area proposed for withdrawal, including uranium, rare earth elements, geothermal and oil and gas resources, and determines that there are no mineral resources, geothermal resources, or critical minerals present other than uranium.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. HERRELL OF NEW MEXICO

Strike subsection (i) of section 103.
Strike section 233.
Strike subsection (c) of section 302.
Strike section 404.
Strike section 407.
Strike section 713.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN OF COLORADO

Page 330, after line 6, insert the following:

TITLE IX—SAVINGS CLAUSE

SEC. 901. UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS OF WAY.

Nothing in this Act shall—

(1) affect the use, operation, maintenance, repair, construction, destruction, reconfiguration, expansion, inspection, renewal, reconstruction, alteration, addition, relocation, improvement, removal, or replacement of a utility facility or appurtenant right of way within or adjacent to any wilderness areas or potential wilderness areas designated in this Act;

(2) affect access to a utility facility or right-of way within or adjacent to a wilderness area or potential wilderness area designated in this Act; or

(3) preclude the establishment of a new utility facility or right-of-way (including instream sites, routes, and areas) within a wilderness area or potential wilderness area designated in this Act if such a facility or right-of-way is necessary for public health and safety, electricity supply, or other utility services.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. MOORE OF UTAH

Page 330, after line 6, add the following:

TITLE IX—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL INPUT

SEC. 901. COUNTY APPROVAL.

No wilderness or potential wilderness designation under this Act shall be effective in any county where the county has not formally approved such designation.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. NEWHOUSE OF WASHINGTON

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE IX—PROTECTIONS

SEC. 901. RENEWABLE ENERGY JOBS.

This Act shall not take effect until the Secretary of the Interior certifies that no renewable energy jobs have been lost as a result of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. NEWHOUSE OF WASHINGTON

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE IX—PROTECTIONS

SEC. 901. RENEWABLE HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT.

Nothing in this Act shall prohibit development of new renewable hydroelectric energy and associated transmission lines and rights-of-way in the wild and scenic designations, wilderness designations, or wilderness study area designations under this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. STAUBER OF MINNESOTA

Page 330, after line 6, add the following:

TITLE IX—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL INPUT

SEC. 901. COUNTY APPROVAL.

No mineral withdrawal under this Act shall be effective in any county where the county has not formally approved such withdrawal.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. STAUBER OF MINNESOTA

Page 30, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 107. APPLICATION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, this Act shall not apply to any lands or waters in the Third or Fifth Congressional Districts of Colorado as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

Page 329, after line 4, insert the following:

Subtitle E—Local Input

SEC. 761. APPLICATION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, this Act shall not apply to any lands or waters in the Third or Fifth Congressional Districts of Colorado as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

Page 330, after line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 803. APPLICATION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, this Act shall not apply to any lands, waters, or minerals in the Fourth Congressional Districts of Arizona as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. STAUBER OF MINNESOTA

Page 30, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 107. APPLICATION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, this Act shall not apply to any lands or waters in the Third Congressional District of Colorado as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

Page 329, after line 4, insert the following:

Subtitle E—Local Input

SEC. 761. APPLICATION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, this Act shall not apply to any lands or waters in the Third Congressional District of Colorado as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. WESTERMAN OF ARKANSAS

Page 330, after line 6, add the following:

TITLE IX—PRESERVING WILDERNESS CHARACTER AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CHARACTER

SEC. 901. PRESERVING WILDERNESS AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CHARACTER.

(a) WILDERNESS.—The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may exempt from any wilderness or potential wilderness designated under this Act any area determined by that Secretary not to meet the definition of wilderness under the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(b) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.—The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may exempt from any wild and scenic river designated under this Act any area determined by that Secretary not to meet the qualifications for a wild, scenic or recreational river under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 147, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the en bloc amendments that would offer important improvements to the underlying bill.

Unfortunately, this en bloc is only a fraction of the amendments Republicans would have offered if Democrats had held a markup on the bill in the Natural Resources Committee.

It is egregious that House Democrats rejected every single Republican recreation and wildfire amendment offered at the Rules Committee. House Democrats also denied Representative BOEBERT of Colorado the chance to offer a single amendment to this legislation, despite the fact that one-third of all wilderness designations contained in the entire bill are in her district, and she has never had the chance to even debate it, as a new Member of Congress.

One amendment that I offered is included in this package, and it would rectify the fact that Democrats have arbitrarily included tens of thousands of acres of wilderness designations that have not been recommended for wilderness or do not meet the basic definition of wilderness in the Wilderness Act.

If my Democratic colleagues feel so confident that every single acre in this bill is actually worthy of a wilderness designation, they should have no problem supporting my simple amendment to reaffirm proper wilderness characteristics.

Also included in these amendments is a proposal from one of our freshmen members of the Natural Resources Committee, Representative MOORE from Utah. It will protect the rights of counties to have a say in local land use by requiring county approval of wilderness designations.

Representative STAUBER also offered a version of this amendment for mineral withdrawals and several amendments that would exclude congressional districts represented by Members of Congress who were not consulted on this legislation and strongly oppose it.

This should not be a difficult hurdle to overcome. In fact, it should be a desirable outcome for the sponsor of these bills. Forcing land management decisions upon local communities without their support is a bad idea.

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Another one of our freshman committee members, Representative HERRELL of New Mexico, offered an amendment to remove all potential wilderness designations in the bill. This bill designates an amount of area equivalent to the size of President Biden's home State of Delaware, and it includes only one wilderness study area release. We shouldn't be adding potential wilderness to this bill without releasing an equivalent amount of wilderness study area first.

Finally, this package of amendments would improve our American energy security by ensuring continued development of critical energy infrastructure, promoting the responsible utilization of domestic critical minerals, facilitating rights-of-way for utilities, and protecting jobs in the energy sector. In contrast, the underlying bill is just an extension of the Biden ban and will hurt rural jobs and our national security.

Mr. Speaker, I wish that Democrats afforded us more than 10 minutes to consider these amendments that would actually improve our environment and economy through conservation and multiple use.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge all of my colleagues to strongly support this en bloc of amendments, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to en bloc No. 2.

The amendments in this bloc run the gauntlet of ideological opposition to wilderness, public lands protections, and our efforts that respond to the climate crisis. The amendments are not a good-faith effort to attempt to improve the bill or work with the Democratic sponsors of the committee. They simply seek to outright reverse or fundamentally weaken the various designations proposed in this bill.

In many cases, if these amendments were adopted and signed into law, the result would leave these areas with fewer protections than they currently have under the status quo.

Now, I heard a lot of wide-ranging arguments against this bill from the distinguished ranking member, but let me just begin by responding to two points specifically:

First, with respect to this notion of having local community support, I would simply say—and I welcome my colleague to come visit my district in

the State of Colorado. I represent a district that is the size of New Jersey—far bigger than Delaware—10 counties, stretches all the way to the Wyoming border, Grand County, half of Eagle County, Summit County. I look forward to taking the ranking member to my district in Colorado and showing him these incredible places that we seek to protect, because I believe if he has a chance to visit them, I may be able to convince him of the same.

I also just say, secondly, with respect to the process complaints, as I said yesterday, every title of this bill was heard, was marked up, passed out of committee, and passed this Chamber, on this floor in the 116th Congress—not once, twice.

So I understand the gentleman's desire to have more amendments. I think it is a bit odd to be arguing that he is unable to amend the bill when he is literally debating the amendments that he is offering as they exist today, that we are proceeding to debate in this fashion.

In any event, I will simply say that these amendments, as I said earlier, are not a good-faith attempt to improve this bill, and for that reason we would oppose them.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would love to visit the gentleman's district, take some photos so that we could show future generations what it looked like before it was locked away in wilderness, and maybe be able to talk about some of those forest management activities and how it could help improve the area.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the amendments contained in this en bloc package, which includes three of my own and two I offer on behalf of my good friend and colleague, Mr. GOSAR.

The amendments I offer restore control to locals who not only recreate in the areas impacted by the underlying bill, but live and earn their livelihoods there, too. This is about northern Arizona and western Colorado. This is about uranium formations in Representative GOSAR's district, and oil and gas in Representatives LAMBORN'S and BOEBERT'S districts. This is about local governance and listening to those who live and work in the area, not just those who make it a short weekend retreat.

The amendments I offer today move control of land back to those who govern best. These amendments exempt the bill from taking effect in Arizona's Fourth, Colorado's Third, and Colorado's Fifth Congressional Districts, and require county input. Those who represent these districts were not meaningfully consulted on these bills.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the Mohave County Board of Supervisors in support of Represent-

ative GOSAR's amendment No. 7. These are the folks who know best for their families, their neighbors, and their land.

MOHAVE COUNTY BOARD
OF SUPERVISORS,

Kingman, AZ, February 24, 2021.

Hon. PAUL GOSAR,
Washington, DC.

CONGRESSMAN GOSAR: The Mohave County Board of Supervisors is writing to offer our support for your amendment to H.R. 803—Colorado Wilderness Act of 2021. As you know, the passage of this legislation will have a grave effect on Mohave County, Arizona, and our neighboring counties in Utah. Uranium mining in the past has been the forefront of our economic growth in Mohave County and if allowed to continue will bring in nearly \$29 billion to our local economy over a 42 year period. The passage of H.R. 803 would make permanent a 2012 moratorium on uranium mining in our area. The language of your amendment would help alleviate the permanent economic loss we would sustain under the passage of H.R. 803. We strongly support the passing of this amendment as presented in the Rules Committee and the House of Representatives. Without this amendment, the financial stability of our economy in Mohave County would drastically suffer.

In 2012, the Secretary of the Interior imposed a 20 year ban on over 1 million acres of land in the Arizona Strip Area for the purpose of Uranium mining. This ban included both public lands and National Forest System lands. This ban took away much needed growth and jobs from our area. Secretary Salazar at the time issued this withdrawal without complying with the law requiring coordination with local governments. The Federal Land Policy Management Act, 43 USC Section 1711 requires that the Secretary and his designees "coordinate" with local government as to development and implementation of any plan or management action. Coordination is defined in the Act as requiring prior notice of proposed plans and actions to the local government officials ("prior" meaning prior to public announcements, and early enough to provide "meaningful" participation by the local officials in the "development" of the plan or action.). The congressional mandate or coordination also requires the Secretary to use all practicable means to reach consistency between the federal plan/management action and local policy, plan or law. All of which Secretary Salazar did not do.

Making this ban permanent based on misinformation will have lasting effects on Mohave County. We respect and take a responsibility for protecting the Grand Canyon, but saying that the Grand Canyon will suffer because of mining is inaccurate. Secretary Salazar's reasoning behind the withdrawal was out of concern that it could damage the region's drinking water and the park's water quality. Bureau of Land Management officials contradicted those claims by explaining that their Arizona Strip field office had no evidence of contamination of water, and had no evidence of problems with the safe operation of the uranium mines in operation on the lands.

Uranium mining is important and useful for many reasons. The lands in the "Strip" contain the nation's high grade uranium deposits and enough uranium to provide power generation for the state of California for over 20 years. Uranium is useful in many ways. It is used by our military for national security and defense. Uranium metal is very dense and heavy. When it is depleted (DU), uranium is used by the military as shielding to protect Army tanks, and also in parts of

bullets and missiles. The military also uses enriched uranium to power nuclear propelled Navy ships and submarines, and in nuclear weapons. A permanent withdrawal of uranium mining from the "Strip" harms the American people by removing between 326–375 million lbs (the equivalent electricity generating capacity for the entire state of California's 40 million people for 22.4 years) of uranium.

From a national security standpoint, domestic utilities now import 90% of the uranium used to operate America's 104 nuclear reactors. Thirty years ago, these reactors used U.S. mined uranium for 100% of electricity production. The nation cannot be pro-nuclear and anti-nuclear fuel. In sum, these deposits represent the last available use of our public lands for economic growth in our region.

The opponents of uranium mining have chosen to ignore the fact that mining with environmentally sound reclamation was conducted from the early 1980s until the price of uranium collapsed in 1993. No mining at all occurred from 1993 until 2010, and the Denison mine which is now operating, is following and often exceeding all environmental and safety laws.

Arizona needs to go back to the roots that led to Arizona being developed, and that is mining. The strict federal and state environmental laws already on the books will protect the public from environmental damage to the Grand Canyon watershed. The mining of uranium however does not affect ground water nor destroy the natural resources of the land. It does not require open pit mining. Upon completion of mining one Breccia Pipe (4 years) the land is placed back into its native state.

We want to thank you for putting forward this amendment. Nuclear energy can be the future of clean energy. We have the resources in this Country to ensure that happens and we have the technology and means to ensure mining that energy is both environmentally safe and protects our natural resources. We stand in support of the amendment.

Sincerely,

BUSTER JOHNSON,
Chairman,

Mohave County Board of Supervisors.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on this en bloc, and a "no" on the underlying bill.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and I also thank the chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources and my fellow Arizonan, dean of our delegation, Congressman RAÚL GRIJALVA, for their leadership.

Mr. Speaker, when people think of Arizona, they think of our Grand Canyon—perfectly chiseled over millions of years by the Colorado River. Its beauty and scale are humbling. But to us, it represents so much more than a natural wonder.

The Grand Canyon National Park welcomes 6 million visitors a year. It is the cornerstone of our State's tourism industry, directly supporting almost 10,000 jobs. Though it is special to all, it is sacred to the indigenous communities who call it home and who know better than anyone how critical it is to protect.

It is simple: This is no place for uranium mining. We can't risk the health

of the communities that rely on this land and water or the delicate ecosystems it contains. We cannot improve upon this wonder, and we should not play a part in its destruction.

Mr. Speaker, I support protecting the Grand Canyon, and I am proud of the vote we will take later today to safeguard it for future generations.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL).

Ms. HERRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my amendments that would strike all potential wilderness designations from this bill. A wilderness designation is one of the most restrictive designations that the Federal Government can put on a piece of land. They put limits on forest management activities, access for emergency and military personnel, and limit access for the general public.

As we have seen across the West, areas designated as potential wilderness or wilderness study areas sit in limbo for decades. Criteria for what constitutes a wilderness area is very clear and straightforward. Keeping lands under potential wilderness or wilderness study area designations for extended periods of time is unnecessary and greatly handicaps rural communities in the West.

Mr. Speaker, let me emphasize: Many of the counties affected by these potential wilderness designations are already living in lands with over 80 percent publicly managed lands. Many of my Eastern colleagues may not appreciate what that means for local governments in the affected counties when I say a county is over 80 percent public land. Public lands are not taxable, meaning that the local tax base for counties that have high amounts of Federal lands is extremely small, therefore, their multiple use on these lands prevented by this legislation is crucial for economic success.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I would just note for the record with reference to "Eastern colleagues," I represent the State of Colorado, my colleague, Representative DEGETTE, represents the State of Colorado, the vast majority of the sponsors of this bill represents Western States. My district is not all that far from the gentlewoman's district in New Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE), the dean of our delegation.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I just couldn't let this go. Insinuating that the sponsors of this legislation, on all the titles of this legislation have not been to these areas and that these designations do not have local support is simply untrue.

Two-thirds of the individuals in the affected areas in title 1 of my part of the bill, which have been mostly managed as wilderness study areas for 40 years, support wilderness. Scores of local public officials, scores of local mayors, city councils, and, yes, county

commissioners have supported this over the years.

I personally have been to almost every area in the legislation. I have met with scores of businesses, local elected officials, and citizens, and I challenge anybody to go look at these very special areas and tell me that they should not be preserved for future generations.

The same goes for every single title of this legislation. It has been vetted, it has been re-vetted, and it has been re-vetted again, and it has strong reasons for designation as public lands, and it has strong local support.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of these amendments. Utah ranks second in the country for percentage of land owned by the Federal Government, so we understand the challenges and opportunities that come with land designations.

Mr. Speaker, with Utah's interests in mind, I introduced a commonsense amendment that would require local land officials to approve wilderness designations, empowering the local communities to work with the Federal Government on major land decisions, and the previous comments actually emphasize the importance of that. And I appreciate that, and I respect that, the local input that the gentlewoman was mentioning.

Our system works best when there is close collaboration between all levels in government. Our State and local governments see firsthand obstacles to successfully managing their resources, and they are experts in their communities' unique needs and concerns. As policymakers, we have a responsibility to bring local officials to the table so that we can make the most informed land decisions possible.

Wilderness areas can be beautiful, but these designations bring many challenges. Our Federal lands will be best managed when we include our constituents' perspectives. Unfortunately, this process has denied my Republican colleagues and me the ability to do just that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for these very sensible and reasonable amendments.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I would just say to my colleague: One, I want to welcome him to the United States Congress, and I thank him for his thoughtful recitation with respect to the amendment he offered.

But I just want to assure him, for example, with respect to the CORE Act, my provision of this bill, it has the support of every county in which a part of the bill is designated. That is to say, in the areas where there are protections being made in the bill, the counties in those areas support this bill. And that is why this bill has attracted such bipartisan support back home in

Colorado and why it has passed the House twice.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time both sides have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arkansas has 3¾ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Colorado has 4½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT), who, again, represents one-third of the area proposed in this wilderness area, to tell the House about how the people there really feel.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for yielding. I thank Mr. STAUBER for working with me on several amendments that protect Colorado's Third Congressional District. All 11 of my amendments to give voice to the people in my district were denied.

Mr. Speaker, this bill targets my district and would lock up more than 550,000 acres of it with new wilderness designations. The Mesa County Commissioners, Montezuma County Commissioners, Dolores County Commissioners, the Archuleta County Commissioners, White River and Douglas Creek Conservation Districts, the Colorado Farm Bureau, and numerous other constituencies in Colorado strongly oppose this bill because of the damage they know that it will cause and activities it will prevent.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD several of those letters of opposition.

COLORADO SNOWMOBILE
ASSOCIATION,
COHVCO, TRAILS PRESERVATION
ALLIANCE,
February 23, 2021.

Re 2021 Omnibus Wilderness & Amendments.

Congresswoman LAUREN BOEBERT,
Att: Jeff Smalls & Ashley Higgins,
Washington DC.

DEAR JEFF AND ASHLEY: Please accept this correspondence as the comments of the above referenced Organizations vigorously opposing the CORE Wilderness Proposal (HR 803) and the Colorado Wilderness Act (HR577) hereinafter referred to as "the Proposal". After a detailed review of the Proposal, the Organizations have concluded that every area expanded or created in the Proposal would result in significant lost recreational opportunities for the overwhelming portion of visitors to the Proposal area, both currently and in the future. While there are significant lost opportunities, there is also no additional protections for multiple use routes that might remain outside the Wilderness areas and no new areas are designated or released for multiple use recreational opportunities.

The Organizations have spent many years trying to hammer out something that works for everyone around these proposals, and have simply been stonewalled at every turn by the sponsors of this legislation in both Houses of Congress. This is despite the fact our groups were thanked by outgoing Senator Mark Udall for our collaboration and efforts around the development of the Hermosa Creek Watershed Management legislation signed into law on December 19, 2014 as Section 3062 in the Carl Levin and Howard P.

"Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (PL 113-291). This legislation released a WSA and specifically protected motorized usage in the area moving forward, designated a large special management area where multiple uses were protected and designated Wilderness in areas where that management was appropriate. We had hoped this collaboration was a roadmap for resolving many of the ongoing challenges we encounter around Wilderness designation and releases. Unfortunately, we were incorrect as exemplified by the efforts around HR 577 and HR 803 as phone calls are not returned, meetings are continued and ideological trench warfare has returned around these Proposals.

It is worth noting, the Colorado Wilderness Act would heavily impact many recently developed trail networks that have enjoyed strong bi-partisan and community support or historical trail networks that serve a wide range of interests. Examples of these types of losses would include:

1. Bangs Canyon area, which developed an extensive multiple use trail network after a complete NEPA review and analysis and almost a million dollars in direct funding from users for the project. The Bangs Canyon SMA area is now to be designated as Wilderness.

2. Delores Canyon—this area has a large network of trails serving a wide range of interests that has existed for an extended period of time without controversy.

While the list above is far from exhaustive, these are examples of impacts we are seeing all too frequently.

A. OUR POSITION ON SPECIFIC AMENDMENTS

Please note that while we do not specifically address every Amendment, several of these are unrelated to recreational usages and outside our expertise to discuss in a meaningful manner. While we are not opposed to any of the Amendments on the list, we are not taking a position.

1. Rep. Boebert 30x30 Program Nullification Amendment #18:

Vigorously support. This Executive Order is a direct conflict with multiple mandates that have managed public lands successfully for decades. Not only does this EO conflict with these mandates, the application of these concepts to private property rights and interests is even more troubling.

2. Rep. Boebert—BLM headquarters—Amendment #16:

Vigorously support. Moving BLM national headquarters closer to lands owned and managed by BLM has greatly increased the responsiveness of the BLM to a wide range of issues. This amendment has garnered strong bipartisan support.

3. Rep. Boebert Native Americans, Other Minorities and Women Jobs Protection Act—Amendment #60:

No position.

4. Rep. Boebert CO, AZ, CA, WA Wilderness Study Act Amendment #56:

Vigorously support. The lingering designations around the Wilderness process create significant management challenges moving forward in areas that have never been suitable for designation as Wilderness. The loss of historical recreational opportunities due to the lingering designation of the West Needles WSA was a major issue driving the Hermosa Creek legislation.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ARCHULETA COUNTY, COLORADO,
Pagosa Springs, CO, February 24, 2021.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The Archuleta County Board of County Commissioners is opposed to H.R. 803, the "Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act". This bill would lock-up nearly 1.5 million acres

with new wilderness designations. We agree with Congressman Doug Lamborn's statements that the American people deserve to access our nation's public lands—not to be locked out of them and that a wilderness designation does not guarantee the protection of these lands.

We support Congresswoman Lauren Boebert's amendments to the bill and ask that the House allow local governments to make the right decisions for their communities, especially when it comes to managing our beautiful outdoors.

Please feel free to contact us if you want to discuss this matter further. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

ALVIN SCHAAF,
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners.

GRAND JUNCTION AREA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
February 24, 2021.

Congresswoman LAUREN BOEBERT,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN BOEBERT: On behalf of the 900 small businesses employing 37,000 people that the Grand Junction Area Chamber of Commerce represents, I am writing to encourage you to oppose H.R. 803, a bill that would lock up public lands in Mesa County and negatively impact our local economy. Our community's economy is still reliant in part on the business activity generated by our legacy industries of agriculture and energy. This bill if passed will negatively impact our already fragile economy and jeopardize our economic recovery.

These are lands that are literally in our backyard in Mesa County yet Congresswoman DeGette continues to ignore us, does not meet with us, and does not even consider the consequences of her bill on the hard-working families of our areas.

In addition to opposing H.R. 803 our organization supports the various amendments you are proposing be added to the bill that include keeping the BLM Headquarters in Grand Junction, Colorado, requiring that affected counties must approve the Wilderness Designation and protects grazing and water rights.

We appreciate your efforts to help retain jobs and the diversity of our local economy by opposing H.R. 803 and offering amendments to help preserve the livelihood of our families and our way of life.

Sincerely,

DIANE SCHWENKE,
President/CEO.

SAN JUAN TRAIL RIDERS,
Durango, CO,

Congresswoman LAUREN BOEBERT,
Att: Jeff Smalls & Ashley Higgins,
Washington, DC.

Re 2021 Omnibus Wilderness & Amendments.

DEAR JEFF AND ASHLEY: Please accept this correspondence as support of comments submitted by Trails Preservation Alliance ("TPA"), Colorado Off Highway Vehicle Coalition ("COHVCO"), and Colorado Snowmobile Association ("CSA") in their vigorously opposing the CORE Wilderness Proposal (H.R. 803) and the Colorado Wilderness Act (H.R. 577).

San Juan Trail Riders ("SJTR") is a single-track motorized trail user group that has a membership of nearly 400 members within the Four Corners Area, California and Texas. These members provide significant positive economic impacts to a broad range of businesses and communities in cities and towns throughout the region. The organization has for over 30 years provided significant support to agencies like the BLM and USFS for recreational single-track motorized trail construction, maintenance and repair. Additionally, this agency is responsible for helping to

establish special grant applications from existing state OHV Funds. SJTR has headquarters in Durango, CO.

Submitted by,

DERIC HOOK,
Board Member, San Juan Trail Riders.

MESA COUNTY,
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
Grand Junction, CO, February 25, 2021.

Re Colorado Wilderness Act of 2021, H.R. 803.

Hon. DIANA DEGETTE,
*House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DEGETTE: As the Board of County Commissioners (“Board”) for Mesa County, Colorado, we are again writing in strong opposition to the Colorado Wilderness Act of 2021, H.R. 803 (“the Act”). Mesa County’s opposition to additional Wilderness designation within Mesa County is clearly documented in “A Resolution of the Board Of County Commissioners of Mesa County, Colorado Opposing the Colorado Wilderness Act of 2015 (H.R. 3336) and Calling on Congress to Release All Wilderness Study Areas in Colorado” (attached) passed and adopted on September 21, 2015, and the letter of opposition to the Colorado Wilderness Act of 2019, dated June 24, 2019 (attached).

Wilderness designations are the most restrictive land management tool available and are in direct conflict with the multiple use mandate of our federally managed lands. As federally managed lands, these areas are subject to customized protections through various designations identified in area resource management plans, including prohibition of grazing, seasonal travel limitations and closures, and oil and gas lease stipulations.

Mesa County supports less restrictive federal designations that involve appropriate, special management protections determined through responsible land use planning that allow stakeholders to work together to identify and address issues with local solutions for each unique area, rather than a broad-brush approach that ends multiple use of these lands in perpetuity.

The Colorado Wilderness Act of 2021 egregiously fails to take into account several important considerations concerning necessary access, such as:

1. Three of the five proposed Wilderness areas in Mesa County have experienced wildfires over the past two decades. Lack of access for wildfire mitigation, proper extinguishment, and post-fire restoration increases the probability and severity of devastating wildfires. Lack of access also compounds the potential for life-safety emergencies as responding personnel will be obstructed when answering time-sensitive calls.

2. Based on the mapping provided by the Colorado Oil and Gas Commission, the proposed Little Book Cliffs Wilderness polygon includes the Laramie Energy, LLC Winter Flats well and the Maralex Resources, Inc. USA-610S98W well. These wells will need ongoing maintenance and monitoring. Should access be denied for these wells and the leases within the proposed Wilderness areas, the lessee should be fairly compensated.

3. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), as the agency responsible for the health and well being of the wild horses of the Little Book Cliffs Wild Horse Area and their habitat, must access to this area to “sustain a healthy viable wild horse population while maintaining a thriving natural ecological balance of resources and uses.” The BLM utilizes vehicles, and at times helicopters, for set-up and take down of traps and transportation of gathered horses, and to perform fertility control measures. Loss of access for

these events could lead to serious consequences for the wild horses, area habitat, and surrounding property owners.

4. More than 850 acres of Gunnison Sage-Grouse Habitat are included in the proposed South Bangs Canyon Proposed Wilderness area and The Palisade Proposed Wilderness area which could limit management activities, lek counting, and habitat restoration activities by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

5. Non-motorized trail based recreation is critical for our region’s quality of life and economy. The potential for exclusion of mechanized travel, e.g. bicycles, from thousands of acres of public lands in western Colorado is not supported by the Board. Of particular concern is the North and South Bangs Canyon Proposed Wilderness areas. Given the proximity to and importance of the Tabeguache Trail, the region is of interest to local trail groups for future trail based recreation growth.

6. The Act eliminates “development for any new irrigation and pumping facility, reservoir, water conservation work, aqueduct, canal, ditch, pipeline, well, hydropower project, transmission, other ancillary facility or other water, diversion, storage, or carriage structure” in the Wilderness designation. As Colorado’s water resources require more astute management, eliminating the option to create and expand necessary water storage and delivery systems and the ability to improve critical drainages and watersheds indefinitely is imprudent.

In addition to ending critical access and multiple use of public lands, the Board believes Wilderness designations also:

1. unfairly discriminates against those that are unable to walk or ride horseback, including those with disabilities and the elderly;

2. creates additional hardships on adjacent property owners, lessees, and other nonrecreation users who face restricted travel; and,

3. abolishes future productive uses of all resources within the designated area, including those that enrich residents and visitors’ lives, in perpetuity.

Mesa County is comprised of more than 72% public lands. Our economy and way of life are deeply reliant on these lands, and ensuring the proper management of them is of the highest concern for all who live here. To suggest that anyone in Mesa County would wish these lands destroyed is false and offensive. However, with more than 100,000 acres of designated Wilderness and more than 80,000 acres held in perpetual Wilderness Study Area limbo, residents of Mesa County do not want to see more of their public lands made inaccessible. Further, with the possible passage of the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act (“CORE Act”), Colorado will see varying levels of conservation in counties that desire such protections.

We invite you to visit Mesa County and speak with those directly affected by the proposed legislation. Our door is always open, and we welcome the opportunity to discuss further this critical matter that can drastically change our residents’ lives.

Sincerely,

JANET ROWLAND,
Chair, Board of County Commissioners.

CODY DAVIS,
Commissioner.

SCOTT MCINNIS,
Commissioner.

FEBRUARY 25, 2021.

The Honorable,
*House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the nearly six million Farm Bureau member

families across the United States, we write in strong opposition to H.R. 803, the Protecting America’s Wilderness and Public Lands Act. Collectively this package of bills impacts lands in California, Colorado, Arizona and Washington by creating nearly 1.5 million acres of new wilderness, the most restrictive federal land use classification. Additionally, it would designate 1,200 miles of wild and scenic rivers and create 110,000 acres of National Monument expansion. Further, many of the wilderness and wild and scenic river designations contained in this bill are not suitable for these restrictive designations. To declare areas that do not possess these characteristics undermines the integrity of the Wilderness Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act as well as the lands that possess those features.

Farmers and ranchers rely on federal forests and rangelands for economic and recreational opportunities. Livestock grazing on federal lands forms an integral part of ranching operations across the United States, especially in the West. But farmers also use national forests and rangelands throughout the United States in a variety of other ways. Federal lands throughout the country are important components of our nation’s watersheds that provide water to a large number of Americans. Active land management practices such as timber production and livestock grazing are critical to protect against wildland fires which devastate range resources, damage watersheds, threaten wildlife and put rural communities at great risk.

American farmers and ranchers have a genuine interest in healthy and productive federal forest and rangelands. At the same time, we have a genuine interest in seeing lands managed in an environmentally sound manner. Farmers and ranchers understand and appreciate that active management of our federal lands is critical to the long-term viability of the ecosystem, the resource, and the communities they support. Designations included in H.R. 803 threaten multiple use areas by prohibiting the employment of motorized tools and mechanized vehicles in watershed management, trail maintenance, soil treatment, noxious weed control, waste management and fire protection.

Our nation’s federal forests are facing serious threats from fires, insects and disease due to a lack of active forest management. The poor health of our federal forests also threatens wildlife populations and neighboring non-federal lands, as well as the vitality of rural, forested communities across the country. A vibrant livestock and forest products industry helps diversify rural economies in ways that compliment ranching and agricultural operations. Wilderness and National Monument designations eliminate federal land management agencies ability to effectively protect against the threat of catastrophic wildland fire.

Farmers, landowners, and grazing permittees should be fully involved as affected partners in any process to execute federal land use designations which restrict public use and access. Federal land use designations that lack local stakeholder input from agricultural and resource management professionals often generates significant controversy and economic hardship at the local level. The detrimental effects of a federal land use designation frequently causes residents, elected state and county officials, and local stakeholders significant reductions in economic activity and the loss of jobs in rural communities. Past designations have also affected water rights, public lands grazing and access to State and private lands.

Farm Bureau supports the multiple-use concept of federal lands, recognizing that definable land areas have dominant-use capability, which should be recognized with the

concept of multiple uses without the total exclusion of other uses. The Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act stands in clear violation of AFBF policy. Additionally, the California, Colorado, Arizona and Washington Farm Bureau's oppose passage of this legislation.

Farm Bureau urges you to oppose passage of H.R. 803, the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act.

Sincerely,

American Farm Bureau Federation, Arizona Farm Bureau, California Farm Bureau, Colorado Farm Bureau, Washington Farm Bureau.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, Democrats have ignored our local communities and their needs with this land grab.

In their letter of opposition, Mesa County points out three of the five wilderness areas in Mesa County in this bill that have had large fires in recent years, and that wilderness designations harm active management and wildfire activities.

I hope that when Members visit my district on horseback, they are telling people that this land will soon burn, because if we do not actively manage our forest, Mother Nature will continue to manage it for us.

Mr. Speaker, the amendments that are offered today would protect energy production, local grazing rights, water rights, access to our public lands, and allow wildfire mitigation. Perhaps, and most importantly, these amendments give the people of my district a voice, ensuring local officials have a seat at the table when land use is changed in their respective counties.

□ 1015

The victory in my election showed the will of the people in Colorado's Third District. They want to keep their land open for public use.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Member for his thoughtful amendments, and I strongly encourage support on these amendments today.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I want to note one thing for the record because there is a reference from my colleague to amendments that she proceeded to make on this bill.

There has been a lot of talk about local control and the support of communities back home. We received communications from various town commissioners regarding the amendments that my colleague proposed, and I will just give you a couple of examples of their responses.

To simply classify this as a land grab is deeply disrespectful to those who have worked long and hard to gather the facts, negotiate, and compromise. The issues are too important to let parties divide us.

That was a county commissioner from San Miguel.

A commissioner from Routt County:

The amendments were issued in a way that ignores our system of local control. They reject the liberty and freedom of local jurisdictions to express what is right and just within those jurisdictions.

The communities impacted by the provisions in this bill support the protections that we are seeking to enact into law. That is why we are here. So with respect, I would again say we oppose the amendments that have been submitted in en bloc No. 2.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the first en bloc amendment, which stipulates that nothing in this act shall limit the ability of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture to manage forest fires, insects, and diseases in designated wilderness areas under the Wilderness Act.

Land conservation is an investment in our future, but it is equally important that we continue to manage our wilderness areas responsibly. Over the past several years, my district and others across our great country have been hit hard by historically damaging wildfires.

To protect countless communities, the Federal Government must ensure wilderness areas are adequately managed to minimize the impacts of wildfires.

I want to thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Representatives PANETTA and LOFGREN for being champions of public lands and responsible land management.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join them on this amendment, and I strongly urge an "aye" vote on the first en bloc amendment.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD this letter from the Grand Junction Area Chamber of Commerce. It says that this bill, if passed, will negatively impact our already fragile economy and jeopardize our economic recovery.

GRAND JUNCTION AREA,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
February 24, 2021.

Congresswoman LAUREN BOEBERT,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN BOEBERT: On behalf of the 900 small businesses employing 37,000 people that the Grand Junction Area Chamber of Commerce represents, I am writing to encourage you to oppose H.R. 803, a bill that would lock up public lands in Mesa County and negatively impact our local economy. Our community's economy is still reliant in part on the business activity generated by our legacy industries of agriculture and energy. This bill if passed will negatively impact our already fragile economy and jeopardize our economic recovery.

These are lands that are literally in our backyard in Mesa County yet Congresswoman DeGette continues to ignore us, does not meet with us, and does not even consider the consequences of her bill on the hard-working families of our areas.

In addition to opposing H.R. 803 our organization supports the various amendments you are proposing be added to the bill that include keeping the BLM Headquarters in Grand Junction Colorado, requiring that affected counties must approve the Wilderness Designation and protects grazing and water rights.

We appreciate your efforts to help retain jobs and the diversity of our local economy

by opposing H.R. 803 and offering amendments to help preserve the livelihood of our families and our water life.

Sincerely,

DIANE SCHWENKE,
President/CEO.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues that if you want to improve our environment, if you are worried about job losses in your district, if you think we should secure our supply chains and improve American energy independence, if you think our forests need to be properly managed to avoid catastrophic wildfires, and if you enjoy recreating in our public lands, you should vote for this amendment package.

The underlying bill is a feel-good bill that hurts our economy and environment. We won't have to suffer the consequences of that. It will be our children and our grandchildren who have to live with the fact that we don't have forests because we burned them all down and we don't have jobs because we outsourced our domestic mining industry to Russia and China.

It shouldn't be a surprise to anybody that the Democrats didn't want to put a package this disastrous for our economy and environment through regular order. They may be able to limit our ability to debate this package, but there is no hiding the truth: This legislation is a land grab that devastates the very communities and lands it claims to support and protect.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the en bloc amendments and oppose the underlying bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, again, I have great respect for my colleague, the ranking member, but what he purports this bill will do is just simply not the case. I would think that trying to prevent uranium mining in the Grand Canyon would not be controversial. I would hope that my colleagues could come to a consensus on that.

As lawmakers, we all know that strong policy requires compromise. It requires years of input and vigorous debate. I am happy to participate in this debate, and I appreciate the gentleman's participation.

When we think of some of the most iconic, protected places in the United States—Yellowstone, Yosemite, the Grand Canyon—it is difficult to imagine a time when they were not protected, but even those most treasured places in America underwent criticism from Members of Congress. The arguments, actually, that we heard today are nearly identical to those that we were hearing on the floor 100 years ago.

In 1882, Benjamin Harrison, who was then a Senator from Indiana, introduced a bill to designate land lying on the Colorado River in the territory of Arizona as a public park. The bill was forwarded to Interior Secretary Henry Teller, who was a Coloradan, and he opposed conservation of the site. He told

the Senate that the bill was unnecessary and that the area “does not require the creation of a public park to preserve it.”

Congress was unwilling to proceed in the face of opposition from the executive branch due to the interests of mining, westward territorial mining, and land use. Harrison pushed on. He reintroduced the bill in 1883, again in 1886.

And in 1903, the great conservationist Teddy Roosevelt visited the area he had advocated to protect. He declared that it is “beyond comparison, beyond description,” and “unparalleled.” “Let this great wonder of nature remain as it is now. Do nothing to mar its grandeur. . . . You cannot improve upon it. But what you can do is keep it for your children, your children’s children, and all who come after you.”

On February 26—on this very day—in 1919, President Wilson signed into law the Grand Canyon National Park Act, 101 years ago today.

Mr. Speaker, let’s make that choice again. We passed this bill with bipartisan support. I ask my colleagues to do it again, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, my amendment would require us to know what we are doing before we take the overwhelming radical step of withdrawing more than a million acres of federal lands from mineral development.

It may come as a shock but even today we know little about the geologic mineral makeup of our lands. Minerals that were very important in the past like gold and silver are not always the key to our future technologies.

Today, we are finding a whole new suite of minerals that are critically important to our future, while rare earths and lithium are the stars, important minerals like cobalt, manganese and copper are quickly becoming equally both important and challenging to find and produce.

However, this bill in front of us has no recognition of the importance of the breadth of minerals that may be included in the areas covered by this legislation. Which is why my amendment is so important today.

This amendment will require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a full mineral resource survey of the withdrawal areas prior to enacting this withdrawal. This is important because of the national security impacts of this proposed withdrawal that seeks to permanently ban oil, natural gas, geothermal, uranium and other critical minerals and rare earths on over a million acres of land in Arizona.

I will continue to make the case that the importance of the uranium alone is key for keeping these lands open, however I believe that without this amendment this bill will have a negative impact on our national security as it aims to permanently prohibit mining of rare earths and critical minerals on a massive, massive swath of land.

Earlier I mentioned the importance of lithium and there is no question that lithium is critically important to our technology and energy future. However, we don’t often know where all the lithium resources are in the United States. For example, in September of last year, the USGS funded an earth MRI program

in Arizona to study the lithium resources of the Big Sandy Valley in Arizona. I include in the RECORD the press release from USGS.

This study will help us to define and understand the lithium resources in this region. Yet it is important for us to reflect on the fact that we didn’t know about these resources until recently, had we closed off this area, like this bill proposes to do to more than one million acres of Arizona, we may have never known. Yet because we have the ability to examine this area, which is not subject to a withdrawal, we are going to study and hopefully find rich resources we can produce to secure our nation’s future.

Before I close Mr. Speaker, let me stress, the underlying bill represents one of the largest legislative land grabs ever considered by Congress. This effort to permanently lock away the highest grade and largest deposit of uranium in the country will further increase our reliance on foreign adversaries like Russia, China, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

Instead of rushing headlong into the endeavor of permanently making this million acre area off limits, we should know what the true impacts of this legislation will be on the long-term national security of our country.

This amendment would not kill this legislation, instead it would ensure that the proposed withdrawal can only go ahead once we clearly access the region, clearly understand the picture of what we are withdrawing and what other resources may be impacted by this action.

I say to my colleagues, let’s slow down this process so we know what we are doing, what we are impacting and the real impacts of making such a large and bountiful parcel of land off limits could have on our mineral security.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment.

EARTH MRI FUNDS CRITICAL MINERALS
PROJECTS IN ARIZONA
[Sept. 28, 2020]

A TOTAL OF \$133,016 WILL FUND NEW RESEARCH
AND PRESERVE IMPORTANT DATA ACROSS THE
GRAND CANYON STATE

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.—The U.S. Geological Survey and the Association of American State Geologists are pleased to announce \$133,016 in funding for critical minerals projects in Arizona. These funds are for the fiscal year 2020 under the USGS Mineral Resources Program’s Earth Mapping Resources Initiative, or Earth MRI.

The funds include grants to the Arizona Geological Survey for geologic mapping and geochemical analyses for an area of the Big Sandy Valley with a focus on lithium and to preserve and publicly available information on critical mineral resources.

“These new projects in Arizona represent the next step in our ambitious effort to improve our knowledge of the geologic framework in the United States and to identify areas that may have the potential to contain undiscovered critical mineral resources,” said Jim Reilly, director of the USGS. “The identification and prioritization of prospective areas were done through our strong partnership with the state geological surveys in a series of workshops in Fall 2019.”

“This program will revitalize and update the science and geologic research and data compilation that is needed in many states for the United States to identify new geologic associations,” said John Yellich, director of the Michigan Geological Survey and president of AASG.

“The Earth MRI effort is an outgrowth of the strong partnership between the AASG

members and the USGS,” said Warren Day, Earth MRI lead scientist for the USGS. “The USGS is grateful for the scientific input and support from the state geological surveys, resulting in a robust body of information useful for many applications beyond mineral resources.”

The geologic mapping efforts, which are managed through the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, will refine our scientific understanding of the geologic framework of areas of interest. In addition to helping identify mineral potential, these maps also support decisions about use of land, water, energy and minerals and help to mitigate the impact of geologic hazards on communities.

In 2017, President Trump issued Executive Order 13817, a Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals. This executive order called on agencies across the federal government to develop a strategy to reduce the nation’s susceptibility to critical mineral supply disruptions.

In May of 2018, DOI released a list of 35 minerals deemed critical to the U.S. economy and security, based on a methodology by the USGS. This list forms the foundation of the full federal strategy.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, my amendment is very simple, it only asks Congress to do one thing, respect the will of the local people in the management of our lands.

This amendment would remove from the bill the lands included in my Congressional district from the massive mineral withdrawal included in the bill. My local constituents and counties support this amendment and I encourage my colleagues to respect our wishes. Under general leave, I include in the RECORD a letter from Mohave County opposing this legislation.

Mohave County Arizona, which is the primary area which this amendment would help protect, is currently facing nearly 10 percent unemployment and has a per capita income of less than thirty-five thousand dollars a year. These economic conditions should be proof enough that we need to be promoting economic development in these regions, not simply closing off an important path to economic security for the people of Mohave County.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle will argue that these lands belong to all the American people, which is true, but we must respect the local concerns.

When I highlight that offshore oil drilling in California would reduce our dependence on foreign oil, stop us from subsidizing Russia and Saudi Arabia, my colleagues from California scream out “respect our wishes, we don’t want drilling”.

So I call on them here today, join me in supporting my constituents who are crying out for the chance, just the chance to keep the potential of high paying jobs open and support this amendment.

It may come as a shock but even today we know little about the geologic mineral makeup of our lands. Minerals that were very important in the past like gold and silver are not always the key to our future technologies.

Today, we are finding a whole new suite of minerals that are critically important to our future, while rare earths and lithium are the stars, important minerals like cobalt, manganese and copper are quickly becoming equally both important and challenging to find and produce.

This area in Mohave County has tremendous potential and keeping that potential open and available to the people of the county is critical to ensuring a rich economic future.

This amendment only removes the area within my district, it will allow other members to do with their regions as they will.

This amendment would not kill this legislation, instead it would ensure that the people I represent in Arizona have their wishes respected and the land managed in a manner consistent with the will of the local communities.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment.

MOHAVE COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
February 24, 2021.

Hon. PAUL GOSAR,
U.S. Congress,
Washington, DC.

CONGRESSMAN GOSAR: The Mohave County Board of Supervisors is writing to offer our support for your amendment to H.R. 803—Colorado Wilderness Act of 2021. As you know, the passage of this legislation will have a grave effect on Mohave County, Arizona, and our neighboring counties in Utah. Uranium mining in the past has been the forefront of our economic growth in Mohave County and if allowed to continue will bring in nearly \$29 billion to our local economy over a 42 year period. The passage of H.R. 803 would make permanent a July 2012 moratorium on uranium mining in our area. The language of your amendment would help alleviate the permanent economic loss we would sustain under the passage of H.R. 803. We strongly support the passing of this amendment as presented in the Rules Committee and the House or Representatives. Without this amendment, the financial stability of our economy in Mohave County would drastically suffer.

In 2012, the Secretary of the Interior imposed a 20 year ban on over 1 million acres of land in the Arizona Strip Area for the purpose of Uranium mining. This ban included both public lands and National Forest System lands. This ban took away much needed growth and jobs from our area. Secretary Salazar at the time issued this withdrawal without complying with the law requiring coordination with local governments. The Federal Land Policy Management Act, USC Section 171 requires that the Secretary and his designees “coordinate” with local government as to development and implementation of any plan or management action. Coordination is defined in the Act as requiring prior notice of proposed plans and actions to the local government officials (“prior” meaning prior to public announcements, and early enough to provide “meaningful” participation by the local officials in the “development” of the plan or action.). The congressional mandate of coordination also requires the Secretary to use all practicable means to reach consistency between the federal plan/management action and local policy, plan or law. All of which Secretary Salazar did not do.

Making this ban permanent based on misinformation will have lasting effects on Mohave County. We respect and take a responsibility for protecting the Grand Canyon, but saying that the Grand Canyon will suffer because of mining is inaccurate. Secretary Salazar’s reasoning behind the withdrawal was out of concern that it could damage the region’s drinking water and the park’s water quality. Bureau of Land Management officials contradicted those claims by explaining that their Arizona Strip field office had no evidence of contamination of water, and had no evidence of problems with the safe operation of the uranium mines in operation on the lands.

Uranium mining is important and useful for many reasons. The lands in the “Strip”

contain the nation’s high grade uranium deposits and enough uranium to provide power generation for the state of California for over 20 years. Uranium is useful in many ways. It is used by our military for national security and defense. Uranium metal is very dense and heavy. When it is depleted (DU), uranium is used by the military as shielding to protect Army tanks, and also in parts of bullets and missiles. The military also uses enriched uranium to power nuclear propelled Navy ships and submarines, and in nuclear weapons. A permanent withdrawal of uranium mining from the “Strip” harms the American people by removing between 326–375 million lbs (the equivalent electricity generating capacity for the entire state of California’s 40 million people for 22.4 years) of uranium.

From a national security standpoint, domestic utilities now import 90 percent of the uranium used to operate America’s 104 nuclear reactors. Thirty years ago, these reactors used U.S. mined uranium for 100 percent of electricity production. The nation cannot be pro-nuclear and anti-nuclear fuel. In sum, these deposits represent the last available use of our public lands for economic growth in our region.

The opponents of uranium mining have chosen to ignore the fact that mining with environmentally sound reclamation was conducted from the early 1980s until the price of uranium collapsed in 1993. No mining at all occurred from 1993 until 2010, and the Denison mine which is now operating, is following and often exceeding all environmental and safety laws.

Arizona needs to go back to the roots that led to Arizona being developed, and that is mining. The strict federal and state environmental laws already on the books will protect the public from environmental damage to the Grand Canyon watershed. The mining of uranium however does not affect ground water nor destroy the natural resources of the land. It does not require open pit mining. Upon completion of mining one Breccia Pipe (4 years) the land is placed back into its native state.

We want to thank you for putting forward this amendment. Nuclear energy can be the future of clean energy. We have the resources in this Country to ensure that happens and we have the technology and means to ensure mining that energy is both environmentally safe and protects our natural resources. We stand in support of the amendment.

Sincerely,

BUSTER JOHNSON,
Chairman, Mohave County
Board of Supervisors.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 147, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 803 is postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 10 o’clock and 23 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1033

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 10 o’clock and 33 minutes a.m.

COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 803) to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendments en bloc No. 1, printed in part B of House Report 117–6, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 229, nays 198, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 41]

YEAS—229

Adams	Castro (TX)	Doyle, Michael
Aguilar	Chu	F.
Allred	Cicilline	Escobar
Auchincloss	Clark (MA)	Eshoo
Axne	Cleaver	Espallat
Barragán	Clyburn	Evans
Bass	Cohen	Fitzpatrick
Beatty	Connolly	Fletcher
Bera	Cooper	Foster
Beyer	Correa	Frankel, Lois
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Fudge
Blumenauer	Courtney	Gallego
Blunt Rochester	Craig	Garamendi
Bonamici	Crist	Garcia (IL)
Bourdeaux	Crow	Garcia (TX)
Bowman	Cuellar	Golden
Boyle, Brendan	Davidson (KS)	Gomez
F.	Davis, Danny K.	Gonzalez,
Brown	Dean	Vicente
Brownley	DeFazio	Gottheimer
Bush	DeGette	Green, Al (TX)
Bustos	DeLauro	Grijalva
Butterfield	DelBene	Grothman
Carbajal	Delgado	Haaland
Cárdenas	Demings	Harder (CA)
Carson	DeSaulnier	Hastings
Cartwright	Deutch	Hayes
Case	Dingell	Higgins (NY)
Casten	Doggett	Himes
Castor (FL)		Horsford

Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern

NAYS—198

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan

Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa

Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Torres (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise

Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Steele
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany

NOT VOTING—4
Bost
Clarke (NY)
Foxy
Jackson Lee

□ 1126

Mr. GROTHMAN changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was participating in critical Committee proceedings and, therefore, was unable to make the first vote. Had I been present, I would have voted: “yea” on rollcall No. 41, Bipartisan En Bloc No. 1.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS))	Gosar (Herrell)	Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Amodei (Balderson)	Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Moulton (Trahan)
Banks (Walorski)	(Perlmutter)	Mullin (Lucas)
Bowman (Clark (MA))	Hastings (Cleaver)	Napolitano (Correa)
Brown (Mfume)	Himes (Courtney)	Nunes (Garcia (CA))
Buchanan (Donalds)	Huffman (Eshoo)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Budd (McHenry)	Issa (Valadao)	Payne (Pallone)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))	Jacobs (CA) (Jones)	Pingree (Kuster)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kelly (IL) (Kuster)	Porter (Wexton)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Roybal-Allard (Bass)
Cawthorn (McHenry)	Krishnamoorthi (Clark (MA))	Ruiz (Aguilar)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Langevin (Lynch)	Rush (Underwood)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)
Fletcher (Kuster)	Lieu (Beyer)	Vargas (Correa)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Waltz (Donalds)
Gaetz (Franklin, C. Scott)	Long (Wagner)	Wasserman (Schultz (Soto))
Garcia (TX) (Escobar)	McNerney (Eshoo)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Gonzalez, Vincente (Gomez)	Meng (Clark (MA))	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
		Young (Malliotakis)

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. CURTIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLEAVER). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 3, printed in part B of House Report 117-6, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered

by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 221, nays 205, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 42]

YEAS—221

Aderholt	Gonzalez,	Moore (AL)
Allen	Vicente	Moore (UT)
Amodei	Good (VA)	Mullin
Armstrong	Gooden (TX)	Murphy (NC)
Arrington	Gosar	Nehls
Babin	Gottheimer	Newhouse
Bacon	Granger	Norman
Baird	Graves (LA)	Nunes
Balderson	Graves (MO)	Obernohte
Banks	Green (TN)	Owens
Barr	Greene (GA)	Palazzo
Bentz	Griffith	Palmer
Bergman	Grothman	Pappas
Bice (OK)	Guest	Pence
Biggs	Guthrie	Perry
Bilirakis	Hagedorn	Peters
Bishop (NC)	Harder (CA)	Pfluger
Boebert	Harris	Posey
Brady	Harshbarger	Reed
Brooks	Hartzler	Reschenthaler
Buchanan	Hern	Rice (SC)
Bucshon	Buck	Rodgers (WA)
Budd	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Burchett	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Higgins (LA)	Rose
Bustos	Hill	Rosendale
Calvert	Hinson	Rouzer
Cammack	Hudson	Roy
Carl	Huizenga	Rutherford
Carter (GA)	Issa	Salazar
Carter (TX)	Jackson	Scalise
Cawthorn	Jacobs (NY)	Schrier
Chabot	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Cheney	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Cline	Johnson (SD)	Sessions
Cloud	Jordan	Simpson
Clyde	Joyce (OH)	Slotkin
Cole	Joyce (PA)	Smith (MO)
Comer	Katko	Smith (NE)
Crawford	Keller	Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw	Kelly (MS)	Smucker
Curtis	Kim (CA)	Spanberger
Davidson	Kinzinger	Spartz
Davis, Rodney	Kustoff	Staubert
DesJarlais	LaHood	Steel
Diaz-Balart	LaMalfa	Stefanik
Donalds	Lamborn	Steil
Duncan	Latta	Steube
	LaTurner	Stewart
	Lesko	Stivers
	Long	Taylor
	Loudermilk	Tenney
	Lucas	Tenney
	Lundberg	Thompson (PA)
	Luetkemeyer	Tiffany
	Luria	Timmons
	Mace	Turner
	Malinowski	Upton
	Malliotakis	Valadao
	Mann	Van Dwyne
	Massie	Wagner
	Mast	Walberg
	McBath	Walorski
	McCarthy	Waltz
	McCaul	Webster (TX)
	McClain	Webster (FL)
	McClintock	Wenstrup
	Gaetz	Westerman
	McKinley	Wild
	Meijer	Williams (TX)
	Meuser	Wilson (SC)
	Miller (IL)	Wittman
	Miller (WV)	Womack
	Miller-Meeks	Young
	Moolenaar	Zeldin
	Mooney	

NAYS—205

Adams	Blunt Rochester	Carson
Aguilar	Bonamici	Cartwright
Allred	Bourdeaux	Case
Auchincloss	Bowman	Casten
Axne	Boyle, Brendan F.	Castor (FL)
Barragán	Brown	Castro (TX)
Bass	Brownley	Chu
Beatty	Bush	Cicilline
Bera	Butterfield	Clark (MA)
Beyer	Carbajal	Clarke (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Cárdenas	Cleaver
Blumenauer		Clyburn

Cohen Kelly (IL) Pressley Jacobs (CA) Mc Nerney Roybal-Allard Rogers (AL) Spartz Van Duyn
 Connolly Khanna Price (NC) (Jones) (Eshoo) (Bass) Rogers (KY) Stauber Wagner
 Cooper Kildee Quigley (Kuster) (Meng (Clark) Ruiz (Aguilar) Rose Stauter Steel Walberg
 Correa Kilmer Raskin (Kuster) (MA) (Ruiz (Aguilar) Rosendale Stefanik Walorski
 Costa Kim (NJ) Rice (NY) Kirpatrick (Moore (WI) (Beyer) (Underwood) Rouzer Steil Waltz
 Courtney Kind Ross (Stanton) Moulton (Mouton) (Beyler) (Franklin, C. Roy Steube Weber (TX)
 Crist Kirkpatrick Roybal-Allard Krishnamoorthi (Clark (MA)) Mullin (Lucas) Vargas (Correa) Rutherford Stewart Webster (FL)
 Crow Krishnamoorthi Ruiz (Clark (MA)) Mullin (Lucas) Vargas (Correa) Salazar Stivers Wenstrup
 Davids (KS) Kuster Ruppertsberger Langevin (Lynch) Mullin (Lucas) (Correa) Scalise Taylor Westerman
 Davis, Danny K. Lamb Ruppertsberger (Lynch) Mullin (Lucas) (Correa) Schweikert Tenney Williams (TX)
 Dean Langevin Ryan Sanchez Sarbanes Scanlon (Correa) Wasserman Scott, Austin Thompson (PA) Wilson (SC)
 DeFazio Larsen (WA) Sanchez Sarbanes Scanlon (Correa) Wasserman Scott, Austin Thompson (PA) Wittman
 DeGette Larson (CT) Sarbanes Scanlon (Correa) Wasserman Scott, Austin Thompson (PA) Timmons Womack
 DeLauro Lawrence Lawson (FL) Schakowsky Schiff Schneider Schrader Smith (MO) Turner Young
 DelBene Lee (CA) Lee (Wagner) Long (Wagner) Payne (Pallone) Wilson (FL) Smucker (NE) Valadao
 Delgado Lee (CA) Long (Wagner) Payne (Pallone) Wilson (FL) Smucker (NE) Valadao
 Demings Leger Fernandez Levin (CA) Devin (MI) Lieu (Beyer) Palizzo (Pallone) Young (Malliotakis)
 DeSaulnier Levin (CA) Devin (MI) Lieu (Beyer) Palizzo (Pallone) Young (Malliotakis)
 Deutch Devin (MI) Lieu (Beyer) Palizzo (Pallone) Young (Malliotakis)
 Doggett Lieu (Beyer) Palizzo (Pallone) Young (Malliotakis)
 Doyle, Michael F. Lofgren Lowenthal Sewell Sherman Sherrill
 Escobar Lynch Sherrill
 Eshoo Maloney, Carolyn B. Sires
 Espaillat Maloney, Sean Soto
 Evans Manning Speier
 Fitzpatrick Matsui Stanton
 Fletcher McCollum Stevens
 Foster McEachin Strickland
 Frankel, Lois McEachin Suozzi
 Fudge McGovern Swalwell
 Gallego Mc Nerney Takano
 Garamendi Meeks Meng
 Garcia (IL) Meng Thompson (CA)
 Garcia (TX) Mfume Thompson (MS)
 Golden Moore (WI) Titus
 Gomez Morelle Tlaib
 Green, Al (TX) Moulton Tonko
 Grijalva Mrvan Torres (CA)
 Haaland Murphy (FL) Torres (NY)
 Hastings Nadler Trahan
 Hayes Napolitano Trone
 Higgins (NY) Neal Underwood
 Himes Neguse Van Drew
 Hollingsworth Newman Vargas
 Horsford Norcross Veasey
 Houlihan O'Halleran Veasey
 Hoyer Ocasio-Cortez Vela
 Huffman Omar Velazquez
 Jacobs (CA) Pallone Wasserman
 Jayapal Panetta Schultz
 Jeffries Pascrell Waters
 Johnson (GA) Payne Watson Coleman
 Johnson (TX) Perlmutter Welch
 Jones Phillips Wexton
 Kahele Pingree Williams (GA)
 Kaptur Pocan Wilson (FL)
 Keating Porter Yarmuth

Jacobs (CA) Mc Nerney Roybal-Allard Rogers (AL) Spartz Van Duyn
 (Jones) (Eshoo) (Bass) Rogers (KY) Stauber Wagner
 Kelly (IL) Meng (Clark) Ruiz (Aguilar) Rose Stauter Steel Walberg
 (Kuster) (MA) (Ruiz (Aguilar) Rosendale Stefanik Walorski
 Kirpatrick (Moore (WI) (Beyer) (Underwood) Rouzer Steil Waltz
 (Stanton) Moulton (Mouton) (Beyler) (Franklin, C. Roy Steube Weber (TX)
 Krishnamoorthi (Clark (MA)) Mullin (Lucas) Vargas (Correa) Rutherford Stewart Webster (FL)
 (Clark (MA)) Mullin (Lucas) Vargas (Correa) Salazar Stivers Wenstrup
 Langevin (Lynch) Mullin (Lucas) (Correa) Scalise Taylor Westerman
 (Lynch) Mullin (Lucas) (Correa) Schweikert Tenney Williams (TX)
 Lawson (FL) Nunes (Garcia) Wasserman Scott, Austin Thompson (PA) Wilson (SC)
 (Evans) (CA) Watson Coleman Schultze (Soto) Tiffany
 Lieu (Beyer) Palizzo (Pallone) Young (Malliotakis)
 Lofgren (Jeffries) (Fleischmann) Wilson (FL) Smucker (NE) Valadao
 Long (Wagner) Payne (Pallone) Young (Malliotakis)
 Lowenthal Pingree (Kuster) Porter (Wexton)

Roybal-Allard Rogers (AL) Spartz Van Duyn
 (Bass) Rogers (KY) Stauber Wagner
 Ruiz (Aguilar) Rose Stauter Steel Walberg
 Rush Stefanik Walorski
 (Underwood) Rouzer Steil Waltz
 Steube Weber (TX)
 (Franklin, C. Roy Steube Webster (FL)
 Scott) Rutherford Stewart Webster (FL)
 (Clark (MA)) Mullin (Lucas) Vargas (Correa) Salazar Stivers Wenstrup
 Mullin (Lucas) Vargas (Correa) Scalise Taylor Westerman
 (Correa) Wasserman Scott, Austin Thompson (PA) Wilson (SC)
 Schultze (Soto) Tiffany
 Watson Coleman Schultze (Soto) Tiffany
 (Pallone) Young (Malliotakis)
 Wilson (FL) Smucker (NE) Valadao

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MCBATH). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 2, printed in part B of House Report 117-6, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.
 The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 197, nays 226, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 43] YEAS—197

Aderholt Feenstra Kelly (MS)
 Allen Ferguson Kelly (PA)
 Amodei Fischebach Kinsinger
 Armstrong Fitzgerald Kustoff
 Arrington Fleischmann LaHood
 Babin Franklin, C. LaMalfa
 Bacon Scott Lamborn
 Baird Fulcher Latta
 Balderson Gaetz LaTurner
 Banks Gallagher Lesko
 Barr Garbarino Long
 Bentz Garcia (CA) Loudermilk
 Bergman Gibbs Lucas
 Bice (OK) Gimenez Luetkemeyer
 Biggs Gohmert Mace
 Bilirakis Gonzales, Tony Malliotakis
 Boebert Gonzalez (OH) Mann
 Brooks Good (VA) Massie
 Buchanan Gooden (TX) Mast
 Buck Gosar McCarthy
 Bucshon Granger McCaul
 Budd Graves (MO) McClain
 Burchett Greene (GA) McClintock
 Burgess Griffith McHenry
 Calvert Grothman McKinley
 Cammack Guest Meijer
 Carl Guthrie Meuser
 Carter (GA) Hagedorn Miller (IL)
 Carter (TX) Harris Miller (WV)
 Cawthorn Harshbarger Miller-Meeks
 Chabot Hartzler Moolenaar
 Cheney Hern Mooney
 Cline Herrell Moore (AL)
 Cloud Herrera Beutler Moore (UT)
 Clyde Hice (GA) Mullin
 Cole Higgins (LA) Murphy (NC)
 Comer Hill Nehls
 Crawford Hinson Newhouse
 Crewshaw Cuellar Nunes
 Dennis Hudson Norman
 Davidson Huizenga Owens
 DesJarlais Jackson Palazzo
 Davis, Rodney Jacobs (NY) Palmer
 Diaz-Balart Johnson (LA) Pence
 Donalds Johnson (OH) Perry
 Duncan Johnson (SD) Pfluger
 Dunn Jordan Posey
 Emmer Joyce (OH) Reschenthaler
 Estes Joyce (PA) Rice (SC)
 Fallon Keller Rodgers (WA)

NAYS—226

Adams O'Halleran
 Aguilar Vicente Ocasio-Cortez
 Allred Gottheimer Omar
 Auchincloss Green (TN) Pallone
 Axne Green, Al (TX) Panetta
 Barragan Grijalva Pappas
 Bass Haaland Pascrell
 Beatty Harder (CA) Payne
 Bera Hastings Perlmutter
 Beyer Hayes Peters
 Bishop (GA) Higgins (NY) Phillips
 Bishop (NC) Himes Pingree
 Blumenauer Horsford Pocan
 Blunt Rochester Houlihan Porter
 Bonamici Hoyer Pressley
 Bourdeaux Huffman Price (NC)
 Bowman Jackson Lee Quigley
 Boyle, Brendan Jacobs (CA) Raskin
 F. Jayapal Reed
 Brown Jeffries Rice (NY)
 Brownley Johnson (GA) Ross
 Bush Johnson (TX) Roybal-Allard
 Bustos Jones Ruiz
 Butterfield Kahele Ruppertsberger
 Carbajal Kaptur Rush
 Cardenas Katko Ryan
 Carson Keating Sanchez
 Cartwright Kelly (IL) Sarbanes
 Case Khanna Scanlon
 Casten Kildee Schakowsky
 Castor (FL) Kilmer Schiff
 Castro (TX) Kim (NJ) Schneider
 Chu Kind Schrader
 Cicilline Kirkpatrick Schrier
 Clark (MA) Krishnamoorthi Scott (VA)
 Clarke (NY) Kuster Sewell
 Cleaver Lamb Sherman
 Clyburn Langevin Sherrill
 Cohen Latta Simpson
 Connolly Larson (CT) Sires
 Cooper Lawrence Slotkin
 Correa Lawson (FL) Smith (NJ)
 Costa Lee (CA) Smith (WA)
 Courtney Lee (NV) Soto
 Craig Leger Fernandez Spanberger
 Crist Levin (CA) Speier
 Crow Levin (MI) Stanton
 Davids (KS) Lieu Stevens
 Davis, Danny K. Lofgren Strickland
 Dean Lowenthal Suozzi
 DeFazio Luria Swalwell
 DeGette Lynch Takano
 DeLauro Malinowski Thompson (CA)
 DelBene Maloney, Sean Thompson (MS)
 Delgado Carolyn B. Titus
 Demings Maloney, Sean Tlaib
 DeSaulnier Manning Tonko
 Deutch Matsui Torres (CA)
 Dingell McBath Trahan
 Doggett McCollum Trone
 Doyle, Michael McEachin Underwood
 F. McGovern Upton
 Escobar Mc Nerney Van Drew
 Eshoo Meeks Vargas
 Espaillat Meng Veasey
 Evans Mfume Vela
 Fitzpatrick Moore (WI) Velazquez
 Fletcher Morelle Wasserman
 Fortenberry Moulton Schultz
 Foster Mrvan Waters
 Frankel, Lois Murphy (FL) Watson Coleman
 Gallego Nadler Welch
 Garamendi Napolitano Wexton
 Garcia (IL) Neal Wild
 Garcia (TX) Neguse Williams (GA)
 Golden Newman Wilson (FL)
 Gomez Norcross Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—5

Bost Jackson Lee Lee (NV)
 Foxx Kelly (PA)

□ 1213

Mr. MASSIE, Mrs. MCBATH, Messrs. MALINOWSKI, PERRY and KELLER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:
 Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 42.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids) Carter (TX) Gonzalez, (Kehls) Vincente
 Amodei Cawthorn (Gomez)
 (Balderson) (McHenry) Gosar (Herrell)
 Banks (Walorski) DeSaulnier Green, Al (TX)
 Bowman (Clark) (Matsui) (Perlmutter)
 (MA) Deutch (Rice) Grijalva (Garcia (NY))
 Brown (Mfume) (NY))
 Buchanan Fletcher (Kuster) Hastings
 (Donalds) Frankel, Lois (Cleaver)
 Budd (McHenry) (Clark (MA)) Himes
 Calvert (Garcia) Gaetz (Franklin, C. Scott) (Courtney)
 Cardenas Garcia (TX) Issa (Valadao) (Escobar) Jackson (Nehls)

NOT VOTING—8

Fudge Scott, David
 Brady Graves (LA) Torres (NY)
 Foxx Kim (CA)

□ 1303

Messrs. DOGGETT, PETERS, COOPER, MEEKS, Mses. SPEIER, SCANLON, and Mr. MORELLE changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. GUTHRIE, HARRIS, and WITTMAN changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the en bloc amendments were rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on Rollcall No. 43.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS))	Green, Al (TX) (Perlmutter)	Meng (Clark (MA))
Amodei (Balderson)	Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Banks (Walorski)	Hastings (Clever)	Moulton (Trahan)
Bowman (Clark (MA))	Himes (Courtney)	Mullin (Lucas)
Brown (Mfume)	Huffman (Eshoo)	Napolitano (Correa)
Buchanan (Donalds)	Issa (Valadao)	Nunes (Garcia (CA))
Budd (McHenry)	Jackson (Nehls)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))	Jackson Lee (Butterfield)	Payne (Pallone) (Jones)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Jacobs (CA) (Jones)	Pingree (Kuster)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)	Kelly (IL) (Kuster)	Porter (Wexton)
Cawthorn (McHenry)	Kelly (PA) (Keller)	Roybal-Allard (Bass)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Krishnamoorthi (Clark (MA))	Rush (Underwood)
Fletcher (Kuster)	Langevin (Lynch)	Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Vargas (Correa)
Gaetz (Franklin, C. Scott)	Lieu (Beyer)	Waltz (Donalds)
Garcia (TX) (Escobar)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Wasserman (Schultz (Soto))
Gonzalez, Vincente (Gomez)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Gosar (Herrell)	McNerney (Eshoo)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
		Young (Malliotakis)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER). The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Westerman moves to recommit the bill H.R. 803 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

The material previously referred to by Mr. WESTERMAN is as follows:

At the end of the committee print, insert the following:

TITLE IX—SECURING AMERICA'S ENERGY SEC. 901. NULLIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER AND SECRETARIAL ORDER.

The following Executive Order and Secretarial Order shall have no force or effect:

(1) Executive Order 14008, relating to “Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad” (published at 86 Fed. Reg. 7619 (February 1, 2021)); and

(2) Secretarial Order 3395 on the Temporary Suspension of Delegated Authority, issued by the Acting Secretary of the Interior on January 20, 2021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 204, nays 221, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 44]

YEAS—204

Aderholt	Gooden (TX)	Moore (UT)
Allen	Gosar	Mullin
Amodei	Granger	Murphy (NC)
Armstrong	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Arrington	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Babin	Green (TN)	Nunes
Bacon	Greene (GA)	Obornolte
Baird	Griffith	Owens
Balderson	Grothman	Palazzo
Banks	Guest	Palmer
Barr	Guthrie	Pence
Bentz	Hagedorn	Perry
Bergman	Harris	Pfluger
Bice (OK)	Harshbarger	Posey
Biggs	Hartzler	Reed
Bilirakis	Hern	Reschenthaler
Bishop (NC)	Herrell	Rice (SC)
Boebert	Herrera Beutler	Rodgers (WA)
Brooks	Hice (GA)	Rogers (AL)
Buchanan	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (KY)
Buck	Hill	Rose
Bucshon	Hinson	Rosendale
Budd	Hollingsworth	Rouzer
Burchett	Hudson	Roy
Burgess	Huizenga	Rutherford
Calvert	Issa	Salazar
Cammack	Jackson	Scalise
Carl	Jacobs (NY)	Schweikert
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Sessions
Cawthorn	Johnson (SD)	Simpson
Chabot	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Cheney	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NE)
Cline	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Cloud	Katko	Smucker
Clyde	Keller	Spartz
Cole	Kelly (MS)	Stauber
Comer	Kelly (PA)	Steel
Crawford	Kim (CA)	Stefanik
Crenshaw	Kinzinger	Steil
Curtis	Kustoff	Steube
Davidson	LaHood	Stewart
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Stivers
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Taylor
Donalds	Latta	Tenney
Dunn	LaTurner	Thompson (PA)
Emmer	Lesko	Tiffany
Estes	Long	Timmons
Fallon	Loudermilk	Turner
Feenstra	Lucas	Upton
Ferguson	Luetkemeyer	Valadao
Fischbach	Malliotakis	Van Drew
Fitzgerald	Mann	Van Dуйne
Fitzpatrick	Massie	Wagner
Fleischmann	Mast	Walberg
Fortenberry	McCarthy	Walorski
Franklin, C. Scott	McCaul	Waltz
Fulcher	McClain	Weber (TX)
Gaetz	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Gallagher	McHenry	Wenstrup
Garbarino	McKinley	Westerman
Garcia (CA)	Meijer	Williams (TX)
Garcia	Meuser	Wilson (SC)
Gibbs	Miller (IL)	Wittman
Gimenez	Miller (WV)	Womack
Gohmert	Miller-Meeks	Young
Gonzales, Tony	Moolenaar	Zeldin
Gonzalez (OH)	Mooney	
Good (VA)	Moore (AL)	

NAYS—221

Adams	Gonzalez,	O'Halleran
Aguilar	Vicente	Ocasio-Cortez
Allred	Gottheimer	Omar
Auchincloss	Green, Al (TX)	Pallone
Axne	Grijalva	Panetta
Barragán	Haaland	Pappas
Bass	Harder (CA)	Pascrell
Beatty	Hastings	Payne
Bera	Hayes	Perlmutter
Beyer	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Phillips
Blumenauer	Horsford	Pingree
Blunt Rochester	Houlihan	Pocan
Bonamici	Hoyer	Porter
Bourdeaux	Huffman	Pressley
Bowman	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Jacobs (CA)	Quigley
Brown	Jayapal	Raskin
Brownley	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Bush	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Bustos	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Butterfield	Jones	Ruiz
Carbajal	Kahele	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	Kaptur	Rush
Carson	Keating	Ryan
Cartwright	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez
Case	Khanna	Sarbanes
Casten	Kildee	Scanlon
Castor (FL)	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Castro (TX)	Kim (NJ)	Schiff
Chu	Kind	Schneider
Ciulline	Kirkpatrick	Schrader
Clark (MA)	Krishnamoorthi	Kuster
Clarke (NY)	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Cleaver	Lamb	Scott, David
Clyburn	Langevin	Sewell
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Sherrill
Cooper	Lawrence	Sires
Correa	Lawson (FL)	Slotkin
Costa	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Courtney	Lee (NV)	Soto
Craig	Leger Fernandez	Spanberger
Crist	Levin (CA)	Speier
Crow	Levin (MI)	Stanton
Cuellar	Lieu	Stevens
Davids (KS)	Lofgren	Strickland
Davis, Danny K.	Lowenthal	Suozi
Dean	Luria	Swalwell
DeFazio	Lynch	Takano
DeGette	Mace	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Malinowski	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Maloney,	Titus
Delgado	Carolyn B.	Tlaib
Demings	Maloney, Sean	Tonko
DeSaulnier	Manning	Torres (CA)
Deutch	Matsui	Torres (NY)
Dingell	McBath	Trahan
Doggett	McCollum	Trone
Doyle, Michael F.	McEachin	Underwood
Escobar	McGovern	Vargas
Eshoo	McNerney	Veasey
Espallat	Meng	Vela
Evans	Mfume	Velázquez
Fletcher	Moore (WI)	Wasserman
Foster	Morelle	Schultz
Frankel, Lois	Moulton	Waters
Fudge	Mirman	Watson Coleman
Gallego	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Garamendi	Nadler	Wexton
Garcia (IL)	Napolitano	Wild
Garcia (TX)	Neal	Williams (GA)
Golden	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
Gomez	Newman	Yarmuth
	Norcross	

NOT VOTING—6

Bost	Davis, Rodney	Foxx
Brady	Duncan	Norman

□ 1355

Messrs. GALLEGO, LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. KHANNA changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained by the unconstitutional magnetometer at the entrance to the House Chamber. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 44.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I apologize for missing this vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 44, MTR on H.R. 803.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS))	Green, Al (TX) (Perlmutter)	Meng (Clark (MA))
Amodei (Balderson)	Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Banks (Walorski)	Hastings (Cleaver)	Moulton (Trahan)
Bowman (Clark (MA))	Himes (Courtney)	Mullin (Lucas)
Brown (Mfume)	Huffman (Eshoo)	Napolitano (Correa)
Buchanan (Donalds)	Issa (Valadao)	Nunes (Garcia (CA))
Budd (McHenry)	Jackson (Nehls)	Palazzo (Butterfield)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))	Jackson Lee (Keller)	Pallone (Fleischmann)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Payne (Pallone)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)	Krishnamoorthi (Clark (MA))	Pingree (Kuster)
Cawthorn (McHenry)	Kelly (PA)	Porter (Wexton)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Royalbal-Allard (Bass)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Krishnamoorthi (Clark (MA))	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Fletcher (Kuster)	Langevin (Lynch)	Rush (Underwood)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)
Gaetz (Franklin, C. Scott)	Lieu (Beyer)	Vargas (Correa)
Garcia (TX) (Escobar)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Waltz (Donalds)
Gonzalez, Vincente (Gomez)	McNerney (Eshoo)	Wasserman
Gosar (Herrell)		Schultz (Soto)
		Watson Coleman (Pallone)
		Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
		Young (Malliotakis)

Horsford	McEachin	Schneider
Houlihan	McGovern	Schrader
Hoyer	McNerney	Schrier
Huffman	Meeks	Scott (VA)
Jackson Lee	Meijer	Scott, David
Jacobs (CA)	Meng	Sewell
Jayapal	Mfume	Sherman
Jeffries	Moore (WI)	Sherrill
Johnson (GA)	Morelle	Simpson
Johnson (TX)	Moulton	Sires
Jones	Mrvan	Slotkin
Kahele	Murphy (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Kaptur	Nadler	Smith (WA)
Keating	Napolitano	Soto
Kelly (IL)	Neal	Spanberger
Khanna	Neguse	Speier
Kildee	Newman	Stanton
Kilmer	Norcross	Stevens
Kim (NJ)	O'Halleran	Strickland
Kind	Ocasio-Cortez	Suozzi
Kirkpatrick	Omar	Swalwell
Krishnamoorthi	Pallone	Takano
Kuster	Panetta	Thompson (CA)
Lamb	Pappas	Thompson (MS)
Langevin	Pascrell	Titus
Larsen (WA)	Payne	Tlaib
Larson (CT)	Perlmutter	Tonko
Lawrence	Peters	Torres (CA)
Lawson (FL)	Phillips	Torres (NY)
Lee (CA)	Pingree	Trahan
Lee (NV)	Pocan	Trone
Leger Fernandez	Porter	Underwood
Levin (CA)	Pressley	Upton
Levin (MI)	Price (NC)	Van Drew
Lieu	Quigley	Vargas
Lofgren	Raskin	Veasey
Lowenthal	Rice (NY)	Vela
Luria	Ross	Velázquez
Lynch	Roybal-Allard	Wasserman
Mace	Ruiz	Schultz
Malinowski	Ruppersberger	Waters
Maloney,	Rush	Watson Coleman
Carolyn B.	Ryan	Welch
Maloney, Sean	Sánchez	Wexton
Manning	Sarbanes	Wild
Matsui	Scanlon	Williams (GA)
McBath	Schakowsky	Wilson (FL)
McCollum	Schiff	Yarmuth

Palazzo	Schweikert	Turner
Palmer	Scott, Austin	Valadao
Pence	Sessions	Van Duyne
Perry	Smith (MO)	Wagner
Pfleger	Smith (NE)	Walberg
Posey	Smucker	Walorski
Reed	Spartz	Waltz
Reschenthaler	Stauber	Weber (TX)
Rice (SC)	Steel	Webster (FL)
Rodgers (WA)	Stefanik	Wenstrup
Rogers (AL)	Stell	Westerman
Rogers (KY)	Steube	Williams (TX)
Rose	Stewart	Wilson (SC)
Rosendale	Stivers	Wittman
Rouzer	Taylor	Womack
Roy	Tenney	Young
Rutherford	Thompson (PA)	Zeldin
Salazar	Tiffany	
Scalise	Timmons	

NOT VOTING—4

Bost	Foxx
Cole	Kinzinger

□ 1444

Mr. LONG changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. NEWMAN changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 45.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS))	Green, Al (TX) (Perlmutter)	Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Amodei (Balderson)	Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Moulton (Trahan)
Banks (Walorski)	Hastings (Cleaver)	Mullin (Lucas)
Bowman (Clark (MA))	Himes (Courtney)	Napolitano (Correa)
Brown (Mfume)	Huffman (Eshoo)	Norman (Rice (SC))
Buchanan (Donalds)	Issa (Valadao)	Nunes (Garcia (CA))
Budd (McHenry)	Jackson (Nehls)	Palazzo (Butterfield)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))	Jackson Lee (Keller)	Pallone (Fleischmann)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Payne (Pallone)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)	Krishnamoorthi (Clark (MA))	Pingree (Kuster)
Cawthorn (McHenry)	Langevin (Lynch)	Porter (Wexton)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Royalbal-Allard (Bass)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Lieu (Beyer)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Fletcher (Kuster)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Rush (Underwood)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Long (Wagner)	Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)
Gaetz (Franklin, C. Scott)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Vargas (Correa)
Garcia (TX) (Escobar)	McNerney (Eshoo)	Waltz (Donalds)
Gonzalez, Vincente (Gomez)	Meng (Clark (MA))	Wasserman
Gosar (Herrell)		Schultz (Soto)
		Watson Coleman (Pallone)
		Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
		Young (Malliotakis)

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CORREA). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

NAYS—200

Aderholt	Estes	Jacobs (NY)
Allen	Fallon	Johnson (LA)
Amodei	Feenstra	Johnson (OH)
Armstrong	Ferguson	Johnson (SD)
Arrington	Fischbach	Jordan
Babin	Fitzgerald	Joyce (OH)
Bacon	Fleischmann	Joyce (PA)
Baird	Fortenberry	Katko
Balderson	Franklin, C. Scott	Keller
Banks	Fulcher	Kelly (MS)
Barr	Gaetz	Kelly (PA)
Bentz	Gallagher	Kim (CA)
Bergman	Garbarino	Kustoff
Bice (OK)	Gibbs	LaHood
Biggs	Gimenez	LaMalfa
Bilirakis	Gohmert	Lamborn
Bishop (NC)	Gonzales, Tony	Latta
Boebert	Gonzalez (OH)	LaTurner
Brady	Gonzalez, Vicente	Lesko
Brooks	Good (VA)	Long
Buchanan	Gooden (TX)	Loudermilk
Buck	Gosar	Lucas
Bucshon	Granger	Luetkemeyer
Budd	Graves (LA)	Malliotakis
Burchett	Graves (MO)	Mann
Burgess	Green (TN)	Massie
Burgess	Greene (GA)	Mast
Calvert	Griffith	McCarthy
Cammack	Grothman	McCaul
Carl	Guest	McClain
Carter (GA)	Guthrie	McClintock
Carter (TX)	Hagedorn	McHenry
Cawthorn	Harris	McKinley
Chabot	Harshbarger	Meuser
Cheney	Hartzler	Miller (IL)
Cline	Hern	Miller (WV)
Cloud	Herrell	Miller-Meeks
Clyde	Herrera Beutler	Moolenaar
Comer	Hice (GA)	Mooney
Crawford	Higgins (LA)	Moore (AL)
Crenshaw	Hill	Moore (UT)
Curtis	Hinson	Mullin
Davisson	Hollingsworth	Murphy (NC)
Davis, Rodney	Hudson	Nehls
Davis, Danny K.	Huizenga	Newhouse
DeFazio	Issa	Norman
DeGette	Jackson	Nunes
DeLauro		Obermole
DelBene		Owens
Delgado		
Demings		
Demings		
DeSaulnier		
Deutch		

[Roll No. 45] YEAS—227

Adams	Castor (FL)	Dingell
Aguilar	Castro (TX)	Doggett
Allred	Chu	Doyle, Michael
Auchincloss	Cicilline	F.
Axne	Clark (MA)	Escobar
Barragán	Clarke (NY)	Eshoo
Bass	Cleaver	Espallat
Beatty	Clyburn	Evans
Bera	Cohen	Fitzpatrick
Beyer	Connolly	Fletcher
Bishop (GA)	Cooper	Foster
Blumenauer	Correa	Frankel, Lois
Blunt Rochester	Costa	Fudge
Bonamici	Courtney	Gallego
Bourdeaux	Craig	Garamendi
Bowman	Crist	Garcia (CA)
Boyle, Brendan	Crow	Garcia (IL)
F.	Cuellar	Garcia (TX)
Brown	Davids (KS)	Golden
Brownley	Davis, Danny K.	Gomez
Bush	Dean	Gotthelmer
Bustos	DeFazio	Green, Al (TX)
Butterfield	DeGette	Grijalva
Carbajal	DeLauro	Haaland
Cárdenas	DelBene	Harder (CA)
Carson	Delgado	Hastings
Cartwright	Demings	Hayes
Case	DeSaulnier	Higgins (NY)
Casten	Deutch	Himes

□ 2035

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. JACOBS of California) at 8 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1319, AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117-8) on the resolution (H. Res. 166) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1319) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 5, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1319, AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 166 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 166

Resolved, That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 1319) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 5. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget or their respective designees and the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, today the Rules Committee met for

over 10 hours and reported a rule, House Resolution 166, providing for consideration of H.R. 1319, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, under a closed rule.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided among and controlled by the chairs and ranking minority members, or their designees, of the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Ways and Means.

The rule self-executes a manager's amendment by Chairman YARMUTH and provides one motion to recommit.

Madam Speaker, since the emergence of the coronavirus, our Nation has been in a perpetual state of mourning. The number of Americans killed by this pandemic is nearly equal to one death a minute every minute for a year.

Every corner of society has been impacted: More than 18 million Americans are receiving unemployment benefits; nearly 24 million Americans are going hungry with roughly 12 million children living in households with food insecurity; up to 40 million Americans cannot afford to pay rent; 8 of 10 minority-owned businesses are on the brink of closure; and I could go on and on and on, Madam Speaker. This is a time to act and to act boldly.

That is why we began work on the American Rescue Plan nearly 1 month ago. Nine committees have now marked up portions of the bill, spending more than 100 hours debating more than 400 amendments. We have acted swiftly, Madam Speaker, but we have also acted deliberately, guided by the reality that the American people need us to act urgently.

More vaccines need to get to more people, so this plan will set up community vaccination sites nationwide. Our schools need to safely reopen, so this bill will deliver new resources to help them do so. Working families need more immediate relief, so the American Rescue Plan also provides an additional \$1,400 per person and direct assistance. That will bring the total amount of direct assistance recently provided to \$2,000 per person.

This bill also extends unemployment benefits and boosts the Federal minimum wage so that 27 million workers get a raise. Sadly, the Senate rules will cause this provision to be removed when it is considered there.

But I want the American people to know this, we, on the Democratic side, we will not stop fighting to make a minimum wage increase a reality. No one, and I mean no one, who works full time in the richest nation on this planet should have to live in poverty.

There is also nutrition assistance included to combat the growing hunger crisis. And support for local communities on the frontlines of this health emergency. There is aid here for small businesses, expanded PPP eligibility, and resources for our first responders, for our teachers, for our transit workers, and so much more.

This is what it looks like when Congress acts in a way that matches the

scale of the problem that we face. Nearly 7 in 10 Americans support this plan. More than 150 leaders of our Nation's top businesses came out this week in support of this plan.

Republican officeholders like the Governor of West Virginia have encouraged Congress to go big here. And local Republican leaders, like the mayor of Miami, and so many other Republican mayors across this country from red States, support our President's proposal. This is a bipartisan response to the coronavirus crisis.

We all joined together on the Capitol steps on Tuesday to mark the 500,000 lives lost to the coronavirus in this country. We didn't stand as Democrats or Republicans, but as one Congress. We mourn the empty seats at dinner tables, and the missed graduations, and weddings the same way, not from our partisan corners, but as one American family.

Through our grief, we should respond here the same way. United in our purpose to defeat this pandemic and rebuild our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to stand together and with the American people in support of this plan. Let's act big. Let's act bold. Let's crush this virus.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, just before I begin, I also want to acknowledge that I had sent the chairman of the Rules Committee a letter earlier in the week, to which he today kindly responded, and I appreciate the prompt response to my concerns about Capitol security.

Madam Speaker, today's rule provides for consideration of H.R. 1319, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Throughout this process, Republicans have been completely excluded. I sit on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, I sit on the Budget Committee, and I sit on the Rules Committee, and throughout the markups in each of these committees Republicans offered sincere amendments to improve the bill for the American people.

While only 2 of the 245 Republican amendments offered were adopted, the rule before us today strips out the one amendment adopted by a rollcall vote.

Earlier today in the Rules Committee, over 200 amendments were offered and debated, not a single one was made in order. The American people at least deserve to have the suggestions of Members that they elected to be debated on the House floor. They don't have to be adopted, but they should at least be heard on the House floor. It seems that the Democrats are unwilling to allow elected Members of Congress to do their job and represent their constituents.

□ 2045

With \$1 trillion of funding left unspent from the previous—from the

previous—coronavirus response bills, it does seem that we do have some time to do our work, but, instead, we didn't even hold markups on this portion of the bill.

While the Energy and Commerce Committee did hold a markup, all Republican amendments were defeated. This portion of the bill includes changes that will take months to implement, if indeed they happen at all. Perhaps the most startling figure is less than 10 percent of these dollars are actually spent on combating the coronavirus.

Despite spending over \$14 billion on vaccines and therapeutics, after \$28 billion was just recently provided in the fiscal year 2021 omnibus, this package does not contain any funding—zero funding—for the National Institutes of Health. The National Institutes of Health has been a critical partner in Operation Warp Speed and getting the vaccine through the approval process in literally warp speed time and helping the vaccine manufacturers in developing the coronavirus vaccine that we are now so urgently needing.

This legislation includes many provisions that really should be addressed outside of a coronavirus relief package, like providing a State option for postpartum Medicaid coverage for women. While this is a policy I have long advocated for, it should not be temporary, as this legislation directs it to sunset after 7 years. Let's bring that bill separately to the floor and get this policy right, just as we did in the last Congress.

Furthermore, although there are billions of dollars directed to public health, the Provider Relief Fund is curiously not replenished.

Again, why are we not supporting programs which we know work and we know provide direct, targeted relief?

The Provider Relief Fund is a program that works, and that is why I offered an amendment to add \$35 billion to the Provider Relief Fund.

Adding to the partisan nature of this legislation is the lack of any Hyde protections ensuring that none of this funding is used to subsidize abortion. The Hyde amendment is a long-standing, bipartisan agreement. Instead, there is \$50 million included for Title X Family Planning, which likely is going to go to Planned Parenthood and has nothing to do with coronavirus relief.

This is a \$1.9 trillion partisan wish list that could ultimately increase the Federal deficit to between \$2 trillion to \$3 trillion without addressing the immediate needs of Americans simply trying to survive this pandemic.

So I would suggest that now is not the time to push through partisan priorities. Barely a month ago, Congress passed, and President Trump signed into law, a \$900 billion coronavirus relief package. Combined with previous relief packages, which were bipartisan and which were worked on by both Democrats and Republicans in the last

calendar year, there remains \$1 trillion in unspent funding.

Why is it so urgent to pass another \$2 trillion now?

It is reminiscent of our former colleague, Rahm Emanuel, who said: Never let a crisis go to waste.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER), who is a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the rule and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

The COVID-19 pandemic has cost the lives of over 500,000 Americans—more than all the casualties of World War I, World War II, and the Vietnam war combined. Millions more have been infected and are recovering from the virus. Our economy has lost more than 10 million jobs. Countless businesses have failed or are at risk of failing. So our job today in Congress is to move quickly to address the physical, emotional, and financial health of all Americans. We can accomplish all three of these priorities through passage of the American Rescue Plan.

I want to touch on a few of the provisions included in this package. First, our State and local governments, firefighters, police, transportation workers, and healthcare providers have been on the front lines of the pandemic, supporting their communities by developing testing capabilities, supporting vulnerable populations, and now deploying the vaccines as quickly as possible.

I am glad this bill includes \$350 billion for State and local governments all across the country.

We also need to work quickly to extend expiring unemployment programs, which expire on March 14. We saw what happened when Senator MCCONNELL paused last year, and Coloradans are still struggling to receive the benefits they are owed.

This legislation will invest \$130 billion to support K-12 schools as they work to return to in-person learning and help students catch up. It will also include \$40 billion in rental and housing assistance. In the last month, Colorado has seen a record amount of requests for rental assistance.

The time for action is now. President Biden is laser focused on delivering relief to all Americans, and I am proud of his leadership so we can provide this needed assistance as we vaccinate more people each day. America needs this, America wants this, and they are going to get it.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER), who is a valuable member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, the payoff to progressives package before us today has little to do

with the ongoing pandemic. This bill, which is the most expensive single bill in history, only allocates 9 percent of the \$1.9 trillion price tag to actually defeating COVID.

So what are the Democrats spending the rest of the money on?

Corrupt pet projects, of course, and also payoffs to Progressive liberal special interest groups.

Just look at it: \$100 million for a Silicon Valley rail project near Speaker PELOSI's district. Totally coincidentally, I am sure. Taxpayer funded healthcare subsidies for illegal immigrants. Fifty million dollars for Planned Parenthood. Hundreds of billions in bailouts to blue State Governors, who crush small businesses with their draconian lockdown measures. And a minimum wage mandate that, right off the bat, would kill 1.4 million American jobs. The list goes on and on.

But do you know what Democrats aren't putting in this bill?

They aren't reopening our schools. In fact, this bill spends 95 percent of the education funding after the school year.

Democrats also aren't reopening our economy with this bill. In fact, this bill spends \$471 billion on policies that actually reduce employment.

And they aren't targeting relief to where it is actually needed. In fact, this bill gives checks to individuals who have not lost any income and gives taxpayer-funded healthcare to millionaires.

President Biden and congressional Democrats had a chance to make good on their empty promises to show unity and bipartisanship. They could have worked with Republicans on a targeted relief bill that sends money to where it actually needs to go and effectively spends \$1 trillion in the remaining funds that have already been allocated. Instead, they are using this pandemic as pretext to force through a corrupt bill filled with Progressive payoffs.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 1319.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article from The Washington Post, titled "Biden is winning Republican support for his \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief plan. Just not in Washington."

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 14, 2021]

BIDEN IS WINNING REPUBLICAN SUPPORT FOR HIS \$1.9 TRILLION CORONAVIRUS RELIEF PLAN—JUST NOT IN WASHINGTON

(By Griff Witte)

The pandemic has not been kind to Fresno, the poorest major city in California. The unemployment rate spiked above 10 percent and has stubbornly remained there. Violent crime has surged, as has homelessness. Tax revenue has plummeted as businesses have shuttered. Lines at food banks are filled with first-timers.

But as bad as it's been, things could soon get worse: Having frozen hundreds of jobs last year, the city is now being forced to consider laying off 250 people, including police and firefighters, to close a \$31 million budget shortfall.

“That,” said Jerry Dyer, mayor of the half-million-strong city in the Central Valley, “is going to be devastating.”

The looming cuts explain why Dyer’s eyes are fixed on Washington, where President Biden’s \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief plan dangles the tantalizing prospect of a reprieve. Though Dyer is a Republican, he’s rooting for the president to successfully push through federal aid that, after a nightmarish year for Fresno, will “help get us to the end.”

The first-term mayor’s stance reflects a broader split, one that gives Biden and his fellow Democrats a key tactical advantage as negotiations near an expected climax early next month.

Republicans in Congress overwhelmingly oppose the relief bill, casting it as bloated and budget-busting, with some heaping particular scorn on a measure to send \$350 billion in assistance to states and cities. Should Biden go ahead without their approval, GOP leaders say, it will prove that his mantra of bipartisanship rings hollow.

But to many Republicans at city halls and statehouses across the country, the relief package looks very different. Instead of the “blue-state bailout” derided by GOP lawmakers, Republican mayors and governors say they see badly needed federal aid to keep police on the beat, to prevent battered Main Street businesses from going under and to help care for the growing ranks of the homeless and the hungry.

“It’s not a Republican issue or a Democrat issue,” said Dyer, who became mayor last month following a long career as the city’s police chief. “It’s a public health issue. It’s an economic issue. And it’s a public safety issue.”

Surveys show that a broad majority of Americans support the assistance, including large numbers of Republicans. Only a minority among Republican voters agree with GOP lawmakers that the aid package is too large, polls have found.

Biden on Friday highlighted the rift, inviting a bipartisan group of mayors and governors to the White House to discuss the specifics of the bill.

You folks are all on the front lines and dealing with the crisis since day one,” he told the group, which included the Republican governors of Maryland and Arkansas, as well as Republican mayors.

Miami Mayor Francis Suarez (R) later told reporters from the podium in the White House briefing room that he had spoken with Biden and Vice President Harris more in the first several weeks of their administration “than I had spoken to the prior administration in the entirety.”

Biden said he brought the group to the White House to ask “what do they think they need most.”

To many mayors and governors, it’s a long list.

“I don’t know of any city that hasn’t been affected negatively,” Oklahoma City Mayor David Holt (R) said. “Some may be worse off than others. But we have all had to make cuts.”

The impact has not been as severe as some economists initially projected, however. When the pandemic first struck American shores and much of the U.S. economy shut down last spring, the prognosis for states and cities looked dire. Analysts warned that cities—some of which had still not fully recovered from the Great Recession more than a decade ago—could be forced into bankruptcy.

But some of the worst consequences have already been blunted by previous rounds of federal aid, as well as by the nature of the economic recovery, with high-income individuals—who contribute much of the state and local tax base—bouncing back relatively quickly, even as poorer families languish.

When 10 Republican senators visited the White House this month to lay out their slimmed-down \$618 billion counterproposal to the president’s plan, Mitt Romney (Utah) came brandishing details from a J.P. Morgan analysis showing that most states had seen only modest revenue declines.

Romney later told reporters that Biden’s insistence on \$350 billion in state and local aid was the biggest stumbling block in negotiations.

“That kind of number just makes no sense at all,” he said. The Republican plan proposed to cut it entirely.

Yet as the J.P. Morgan analysis shows, the impact of the pandemic has been unevenly felt, with some states—especially those whose economies are heavily dependent on tourism or oil and gas extraction—suffering dramatic declines.

A Brookings Institution analysis in September found that although income tax revenue had proved resilient during the pandemic, sales tax and transportation-related revenue had been hit especially hard. As a result, states and cities were projected to lose out on more than \$450 billion over three years.

And the pain hasn’t only been on the revenue side. New needs arising from the pandemic have created new costs.

“Cities were confronting some really big challenges even before this crisis—income inequality, homelessness, housing affordability,” said Tracy Gordon, acting director of the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center.

All have been exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic, she said. But many cities now have fewer resources with which to address them.

In Oklahoma City, Holt said, revenue has been down by about 5 percent, a sharp departure from the robust growth the city had become accustomed to before the pandemic. To compensate, he said, the city has had to leave jobs unfilled and cut funding for parks and recreation, even as the overall needs of citizens and businesses have grown.

“We don’t do much fluff here,” he said. “So whatever we’ve had to cut, residents have experienced it.”

Republican lawmakers in Washington have dismissed aid to cities as a bailout for governments that have long spent beyond their means.

But Holt called that “a red herring.” Most state and city governments—unlike the federal government—have to balance their budgets, just as a business would.

But unlike businesses large and small that have received grants or loans to make up for the damage done by the coronavirus, cities have been left out.

“In a sense, we’re the only employer that hasn’t been able to make an application to anyone to save our jobs and save our services,” said Holt, who noted that the city government is one of his metro area’s biggest employers. “Support for cities and states is way overdue.”

There has been some relief. The Cares Act, signed into law by President Donald Trump last March, included \$150 billion for states and for the nation’s 38 largest cities. But money had to be spent directly on coronavirus expenses, creating logistical hurdles in getting it out the door. Nearly a year later, some of it remains unspent, a point Republicans make in arguing for why additional taxpayer dollars should not be allocated.

The aid proposed by Biden would not have the same restrictions. Mayors say that will make it easier to quickly get it into the hands of those who need it and to stimulate economic growth.

Betsy Price proudly calls Fort Worth, the metropolis of nearly 900,000 she has led for

the past decade, “a fiscally conservative city.” But the Republican said the pandemic has forced the city government to spend more just to keep people afloat, doling out small-business support, rental assistance and help with utility bills.

Price joined more than 400 fellow mayors late last month—including many Republicans—in signing a U.S. Conference of Mayors letter that called on Congress to quickly pass Biden’s coronavirus relief plan. She said she had spoken with both of Texas’s senators—Republicans Ted Cruz and John Cornyn—and made the same case.

“We’re not asking the Democrats or the Republicans to put money into city coffers,” she said. “We’re asking them to put it into the community to help people get back on their feet.”

The National Governors Association has not released a letter similar to the one endorsed by the mayors. But the group did call for \$500 billion in relief for states last spring. And individual Republican governors have spoken up to back Biden’s relief plan, which can be enacted without GOP support. That includes moderates such as Maryland’s Larry Hogan, as well as Trump-aligned conservatives such as West Virginia’s Jim Justice, who has urged Congress to “go big.”

Suarez, the Miami mayor, has pushed the same message and has put pressure on Florida’s two Republican senators, Marco Rubio and Rick Scott, to follow through.

The Republican recently co-wrote an op-ed with St. Petersburg Mayor Rick Kriseman, a Democrat, in which they addressed the senators directly and enumerated the problems facing their cities, including unemployment, bankrupt business and lines at food pantries that look like “gridlocked freeways.”

“Florida’s cities are in agony and are crying out for help,” they wrote. “This is not sustainable.”

In an interview, Suarez said both senators have been receptive to his message in private, though they also expressed concerns about the price tag—concerns that Suarez said he could understand, to a point.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO), who is the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman MCGOVERN for yielding.

Madam Speaker, as of this week, over 10,000 veterans and 130 VHA employees have lost their lives to COVID-19. Over 226,000 veterans and 18,000 VA employees have tested positive.

It is clear: We must act now.

This bill would provide funding to increase VA’s claims and appeals processing to reduce the backlog caused by COVID-19. It would deliver critical funding for the Veterans Health Administration, bolster VA’s supply chain modernization, and support State veterans homes to upgrade and enhance their safety operations. It would also fund stronger oversight through the VA’s Office of Inspector General, secure assistance for unemployed veterans, and prohibit copayments for veterans during the pandemic.

This bill is critical to ensure the health system that veterans rely on can continue to meet their needs and serve as a backup to America’s overwhelmed healthcare systems.

While a return to handshakes, hugs, and visible smiles is on the horizon, the

path to get there requires this Congress to do quick and thorough work to ensure we all get there together.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER).

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

Madam Speaker, over the past year, Congress has allocated nearly \$4 trillion to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Now Democrat leadership is following through on a campaign promise made by President Biden to spend another \$2 trillion.

Madam Speaker, further assistance is appropriate for those individuals, families, and businesses who have been hit the hardest, including restaurants; but this bill fails to recognize the improving economic conditions, as well as the fact that more than \$1 trillion from previous relief packages remains unspent.

Just 9 percent of this bill goes towards combating the virus, and just 1 percent is directed for vaccines. Instead, the apparent priorities for Democrat leadership include a bailout for mismanaged States, pension funds, an increase in the minimum wage, and half a billion dollars for the arts and humanities.

Madam Speaker, Congress has already provided \$68 billion for our schools, more than double the CDC's highest estimate of what it would take for our schools to open safely. We should be able to unite in supporting an economic recovery, open our schools, increase testing, and ensure the efficient distribution of vaccines.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), who is the distinguished chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, President Biden has set forth a national plan to crush the virus. With this bill, Congress is providing the President with the resources and tools to implement a national plan that was sorely lacking under President Trump. States competed against each other during the Trump administration for personal protection equipment, ventilators, and testing supplies. That now ends.

This legislation provides \$20 billion to speed up the distribution and administration of COVID-19 vaccines. It invests over \$47 billion in a national testing strategy. It invests \$7 billion to hire 100,000 new full-time public health workers to perform vital tasks, like vaccine outreach and contact tracing. It invests more than \$25 billion to address health disparities.

We also include assistance for struggling families to help keep their lights on, the heat working, and the water running. We included \$7.6 billion to expand internet connectivity to help students and teachers without home internet access.

Madam Speaker, the American Rescue Plan meets the unprecedented

challenges our Nation is facing, and it deserves strong bipartisan support.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER), who is another valuable member of the Texas delegation.

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in complete opposition to the Democrats' blue State bailout bill.

This bill will cost the American taxpayer nearly \$2 trillion—let that sit for a second—\$2 trillion when our Nation is already \$27 trillion in debt.

Where does this money go?

Surely it will be spent towards fighting the pandemic and COVID. Wrong. Only 9 percent of this money will go towards fighting COVID-19. The rest of the funding is going towards Democrat pet projects, like a subway in Silicon Valley and a bridge in New York. Taxpayers in Texas should absolutely not be rewarding States who have kept their economies shuttered and prevented workers from earning a living.

Madam Speaker, for these reasons and more, I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT), who is the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, let's face facts. Let me tell my Republican friends: We have a terrible hunger crisis going on in this country right now. Fourteen million of our children are going to bed hungry this night.

The American people are crying out: Congress, help us.

We have support of our measure from the American Farm Federation and from Cargill, and we have support of our legislation from God Almighty Himself.

What did He tell you and me?

He said: Feed the hungry and heal the sick.

America is hungry, America is sick, and America is calling on you Republicans to love your people and take care of your people at this critical time of need.

Madam Speaker, as the first African American Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, I am proud that the American Rescue Plan Act provides support for all sectors of agricultural production, including farmers, ranchers, and private forest land owners of color.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) spends billions of dollars annually in providing much needed support to American producers. Sadly, Black farmers and other farmers of color have received a small share of the USDA farm loans and payments as a result of discrimination. When these producers did receive loans or payments, many of them were not provided timely or proper loan servicing options due to discrimination, which led to producers of color losing their land and operations.

Sections 1005 and 1006 of the American Rescue Plan Act provide targeted and tailored support for these farmers and ranchers. I note for the record that changes made to these

sections in the Manager's Amendment were to ensure that these sections would meet the requirements of section 313 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for consideration in the United States Senate.

The systemic discrimination against Black farmers and other farmers of color by USDA is longstanding and well-documented and continues to present barriers for these producers to participate in the agricultural economy. It is important that we document this history and the continuing challenges for these farmers of color in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

A 1965 report by the United States Commission on Civil Rights found that Federal, state, and local officials discriminated against Black farmers in agricultural programs and that this discrimination actively contributed to the decline in the Black ownership of farmland.

In 1968, a follow up report from the United States Commission on Civil Rights found that Black farmers continued to face discrimination when seeking farm loans and other forms of assistance.

In 1970, the United States Commission on Civil Rights again found that discrimination continued in USDA program administration. The 1970 report indicated that prior to 1968, no Black farmer had ever been elected to any former Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service committee at the county level in the South. In 1970, two out of more than 4,100 committee members in the South were Black farmers, even though there were 58 counties in the South, where Black farmers comprised a majority of the farm operator population.

In 1982, the United States Commission on Civil Rights issued another report on the rapid decline of Black-operated farms. The report noted that between 1970 and 1980, the Black farm population declined 65 percent, compared to a 22 percent decline in the white farm population. The report also documented numerous discrimination complaints filed against USDA field offices regarding the administration of farm loan programs and noted that for many of these complaints, USDA's Office of Equal Opportunity investigated and found equal opportunity violations at those field offices. The report concluded that racial discrimination was continuing within the USDA, at USDA headquarters, and in the network of field offices that implement USDA programs.

In 1988, Congress passed section 617 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 requiring the USDA to establish annual target participation rates, on a county-wide basis, that would ensure that members of socially disadvantaged groups receive direct or guaranteed farm ownership loans. Congress amended this requirement in 1996, to ensure that USDA's implementation was consistent with the holding of the Supreme Court in *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Federico Pena, Secretary of Transportation*, 515 U.S. 200 (1995), which held that race-based actions by the government is within constitutional constraints when it is necessary to further a compelling interest such as the "unhappy persistence of both the practice and lingering effects of racial discrimination against minority groups."

A 1995 U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) report found that socially disadvantaged producers were significantly underrepresented on the county and community committees of the former Agricultural Stabilization

and Conservation Service. Specifically, the report found that while minority producers accounted for nearly 5 percent of the producers eligible to vote for committee members, minority producers only represented 2.1 percent of county committee members in the United States.

In 1997, the USDA formed a Civil Rights Action Team to hold nationwide listening sessions to hear from socially disadvantaged and minority farmers. A report published after the listening sessions documented Black, Hispanic, Asian-American, and American Indian farmers who told stories of USDA hurting minority farmers more than helping them. Minority farmers described how their discrimination complaints were caught in the backlog of appeals or if successfully appealed, were given findings of discrimination that were not enforced. The report acknowledged that discrimination in USDA program delivery continued to exist to a large degree unabated.

Also in 1997, the USDA Office of the Inspector General (OIG) issued a report to the USDA Secretary that noted “a climate of disorder within the civil rights staff at [the Farm Service Agency].” It was difficult for the OIG to even determine the number and status of civil rights complaints at the agency and department because of that climate. As the OIG later summarized in a 2005 audit, “it took 12 days longer to complete minority applications, delinquencies were higher for minority borrowers than nonminority borrowers, and minority borrowers were reluctant to enter into FSA offices to apply for loans.”

In 1998, the USDA National Commission on Small Farms further described and documented the longstanding discrimination of USDA towards socially disadvantaged producers. And, it observed that “discrimination has been a contributing factor in the decline of Black farmers over the last several decades.” The Commission’s report also notes the “history of under-allocation of resources to institutions that have served minority farmers,” the “disgraceful” “failure to elect minority farmers to positions on FSA County Committees,” and more.

During the period between 1997 and 2000, Black farmers, Native American farmers, and Latinx farmers filed lawsuits alleging USDA discriminated against them on the basis of race in processing their farm program applications and that USDA failed to investigate their complaints of discrimination. But settlements resulting from these lawsuits have not provided the relief necessary for these farmers of color to participate fully in the American agricultural economy.

For example, the Los Angeles Times reported in 2012 that payments made to Black farmers under the Pigford settlements were significantly eroded by state taxes, as well as tax debt related to forgiven USDA farm loans.

In 2001, a report by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights documented the continued discriminatory lending practices against minority farmers. The Commission found that Black farmers waited four times longer than white farmers for USDA farm loans. The Commission recommended that USDA resolve the backlog of civil rights complaints and document and alleviate discriminatory lending practices. However, USDA continued to struggle with resolving its backlog of civil rights complaints. In 2008, GAO reported that USDA’s difficulties in resolving discrimination com-

plaints persisted and that the USDA had not achieved its goal of preventing future backlogs of discrimination complaints.

Recent studies and reports continue to document the challenges and barriers faced by farmers of color due to race or ethnic discrimination or the legacy of such discrimination. A September 20, 2017, study in the *Agriculture and Human Values* journal described the challenges faced by Latinx farmers due to failure of agricultural agencies to engage in appropriate outreach or account for language barriers.

In 2019, a GAO report observed that socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers had proportionately less agricultural credit than non-socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. This report found that farmers and ranchers of color continued to face more difficulties in obtaining farm loans and highlighted the historic, systemic discrimination against such farmers.

The Market Facilitation Program and Coronavirus Food Assistance Program are recent USDA programs designed to bolster the farm economy; in both programs the majority of funds went to non-minority farmers. For example, the Environmental Working Group reported that nonminority farmers received nearly 97 percent of the \$9.2 billion provided by the USDA’s Coronavirus Food Assistance Program. Additionally, the Farm Bill Law Enterprise reported that 99 percent of Market Facilitation Payments went to non-minority farmers.

The systemic discrimination of farmers, ranchers, and other producers of color by the USDA is longstanding and well-documented. I urge my colleagues to support me and the Committee on Agriculture as we work to enable socially disadvantaged producers to succeed in the agricultural economy. Sections 1005 and 1006 of the bill before the House today are critical to that work, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

□ 2100

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the Chair for that reminder.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, in a radical departure from all previous COVID-19 relief laws, the bill before us today mandates taxpayer funding for abortion on demand. Today, the Rules Committee refused to even allow a pro-life amendment sponsored by CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, VIRGINIA FOXX, and JACKIE WALORSKI, cosponsored by 206 Members.

Madam Speaker, it is shocking to learn that the methods of abortion include dismemberment of a child’s fragile body, including decapitation, and that drugs like RU-486 starve the baby to death.

Unborn babies killed by abortion at 20 weeks or later experience excruciating suffering and physical pain. And until rendered unconscious or dead by these hideous procedures, the baby feels every cut.

Mr. Biden once wrote constituents, explaining that his support for laws

against funding for abortion by saying “it would protect both the woman and her unborn child.”

Mr. Biden went on to say “that those of us who are opposed to abortion should not be compelled to pay for them.” I agree. Most Americans agree; 58 percent, according to the recent Marist poll. Unborn babies, Madam Speaker, need the President of the United States and Members of Congress to be their friend and advocate, not their adversary.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS).

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the American Relief Plan desperately needed by Philadelphia constituents. This plan extends the poverty-busting earned income tax credits and provides billions for small businesses. It expands vaccine access, addresses health disparities, and helps schools open safely. The American people are counting on us to crush the virus. Let’s do the right thing and pass this very critical bill.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), the ranking member of the House Committee on Rules.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Texas for yielding.

Today, the House is considering a massive budget reconciliation package that the majority claims to be using for additional coronavirus relief funds. Having already passed five bipartisan relief packages over the last year, totaling almost \$4 trillion in spending, the majority is now seeking to spend nearly \$2 trillion more.

But unlike the past five measures, which were bipartisan deals with both Republican and Democratic support, today’s bill is strictly partisan, with only Democratic support and input. And with a glance at the bill, it is easy to see why.

First, the vast majority of this so-called rescue package has nothing to do with the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill fails to keep a laser focus on providing relief for Americans, ensuring schools are open to educate our children, and moving to swiftly reopen the economy.

Instead, the majority has thrown in completely unrelated items that just so happen to be at the top of their progressive wish list. This includes irresponsible policies like Federal bailouts for certain pension funds, providing bloated contributions to State and local governments, and arbitrarily raising the minimum wage, which will cost well more than a million people to lose their jobs. Incidentally, the same minimum wage provision is not going to be considered in the Senate and will have to be stripped from the bill.

But perhaps I shouldn’t be surprised by these misguided provisions, given how completely shut out of this process Republicans have been. During the markups across nine committees that

considered this package, Republicans offered 245 amendments to help fix these and other problems.

Republicans offered commonsense amendments to reopen schools, give additional resources to the NIH, provide funding to make sure all teachers have the opportunity to receive a COVID vaccine, and many more. Yet, only two of these amendments were accepted by the Democrats in committee markups, and one of those two amendments is actually being stripped out of the bill in the manager's amendment today.

A \$1.9 trillion package that is being brought to the floor with next to no Republican input? Simply astonishing.

Madam Speaker, it is clear what we need to do. Our entire Nation is suffering as a result of this pandemic. Every day, more businesses shutter. Every day, children are falling further behind. And every day, people fall deeper and deeper into despair caused, in part, by isolation.

Instead of proceeding with this progressive wish list, we need to take real action to open the economy. Above all else, we need to get children back in school.

Prior to the pandemic, children had access to in-person staff and services at school. But now, with schools remaining closed, we see the results: more students falling behind, more students contemplating suicide, more children falling into despair.

For millions of children, the ground lost during the pandemic may never be recovered. We are failing an entire generation of our children, and we need to reverse course and get them back in school.

Madam Speaker, there was, and still is, an opportunity to put together a bipartisan relief package. There is still time to focus on policies that will reopen the economy and make sure kids can learn in person, but we cannot do it if the majority insists on this bloated package with so many unrelated policies.

So long as the majority insists that it is their way or the highway, true help for the American people cannot be achieved. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this rule and the underlying legislation.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ).

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, this pandemic's tentacles have infiltrated every facet of our communities' lives. The brilliance of this rescue package is that it understands those complexities and addresses those many needs.

For example, since the pandemic began, we have seen increased reports of abuse of women and children, so this bill helps fund shelters and refuge.

The country has also seen the heart-breaking devastation in Tribal communities. Native Americans are four times more likely to be hospitalized and twice as likely to die from COVID-19

than White Americans. So, this bill includes over \$20 billion to assist Native people, including their Tribal governments, health facilities, and education.

We need this package to end the Nation's suffering. Let's pass this bill, save lives, save livelihoods, save communities.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK), a valuable member of our Appropriations Committee and a subcommittee ranking member.

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, I think a little honesty is in order tonight. It is no secret that this so-called American Rescue Plan Act has little to do with the hardships placed on Americans by COVID.

When 90 percent of a spending plan, rammed through on a sham of a budget resolution, gets spent years down the road, with much of it having little to do with the coronavirus, we should at least be honest with our constituents. It is apparently Christmas again.

Here is an example. What does the multiemployer pension issue have to do with the pandemic? Remember the failed joint select committee that was supposed to solve that problem back in 2018? That was long before COVID. But here we are, about to spend \$85-plus billion on this bailout. That is double the amount of money we give to the National Institutes of Health. Look, before we ask future generations to float us another \$2 trillion to pay off these liberal promises, let's at least have the integrity to admit that this really isn't about COVID.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Let me just remind my colleagues that 70 percent of the American people support this bill. Republican governors and Republican mayors from all across the country support this bill. The only place where it isn't bipartisan is here in the Congress.

Republicans say, oh, the people can't be trusted to know what is in the bill. The fact of the matter is, people support this because they support more money for vaccinations; more money in terms of direct payments to individuals and enhanced unemployment benefits; and more money for our cities and towns, our first responders, our police and our fire departments, and so many other things.

I know my Republican friends have developed this habit of trying to overturn the will of the American people. Well, enough. The American people want this, and we are going to deliver it for them.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, over half a million Americans have been killed by a merciless virus. That is about the population of New Haven, Connecticut. Now, also picture wiping out Grand Rapids, Michigan; Toledo, Ohio; or McAllen, Texas.

Ten million Americans are unemployed right now. Nearly one in four households have experienced hunger this year. These are horrible statistics, but there is good news building on this floor right now.

President Biden promised help is on the way, and here it comes, the American Rescue Plan, a real plan to crush the virus, put money into people's pockets, allow our States and counties and cities to continue to provide the services that are necessary.

No wonder up to 80 percent of Americans want all of us—all of us—to vote "yes" tonight. Let's give it to them.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE), the ranking member of the Health Subcommittee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today due to my strong concerns with the Democrats' COVID-19 bill. With a very small percentage of this massive package specifically directed at combating COVID-19, the \$1.9 trillion COVID bill is more of a Democratic wish list.

I have tried to add relief for healthcare providers, with funds specifically for rural and Medicaid providers, but Democrats voted this down.

It is amazing how it is okay to have the Silicon Valley subway, the Seaway bridge in New York, and a bailout of multiemployer pension plans from problems prior to COVID-19, but my amendment to help healthcare providers was not included.

I was proud to support the last five COVID-19 relief packages to help Kentuckians. I think we can all agree that we need to boost vaccine distribution, safely return all students back to in-person learning, and help people return to work. Much of the funds in this partisan bill will not be used until next year or later.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to implore that my colleagues pass this urgently needed COVID relief for millions of struggling Americans.

Across the country, families and friends have had to say good-bye to more than 500,000 loved ones, too often knowing that they have died alone.

In our communities, large and small, more than 18 million Americans are receiving unemployment benefits as their only lifeline. Millions of small businesses are on the brink of permanent closure. Schools are struggling to reopen.

Meanwhile, the miraculous vaccines offer a light, but it is still at the end of a long and steep tunnel.

President Biden's American Rescue Plan will get people back to work, help parents safely send their children back to school, assist our families in paying their bills and our small businesses in building their future.

This bill helps people and businesses in every community in Illinois and in every State in America. That is why it has such bipartisan support across the country. It deserves the same support here in Congress.

To truly heal our economy and our Nation, we must pass the American Rescue Plan. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I am disappointed because we are again on the floor in a closed rule, where zero Republican amendments were made in order because, again, we are here voting on a package that has hundreds of billions of dollars in non-COVID-related spending.

Again, I am down here on the floor, disappointed that the majority disallowed my amendments.

One of my amendments would have reported on the impact the Biden job-killing Keystone XL order would have on small businesses.

My other amendment, which was denied, prevented taxpayer dollars from funding child slave labor. No, you did not hear that wrong. In fact, this is the fifth time the Democrats have blocked this type of amendment from me. What is the issue with being anti-child slave labor?

Like I said, I am not sure how this is controversial, but when faced with the binary decision to source these minerals from human rights abusers in Africa and China or source them from Minnesota under the best labor standards and the best environmental standards in the world, I will take made in America 150 percent of the time.

I join my constituents' disappointment in this process. This is very concerning.

□ 2115

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation because there are many reasons to vote for the American Rescue Plan.

If you want to ensure that schools can reopen safely and make up for lost time in the classroom, vote for the bill.

If you want to provide relief for institutions of higher education and their students, vote for the bill.

If you want to save our childcare system from collapse, vote for the bill.

If you want to protect workers against the virus and increase their wages, vote for this bill.

If you want to maintain access to affordable healthcare for workers who have lost their jobs, vote for the bill.

If you want to prevent more than a million retirees from losing their hard-earned pensions, vote for this bill.

Finally, if you want to keep children and families from going hungry, pre-

vent domestic and gender-based violence, and protect older Americans during this pandemic, you must vote for this bill.

The American people need to know that help is on the way. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Madam Speaker, this bill is not tailored to the specific needs of our Nation or its citizens. I support helping the unemployed, struggling businesses, and returning money to taxpayers, but you give \$1,400 with one hand and it costs \$15,000 per American household to pay for it.

Congress thinks it knows how to spend hardworking taxpayers' money better than they do, all while our Nation approaches \$30 trillion in debt and \$1 trillion from previous relief remains unspent.

Right now, vaccine production and distribution is a top priority, yet less than 1 percent of these funds go to it, showing how bloated this bill is. It spends billions on unrelated projects, from a San Francisco rail line to family planning; and a whopping \$3.5 billion for The Global Fund, forcing American taxpayers to pick up 88 percent of this international fund's expenditures, all while our diplomats can't even get the vaccine.

My amendment would have required States receiving billions to commit to not raising taxes on their citizens. The CDC said it would cost \$25 billion to reopen America's schools safely. Only in this mismanaged government would things end up costing eight times more than originally estimated. This is an epic fail.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELAZQUEZ), the distinguished chair of the Committee on Small Business.

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, half a million lives lost, over 400,000 small businesses closed for good, 700,000 new unemployment claims filed last week, 54 million are food insecure. This is a crisis the scope of which none of us have seen in our lifetimes in this country.

The Federal Government has a responsibility to show up for the American people, and that is exactly what President Joe Biden is doing, to assure them that their struggles aren't theirs alone, that this relief is coming, and we will get through this together.

As chairwoman of the House Small Business Committee, I am proud this bill includes \$50 billion to get our small businesses back on their feet. We are providing targeted assistance for those hardest hit, including grants for small entertainment businesses, cultural institutions, and independent restaurants, plus an additional \$15 billion for EIDL advances, and more for PPP. Let's pass this rule and let's move forward.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. HINSON).

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule.

It has been nearly a year now since the COVID-19 pandemic reached our shores, and Iowans are still struggling. Iowans need targeted pandemic relief.

I would have been the first to cross the aisle and compromise on legislation that would help Iowans and Americans who are in need, but this behemoth of a bill fails to provide targeted relief that my constituents asked for. It forces taxpayers to bail out States that have chronically mismanaged their budgets. It includes a \$15 minimum wage hike, which would decimate the rural economy in Iowa and destroy the very livelihoods this bill claims to be saving. It opens the door for taxpayer funding for abortions.

With \$1 trillion from previous relief packages still unspent, this legislation contains no guardrails to ensure new money is used on pandemic relief this year. This legislation abdicates our responsibility to those who need our support and to taxpayers. Voting for this rule is a slap in the face to taxpayers, and I urge a "no" vote on this rule.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), the distinguished chair of the Committee on Financial Services.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I am so grateful that we have President Biden's leadership in the White House to tackle the ongoing pandemic. H.R. 1319, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, carries out this plan and delivers the relief that communities across this country need so very much.

Critically, the bill provides more than \$75 billion for programs in my committee's jurisdiction, including \$20 billion for emergency rental assistance, \$5 billion for 70,000 new housing vouchers, \$10 billion in homeowner assistance, \$10 billion to boost emergency medical equipment production, \$10 billion for small businesses, and \$15 billion for airline workers.

I am so pleased that we are increasing the stimulus payments from \$600 to \$2,000 for each of our constituents. I am a happy camper tonight. This is what America needs.

Republicans ought to be a part of this; but if they are not, then we are going without them.

With hunger growing and millions out of work and at risk of eviction or foreclosure, America needs this bill passed into law. Vote "yes" on this bill.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), a valuable member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule.

Only 9 percent of the underlying bill goes to combating COVID-19 through public health spending. The other 91

percent is a partisan wish list being pushed by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. Union pensions, blue State bailouts, Planned Parenthood, and even a bridge and a tunnel. That is what most of this bill is about, not COVID-19 relief.

We need targeted, tailored relief that actually helps the American people, not this \$2 trillion boondoggle.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI).

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, this pandemic has been cruelly uneven. Some people remain unscathed. Wall Street is booming, online retailers are surging, some work remotely with their incomes intact, and some families remain healthy. Yet 17 percent of Americans go to food banks every week. One in six people can't pay their rent. Some people are enduring a long winter in sub-zero temperatures, unable to pay their heating bill. Twenty-five percent of the people who make under \$40,000 a year are now unemployed. State and local governments crippled, businesses and restaurants closed. Worst of all, we all know people who have gotten sick and died.

This legislation is not a blue State bailout or liberal handout, it is how we address the suffering that has crippled our country, it is how we move forward and beat this pandemic.

We have this great and awesome responsibility, this great and awesome honor to try to help people facing some of the most desperate times they have ever faced. Let's pass this comprehensive plan. Let's move our country forward, and let's do it together.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN).

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the rule and to H.R. 1319.

We do need targeted relief for those hurt by this pandemic, but this is bad legislation. Republicans introduced over 250 amendments to this nearly \$2 trillion bill, and Democrats only ultimately accepted one. That is not unity. This is merely socialism in sheep's clothing, redistribution of wealth through cash payouts to many who have had no financial impact whatsoever from COVID. It is also redistribution of wealth from future generations who will be stuck with the tab.

The CBO predicts our economy will grow by 3.7 percent this year without any further congressional action. With over \$1 trillion in unspent funds from previous packages, we can't afford to jeopardize our children's future with this socialist spending spree. I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the U.S. Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT).

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, the time for bold and decisive action is

now. This American Rescue Plan Act will crush the virus, return children safely to school, support vaccinations, put dollars in families' pockets, and put people back to work. The plan will mount a national vaccination program that sets up community vaccination sites nationwide.

In the Virgin Islands, the loss of cruise ships, along with air travel tourists, have cut the heart of our economy, causing loss of jobs, closure of businesses, and lost revenues for government operations.

Additionally, we have yet to understand the long-term impact the pandemic will have on our children. In the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, our children are already overwhelmed and severely compromised due to facilities and the school year loss that they had from the 2017 hurricanes.

Lastly, I am proud to note provisions in this bill for the U.S. territories that I have been fighting for. This plan creates equality in the child tax credit and earned income tax credit.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to please support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. PLASKETT. And for my colleagues on the other side who have to give divisive platitudes and non-support, you are welcome.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to heed the gavel.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE).

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, we all want to beat this virus, but you can't beat a COVID pandemic with 91 percent pork barrel spending in the bill. Only 9 percent of the funding in this bill is going to COVID programs.

\$1,400 checks at what cost? \$13,000 per taxpayer?

If we have any additional relief we need to pass for addressing COVID, it must be targeted, temporary, and tied to the pandemic.

What is not targeted?

\$350 billion in State and local bailouts that reward States that continue to shut down their economies.

What is not temporary?

A \$1.5 million bridge to Canada or \$112 million for an underground subway to Silicon Valley.

What is not tied to COVID?

\$86 billion to bail out the multiemployer pension plans that were poorly managed in Democrat-run States before the pandemic even started, \$50 million in taxpayer dollars for abortion on demand.

This liberal wish list masquerading as COVID relief will cripple our economy, harm our ability to reopen our Nation, and burden our children and grandchildren with unsustainable levels of debt.

Madam Speaker, I strongly oppose this spending package, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, we have a choice tonight. Our American children are hungry, the recovery is stalling, and a million new people file for unemployment every week.

We can do our jobs, pass a national vaccination plan, safely reopen our schools, send relief checks to those in need, support the unemployed, and protect American jobs. Or we can let them fend for themselves and slowly scratch their way back to health at great human cost.

I choose relief, recovery, and progress.

Madam Speaker, my first job: In 1966, \$1.25 an hour, minimum wage.

Sixteen times this Congress has chosen to increase the minimum wage, and every time there was a CBO score or a chamber of commerce or a conservative economist who talked about the shrinkage of low-wage jobs. But if we were persuaded by this job-loss mirage, we would never raise the minimum wage. And I refuse to believe that this is American exceptionalism.

□ 2130

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Lubbock, Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, there is an old country saying: You can put all the perfume and lipstick you want on a pig, and it is still pork, and it still stinks.

H.R. 1319 is filled to the brim with bad policies and partisan priorities that is disguised as "COVID relief."

This bill: Pays people more to be on unemployment than to go to work.

Slaps small businesses with job-killing wage mandates.

Gives a \$350 billion windfall to States who were mismanaged and broke before COVID.

Hands a blank check to union bosses and greedy corporate executives who ran their pensions into the ground and stuck taxpayers with the tab.

It rewards temper tantrums from teacher unions by doling out billions of dollars to schools who refuse to open their doors to their students.

This bill is chock full of bad policies, barriers to recovery, and bailouts galore.

Madam Speaker, let's open the country up, get our kids back into the classroom, and get America back to work.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON), the distinguished chair of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and in strong support of this rule.

Madam Speaker, when the COVID-19 pandemic hit our shores a year ago, researchers across the Nation and across many fields of science and engineering jumped into action. The Nation's STEM talent redirected brainpower and resources to combatting the pandemic. And thanks in large part to

these efforts, we now have some positive news about our fight against COVID.

However, important scientific work remains to be done in this effort. The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology's provisions included in this package direct funding through the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Standards and Technology for vital research related to prevention, response, and recovery from COVID-19.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues across the House for their work on this important rescue package, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to strike the consideration of the Pelosi payoff bill, and instead, consider H.R. 1371, the Crush the Virus Act, introduced by Representative TOM REED, which is attached, and will provide over \$160 billion to expand the administration of vaccines and provide direct relief for the coronavirus.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the record along with extraneous material immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ), who is here to explain the amendment.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. BURGESS for his leadership.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, we will call up H.R. 1371, the Crush the Virus Act of 2021, introduced by my good friend, Mr. TOM REED.

This is legislation that is based off of the Problem Solvers Caucus-endorsed framework for additional funding in order to defeat the virus by making further investments into testing, vaccine distribution, PPE, and utilizing the Defense Production Act.

In other words, this is a targeted solution that can garner bipartisan support—unlike what we are doing today—and show the American people that we are committed to working together to defeat the virus.

To date, while Congress may have struggled at times to deliver timely results, we have come together each time to pass needed legislation to help small businesses, hospitals, and Americans impacted by the virus. This is the way Congress is supposed to work. But instead, House Democrats have embarked upon a purely partisan approach, pushing aside Republican lawmakers, like myself, who actually want to find common ground.

And for what?

A nearly \$2 trillion bill that is not targeted for the coronavirus, includes

policies that will hurt job creation, and in the words of Larry Summers—who is no Republican—is a “step into the unknown.”

Madam Speaker, what the American people need is for us to put partisanship aside and identify targeted funding prior to spending \$2 trillion of taxpayer dollars only weeks after this body enacted another nearly \$1 trillion, much of which has yet to be spent.

Madam Speaker, this is why the Problem Solvers Caucus came together earlier this year to identify, in a bipartisan way, the still outstanding funding that is needed to defeat the virus. The bipartisan agreement is the basis for the legislation we will bring up if we defeat the previous question here before us.

My friend TOM REED's bill, the Crush the Virus Act, will provide more than \$160 billion in targeted aid, including: \$11.5 billion for manufacturing and production of vaccines; \$35 billion for the Provider Relief Fund; and \$5 billion for the use of the Defense Production Act.

This proposal will speed up vaccine distribution and administration in a timely manner and supports our brave frontline healthcare workers.

I thank Mr. REED for his leadership as co-chair of the Problem Solvers Caucus and for pushing this proposal.

Madam Speaker, let me make a final point and a broader appeal to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. The American people sent to Washington the slimmest House majority in quite some time and an evenly split Senate. The message they sent was clear: It was not that you have some broad mandate to jam down a bunch of progressive policies, it was that they want us to actually work together, to come together and solve the problems in a bipartisan way. I think the message was clear. And the more the majority ignores it, the shorter their majority will be.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), the distinguished chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, as chair of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, I speak in strong support of the international provisions of the American Rescue package. With a total of \$10 billion, this is a relatively small yet critical investment in fighting COVID and its effects around the world.

Pandemics do not respect international borders. To control this pandemic, we need to mitigate its global spread. This provision puts global health front and center, supporting efforts to relieve overburdened health systems and medical workers and help governments develop and distribute vaccines.

To address the humanitarian crises that have been exacerbated by this pandemic, this provision will provide funding for the most immediate life-saving assistance, including shelter,

food, clean water, basic medical care. Additionally, it provides COVID-related relief for vulnerable refugees who are already vulnerable.

Madam Speaker, this provision would also provide flexible funding for economic support to help ensure that even more need isn't created as a result of the economic impacts of COVID, which are already severe.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 5 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 8 minutes remaining.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. GOMEZ).

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, we don't have any time to waste. By the time I am done with this 1-minute speech, roughly 10 people in L.A. County, home to my district, will have tested positive for COVID-19. And in another 5 minutes, someone in my county will die of COVID-19.

And while I am sure our healthcare heroes and frontline workers appreciate our thanks, words alone are not enough.

Our gratitude needs to be expressed with funding and resources. Our appreciation needs to be in the form of benefits and assistance.

Our Black and Brown communities, those being disproportionately impacted by this pandemic, aren't going to get through this crisis with platitudes. They need action. They need access to vaccines, money in their pockets to pay their bills, help getting their kids back in the classrooms, and support putting food on their tables.

Madam Speaker, that is why I am going to vote to pass the American Rescue Plan, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

This is our chance to stop the spread of this virus, rebuild our economy, and give every American, regardless of their background or ZIP Code, the opportunity to turn the page on this dark chapter of our country's history and come out stronger in the end.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, after one long year of this pandemic, many of my constituents are anxious. And, yeah, they are angry. Their health has been harmed, their businesses have been shut down, and they are absolutely frustrated waiting for their vaccines. They are not happy with our ex-President's response, and they are not pleased with the local response. That is why now, more than ever, we in Congress need to continue our response to COVID-19.

Madam Speaker, in the past year, we passed five bipartisan bills that kept

the economy afloat and the poverty rate flat. That is why on this night with this pandemic raging this year we must support this rule, which will put shots in arms, checks in pockets, kids in schools, food on tables, strike teams in nursing homes, keep police and firefighters on our street, keep pensions secure, and provide vaccines for essential workers, including my farmworkers on the Central Coast of California, so that they can do their job for their families and for our food security.

Madam Speaker, let's do our job tonight for our constituents and for this country and pass the American Rescue Act.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Madam Speaker, I recognize the critical work that was done by the Congressional Doctors Caucus on this effort. The thesis was that we are going to crush the coronavirus.

You think that you would want to involve the people who left the world of healthcare providing to come and serve in the people's House.

Unfortunately, those amendments that were thoughtfully introduced were rejected at the Committee on Rules.

We had amendments, such as allowing the FDA to use real-world evidence in their evaluation of the emergency use authorization that is currently pending.

We were going to reduce the Medicaid payment error rate, which seemed like a good idea.

Medicaid home- and community-based services, substance use disorder treatment, and mental health services were to be expanded.

The public health workforce allowing for loan repayment was rejected.

An amendment providing for coronavirus testing at the southern border—we know we have got a problem with increased people coming across the southern border without authorization. President Biden has indicated that he is welcoming that, but as a consequence, we need to be certain that we are protecting Americans from the introduction of the coronavirus. This was a measure to allow for increased testing on the southern border, but we couldn't accept that.

Hyde protections, you have heard many people talk about that. That was rejected at the Committee on Rules, with a variety of amendments.

Dr. Miller-Meeke had an amendment to allow for the standardized testing to go on in classrooms this next year, not using it to reduce payments to schools that don't measure up but using it as a diagnostic test. Let's find out how far behind some of our classrooms are.

All of these were thoughtful amendments introduced by the GOP Doctors Caucus. Unfortunately, all were rejected. You would think if you wanted to crush the coronavirus, you would ask your doctor.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs.

CAROLYN B. MALONEY), the distinguished chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill and of the 1.4 million first responders, teachers, transit workers, sanitation workers, and other public servants already laid off from State and local governments across this Nation. We must act before more people lose their jobs, and before more lifesaving programs are cut.

Madam Speaker, the State and local funding included in this package will provide many local governments dedicated support for the first time since this pandemic struck. It can be used to administer vaccines, increase testing, and save countless jobs by replacing lost revenue.

For New York City, which last month projected a \$10.5 billion loss in expected tax revenue, this money would mean it can continue to provide vaccines and food assistance and reopen schools safely. Hundreds of local officials told us the relief in this bill will mean recovery instead of recession and cannot come fast enough. Taken together, this could be the light this—The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

The Chair would again remind all Members to heed the gavel.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, in closing, it doesn't look like this bill is going to open our economy. It is not going to open our schools. It is not going to provide targeted relief to those who need it most. I am willing to talk about nutritional assistance, but what I am not willing to talk about is a gilded underground railway under Silicon Valley.

Madam Speaker, this is one of the most expensive bills in the history of the people's House. And it doesn't prioritize the immediate needs of the American people. Rather than work for the American people, Democrats are working for their own future 2 years from now. I think that is unacceptable.

Look, I recognize that President Biden has worked hard to make vaccines more available, but the very vaccines he's making available are the ones that President Trump worked so hard to get developed and into production.

□ 2145

Let's acknowledge success where it has occurred. I am going to urge a "no" vote on the previous question so we can offer the amendment. I am going to urge a "no" vote on the rule, a "no" vote on the underlying measures.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, we are in the midst of a pandemic, the likes of which we haven't seen in 100 years. It is catastrophic in every way imaginable. To hear some of my Repub-

lican friends try to nickel-and-dime our response, they should talk to an economist. If they did, they would discover what will happen if we don't pass this package now.

We could end up with 4 million fewer jobs this year. That is according to Moody's.

It will take another 4 years of suffering before the GDP returns to its prepandemic levels. That is according to the nonpartisan CBO.

Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen said: "The smartest thing we can do is to act big. In the long run, the benefits will far outweigh the costs."

Mark Zandi, former adviser to John McCain, said: "You don't need a textbook to know this is when you push on the fiscal accelerator."

Now, let's be clear what we cannot afford. We cannot afford more delay tactics, another lapse in unemployment assistance, or another moment of inaction. This plan is what our economy needs, and it is what America needs, bold, urgent action.

So, let's pass this rule and the underlying legislation, and let's let the Senate do its job and send this bill to the President's desk without delay. This historic crisis deserves a historic response. The American people are counting on us.

Listening to the Republicans debate on the floor and in the Rules Committee has been a disappointing experience. Barely, barely a word of empathy or compassion for those who are suffering or for those who are struggling.

What we have heard are delay tactics. What we have heard are distortions. What we have heard is divisive talk.

My friends talk about bailouts. This is not a bailout. It is a rescue package. My friends are out of touch with the American people.

People are struggling. People right now are trying to figure out how they are going to put food on the table to feed their families. Here on the House floor, what we hear is indifference, what we hear is distraction.

The good news is this. We are going to pass this bill today. This is a big deal. We are going to send it over to the United States Senate, and we have a Senate that is not going to put this in the trash can. It is going to debate it and vote on it, and then we are going to send it to the President.

The good news to the American people is: Help is on the way. We promised you that we would step up to the plate and that we would respond appropriately to this crisis, and that is what we are going to do.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, to support this rule and to support this package.

The material previously referred to by Mr. BURGESS is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 166

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SEC. 1. That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into

the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1371) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, providing coronavirus emergency response and relief, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 2. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 1371.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 205, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]

YEAS—217

Adams	Clyburn	Garcia (TX)
Aguilar	Cohen	Golden
Allred	Connolly	Gomez
Auchincloss	Cooper	Gonzalez,
Axne	Correa	Vicente
Barragán	Costa	Gottheimer
Bass	Courtney	Green, Al (TX)
Beatty	Craig	Grijalva
Bera	Crist	Haaland
Beyer	Crow	Harder (CA)
Bishop (GA)	Cuellar	Hastings
Blumenauer	Davids (KS)	Hayes
Blunt	Rochester	Davis, Danny K.
Bonamici	Dean	Himes
Bourdeaux	DeFazio	Houlihan
Bowman	DeGette	Hoyer
Boyle, Brendan	DeLauro	Huffman
F.	DelBene	Jackson Lee
Brown	Delgado	Jacobs (CA)
Brownley	Demings	Jayapal
Bush	DeSaulnier	Jeffries
Bustos	Deutch	Johnson (GA)
Butterfield	Dingell	Johnson (TX)
Carbajal	Doggett	Jones
Cárdenas	Doyle, Michael	Kahele
Carson	F.	Kaptur
Cartwright	Escobar	Keating
Case	Eshoo	Kelly (IL)
Casten	Españat	Khanna
Castor (FL)	Evans	Kildee
Castro (TX)	Fletcher	Kilmer
Chu	Foster	Kim (NJ)
Ciilline	Frankel, Lois	Kind
Clark (MA)	Fudge	Kirkpatrick
Clarke (NY)	Garamendi	Krishnamoorthi
Cleaver	Garcia (IL)	Kuster

Lamb	Neguse	Sewell
Langevin	Newman	Sherman
Larsen (WA)	Norcross	Sherrill
Larson (CT)	O'Halleran	Sires
Lawrence	Ocasio-Cortez	Slotkin
Lawson (FL)	Omar	Smith (WA)
Lee (CA)	Pallone	Soto
Lee (NV)	Panetta	Spanberger
Leger Fernandez	Pappas	Speier
Levin (CA)	Pascrell	Stanton
Levin (MI)	Payne	Stevens
Lieu	Perlmutter	Strickland
Lofgren	Peters	Suozzi
Lowenthal	Phillips	Takano
Luria	Pingree	Thompson (CA)
Lynch	Pocan	Thompson (MS)
Malinowski	Porter	Titus
Maloney,	Pressley	Tlaib
Carolyn B.	Price (NC)	Tonko
Maloney, Sean	Quigley	Torres (CA)
Manning	Raskin	Torres (NY)
Matsui	Rice (NY)	Trahan
McBath	Ross	Trone
McCollum	Roybal-Allard	Underwood
McEachin	Ruiz	Vargas
McGovern	Ruppersberger	Veasey
McNerney	Rush	Vela
Meeks	Ryan	Velázquez
Meng	Sánchez	Wasserman
Mfume	Sarbanes	Schultz
Moore (WI)	Scanlon	Waters
Morelle	Schakowsky	Watson Coleman
Moulton	Schiff	Welch
Mrvan	Schneider	Wexton
Murphy (FL)	Schrader	Wild
Nadler	Schrier	Williams (GA)
Napolitano	Scott (VA)	Wilson (FL)
Neal	Scott, David	Yarmuth

NAYS—205

Aderholt	Franklin, C.	Long
Allen	Scott	Loudermilk
Amodei	Gaetz	Lucas
Armstrong	Gallagher	Luetkemeyer
Arrington	Garbarino	Mace
Babin	Garcia (CA)	Malliotakis
Bacon	Gibbs	Mann
Baird	Gimenez	Massie
Balderson	Gohmert	Mast
Banks	Gonzales, Tony	McCarthy
Barr	Gonzalez (OH)	McCauley
Bentz	Good (VA)	McClintock
Bergman	Gooden (TX)	McHenry
Bice (OK)	Gosar	McKinley
Biggs	Granger	Meijer
Bishop (NC)	Graves (LA)	Meuser
Boebert	Graves (MO)	Miller (IL)
Brady	Green (TN)	Miller (WV)
Brooks	Greene (GA)	Miller-Meeks
Buchanan	Griffith	Moolenaar
Bucshon	Grothman	Mooney
Budd	Guest	Moore (AL)
Burchett	Guthrie	Moore (UT)
Burgess	Hagedorn	Mullin
Calvert	Harris	Murphy (NC)
Cammack	Harshbarger	Nehls
Carl	Hartzler	Newhouse
Carter (GA)	Hern	Norman
Carter (TX)	Herrell	Nunes
Cawthorn	Herrera Beutler	Obernolte
Chabot	Hice (GA)	Owens
Cheney	Higgins (LA)	Palazzo
Cline	Hill	Palmer
Cloud	Hinson	Pence
Clyde	Hollingsworth	Perry
Cole	Hudson	Pfluger
Comer	Huizenga	Posey
Crawford	Issa	Reed
Crenshaw	Jackson	Reschenthaler
Curtis	Jacobs (NY)	Rice (SC)
Davidson	Johnson (LA)	Rodgers (WA)
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (AL)
DesJarlais	Johnson (SD)	Rose
Diaz-Balart	Jordan	Rosendale
Donalds	Joyce (OH)	Rouzer
Duncan	Joyce (PA)	Roy
Dunn	Katko	Rutherford
Emmer	Keller	Salazar
Estes	Kelly (MS)	Scalise
Fallon	Kelly (PA)	Schweikert
Ferguson	Kim (CA)	Scott, Austin
Fischbach	Kinzinger	Sessions
Fitzgerald	Kustoff	Simpson
Fitzpatrick	LaHood	Smith (MO)
Fleischmann	LaMalfa	Smith (NE)
Fortenberry	Lamborn	Smith (NJ)
Fox	Latta	Smucker
	LaTurner	Spartz
	Lesko	Stauber

Steel	Timmons	Weber (TX)
Stefanik	Turner	Webster (FL)
Steil	Upton	Wenstrup
Steube	Valadao	Westerman
Stewart	Van Drew	Williams (TX)
Stivers	Van Dyne	Wilson (SC)
Taylor	Wagner	Wittman
Tenney	Walberg	Womack
Thompson (PA)	Walorski	Young
Tiffany	Waltz	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—9

Bilirakis	Fulcher	McClain
Bost	Gallego	Rogers (KY)
Buck	Horsford	Swalwell

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. ROY (during the vote). Madam Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. ROY. Does the rule regarding proxy voting require a form be submitted and signed by Members of this body that they have a pandemic- or COVID-related reason for being unable to be physically present?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would advise the gentleman that regulation A of the proxy voting regulations issued pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8 requires any letter authorizing proxy voting to contain an affirmative statement that because of the public health emergency the Member is unable to physically attend proceedings in the House Chamber.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. ROY. Would the Chair consider it a violation of the rule for a Member to be present physically here in the Chamber and on the same day vote by proxy having submitted said letter?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does not look behind a Member's submission of a letter under section 3(s) of House Resolution 8.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, does the Constitution of the United States require a quorum to be present for votes on the House floor?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not stating a proper parliamentary inquiry. The Chair does not interpret the constitutionality of a proposition adopted by the House.

□ 2233

Mr. PALMER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mrs. SÁNCHEZ and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 46.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS)) Green (TN) (Timmons) Moulton (Trahan)
Amodei (Balderson) Green, Al (TX) (Perlmutter) Mullin (Lucas) Napolitano (Correa)
Banks (Walorski) Grijalva (Garcia (IL)) Norman (Rice (SC))
Boebert (McHenry) Hastings (Cleaver) Nunes (Garcia (CA))
Bowman (Clark (MA)) Hern (Lucas) Himes (Courtney)
Brown (Mfume) Buchanan (Donalds) Issa (Valadao) (Fleischmann)
Budd (McHenry) Jackson (Nehls) Payne (Pallone)
Calvert (Garcia (CA)) (Butterfield) Porter (Wexton) Reed (Arrington)
Cárdenas (Gomez) Kelly (IL) (Kuster) Rodgers (WA) (Herrera) Beutler
Carter (TX) (Nehls) Kirkpatrick (Stanton) Roybal-Allard (Bass)
Cawthorn (McHenry) Krishnamoorthi (Clark (MA)) Ruiz (Aguilar) Rush
DeSaulnier (Matsui) LaHood (Smith (NE)) Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann) Langevin (Lynch) Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Deutch (Rice (NY)) Fletcher (Kuster) Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA)) Lofgren (Jeffries) Long (Wagner)
Gaetz (Franklin, C. Scott) Lowenthal (Beyer) Garcia (TX) (Escobar) McNeerney (Eshoo) Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Gonzalez, Vincente (Gomez) Moore (WI) (Beyer) Young (Malliotakis)
Gosar (Herrell)

Kuster Lamb Langevin Larsen (WA) Larson (CT) Lawrence Lawson (FL) Lee (CA) Lee (NV) Leger Fernandez Levin (CA) Levin (MI) Lieu Lofgren Lowenthal Luria Lynch Malinowski Maloney, Carolyn B. Maloney, Sean Manning Matsui McBath McCollum McEachin McGovern McNeerney Meeks Meng Mfume Moore (WI) Morelle Moulton Mrvan Murphy (FL) Nadler Napolitano Neal
Aderholt Allen Amodei Armstrong Arrington Babin Bacon Baird Balderson Banks Barr Benz Bergman Bice (OK) Biggs Bilirakis Bishop (NC) Boebert Brady Brooks Buchanan Buck Bucshon Budd Burchett Burgess Calvert Cammack Carl Carter (GA) Carter (TX) Cawthorn Chabot Cheney Cline Cloud Clyde Cole Comer Crawford Crenshaw Curtis Davidson Davis, Rodney DesJarlais Diaz-Balart Donalds Duncan Dunn Emmer Estes Fallon Feenstra Ferguson Fischbach Fitzgerald Fitzpatrick Fleischmann

Neguse Sherman Sherrill Norcross Sires Slotkin Smith (WA) Soto Spanberger Speier Stanton Pascrell Payne Perlmutter Peters Phillips Pingree Pocan Porter Pressley Price (NC) Quigley Raskin Rice (NY) Ross Roybal-Allard Ruiz Ruppersberger Rush Ryan Sanchez Sarbanes Scanlon Schakowsky Schiff Schneider Schrader Schrier Scott (VA) Scott, David Sewell
Fortenberry Foxo Franklin, C. Scott Fulcher Gaetz Gallagher Garbarino Garcia (CA) Gibbs Gimenez Gohmert Gonzales, Tony Gonzalez (OH) Gooden (TX) Gosar Granger Graves (LA) Graves (MO) Green (TN) Greene (GA) Griffith Grothman Guest Guthrie Hagedorn Harris Harshbarger Hartzler Hern Herrell Herrera Beutler Hice (GA) Higgins (LA) Hill Hinson Hollingsworth Hudson Huizenga Issa Jackson Jacobs (NY) Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD) Jordan Joyce (OH) Joyce (PA) Katko Keller Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) Kim (CA) Kinzinger Kustoff LaHood LaMalfa

Simpson Smith (MO) Smith (NE) Smith (NJ) Smucker Spartz Stauber Steel Stefanik Steil Steube Stewart Stivers Taylor Tenney Thompson (PA) Tiffany Timmons Turner Upton Valadao Van Drew Van Duynne Wagner Walberg Walorski
Bost Gallego
Titus Tlaib Tonko Torres (CA) Torres (NY) Trahan Trone Underwood Vargas Veasey Vela Velázquez Wasserman Schultz Watson Coleman Welch Wexton Wild Williams (GA) Wilson (FL) Yarmuth
Lamborn Latita LaTurner Lesko Long Loudermilk Lucas Luetkemeyer Mace Malliotakis Mann Massie Mast McCarthy McCaul McClain McClintock McHenry McKinley Meijer Meuser Miller (IL) Miller (WV) Miller-Meeks Moolenaar Mooney Moore (AL) Moore (UT) Mullin Murphy (NC) Nehls Newhouse Norman Nunes Obernolte Owens Palazzo Palmer Pence Perry Pfluger Posey Reed Reschenthaler Rice (SC) Rodgers (WA) Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rose Rosendale Rouzer Roy Rutherford Salazar Scalise Schweikert Scott, Austin Sessions

NOT VOTING—2

□ 2318

Mr. MCKINLEY changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the resolution was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS)) Green (TN) (Timmons) Moulton (Trahan)
Amodei (Balderson) Green, Al (TX) (Perlmutter) Mullin (Lucas) Napolitano (Correa)
Banks (Walorski) Grijalva (Garcia (IL)) Norman (Rice (SC))
Boebert (McHenry) Hastings (Cleaver) Nunes (Garcia (CA))
Bowman (Clark (MA)) Hern (Lucas) Himes (Courtney)
Buchanan (Donalds) Issa (Valadao) (Fleischmann)
Budd (McHenry) Jackson (Nehls) Payne (Pallone)
Calvert (Garcia (CA)) (Butterfield) Porter (Wexton) Reed (Arrington)
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Carter (TX) (Nehls) Kirkpatrick (Stanton) Roybal-Allard (Bass)
Cawthorn (McHenry) Krishnamoorthi (Clark (MA)) Ruiz (Aguilar) Rush
DeSaulnier (Matsui) LaHood (Smith (NE)) Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann) Langevin (Lynch) Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Deutch (Rice (NY)) Fletcher (Kuster) Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA)) Lofgren (Jeffries) Long (Wagner)
Gaetz (Franklin, C. Scott) Lowenthal (Beyer) Garcia (TX) (Escobar) McNeerney (Eshoo) Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Gonzalez, Vincente (Gomez) Moore (WI) (Beyer) Young (Malliotakis)
Gosar (Herrell)

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to House Resolution 166, the House will proceed to the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 1319) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 5.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 166, an amendment printed in House Report 117-8 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read. The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 1319

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 210, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 47]

YEAS—219

Adams Clyburn Garcia (TX)
Aguilar Cohen Golden
Allred Connolly Gomez
Auchincloss Cooper Gonzalez, Vicente
Axne Correa Gottheimer
Barragán Costa
Bass Courtney Green, Al (TX)
Beatty Craig Grijalva
Bera Crist Haaland
Beyer Crow Harder (CA)
Bishop (GA) Cuellar Hastings
Blumenauer Davids (KS) Hayes
Blunt Rochester Davis, Danny K. Higgins (NY)
Bonamici Dean Himes
Bourdeaux DeFazio Horsford
Bowman DeGette Houlihan
Boyle, Brendan DeLauro Hoyer
F. DelBene Huffman
Brown Delgado Jackson Lee
Brownley Demings Jacobs (CA)
Bush DeSaulnier Jayapal
Bustos Deutch Jeffries
Butterfield Dingell Johnson (GA)
Carbajal Doggett Johnson (TX)
Cárdenas Doyle, Michael Jones
Carson F. Kahele
Cartwright Escobar Kaptur
Case Eshoo Keating
Casten Espallat Kelly (IL)
Castor (FL) Evans Khanna
Castro (TX) Fletcher Kildee
Chu Foster Kilmer
Cicilline Frankel, Lois Kim (NJ)
Clark (MA) Fudge Kind
Clarke (NY) Garamendi Kirkpatrick
Cleaver Garcia (IL) Krishnamoorthi

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “American Rescue Plan Act of 2021”.

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Sec. 1002. Emergency rural development grants for rural health care.

Sec. 1003. Pandemic program administration funds.

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Sec. 2004. Outlying areas.

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SEC. 1001. FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN AND AGRICULTURE PANDEMIC RESPONSE.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$4,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out this section.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall use the amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a)—

(1) to purchase food and agricultural commodities;

(2) to purchase and distribute agricultural commodities (including fresh produce, dairy, eggs, and meat) to individuals in need, including through delivery to nonprofit organizations and through restaurants and other food related entities, as determined by the Secretary, that may receive, store, process, and distribute food items;

(3) to make grants and loans for small or mid-sized food processors or distributors, farmers markets, producers, or other organizations to respond to COVID-19, including for measures to protect workers against COVID-19; and

(4) to make loans and grants and provide other assistance to maintain and improve food and agricultural supply chain resiliency.

(c) ANIMAL HEALTH.—

(1) COVID-19 ANIMAL SURVEILLANCE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct monitoring and surveillance of susceptible animals for incidence of SARS-CoV-2.

(2) GUIDANCE.—Activities conducted under paragraph (1) shall be consistent with guidance provided by the World Organisation for Animal Health.

(3) FUNDING.—Out of the amounts made available under subsection (a), the Secretary shall use \$300,000,000 to carry out this subsection.

(d) OVERTIME FEES.—

(1) SMALL ESTABLISHMENT; VERY SMALL ESTABLISHMENT DEFINITIONS.—The terms “small establishment” and “very small establishment” have the meaning given those terms in the final rule entitled “Pathogen Reduction; Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Systems” published in the Federal Register on July 25, 1996 (61 Fed. Reg. 38806).

(2) OVERTIME INSPECTION COST REDUCTION.—Notwithstanding section 10703 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 2219a), the Act of June 5, 1948 (21 U.S.C. 695), section 25 of the Poultry Products Inspection

Act (21 U.S.C. 468), and section 24 of the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1053), and any regulations promulgated by the Department of Agriculture implementing such provisions of law and subject to the availability of funds under paragraph (3), the Secretary of Agriculture shall reduce the amount of overtime inspection costs borne by federally-inspected small establishments and very small establishments engaged in meat, poultry, or egg products processing and subject to the requirements of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.), or the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.), for inspection activities carried out during the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(3) FUNDING.—Out of the amounts made available under subsection (a), the Secretary shall use \$100,000,000 to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 1002. EMERGENCY RURAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS FOR RURAL HEALTH CARE.

(a) GRANTS.—The Secretary of Agriculture (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) shall use the funds made available by this section to establish an emergency pilot program for rural development not later than 150 days after the date of enactment of this Act to provide grants to eligible applicants (as defined in section 3570.61(a) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations) to be awarded by the Secretary based on rural development needs related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) USES.—An eligible applicant to whom a grant is awarded under this section may use the grant funds for costs, including those incurred prior to the issuance of the grant, as determined by the Secretary, of facilities which primarily serve rural areas (as defined in section 343(a)(13)(C) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1991(a)(13)(C)), which are located in a rural area, the median household income of the population to be served by which is less than the greater of the poverty line or the applicable percentage (determined under section 3570.63(b) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations) of the State nonmetropolitan median household income, and for which the performance of any construction work completed with grant funds shall meet the condition set forth in section 9003(f) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8103(f)), to—

(1) increase capacity for vaccine distribution;

(2) provide medical supplies to increase medical surge capacity;

(3) reimburse for revenue lost during the COVID-19 pandemic, including revenue losses incurred prior to the awarding of the grant;

(4) increase telehealth capabilities, including underlying health care information systems;

(5) construct temporary or permanent structures to provide health care services, including vaccine administration or testing;

(6) support staffing needs for vaccine administration or testing; and

(7) engage in any other efforts to support rural development determined to be critical to address the COVID-19 pandemic, including nutritional assistance to vulnerable individuals, as approved by the Secretary.

(c) FUNDING.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$500,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to carry out this section, of which not more than 3 percent may be used by the Secretary for administrative purposes and not more than 2 percent may be used by the Secretary for technical assistance as defined in section 306(a)(26) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(26)).

SEC. 1003. PANDEMIC PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION FUNDS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out

of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$47,500,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary administrative expenses associated with carrying out this subtitle.

SEC. 1004. FUNDING FOR THE USDA OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR OVERSIGHT OF COVID-19-RELATED PROGRAMS.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$2,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for audits, investigations, and other oversight activities of projects and activities carried out with funds made available to the Department of Agriculture related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

SEC. 1005. FARM LOAN ASSISTANCE FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS AND RANCHERS.

(a) PAYMENTS.—

(1) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended, for the cost of loan modifications and payments under this section.

(2) PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall provide a payment in an amount equal to 120 percent of the outstanding indebtedness of each socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher as of January 1, 2021, to pay off the loan directly or to the socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher (or a combination of both), on each—

(A) direct farm loan made by the Secretary to the socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher; and

(B) farm loan guaranteed by the Secretary the borrower of which is the socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FARM LOAN.—The term “farm loan” means—

(A) a loan administered by the Farm Service Agency under subtitle A, B, or C of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1922 et seq.); and

(B) a Commodity Credit Corporation Farm Storage Facility Loan.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMER OR RANCHER.—The term “socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher” has the meaning given the term in section 2501(a) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 2279(a)).

SEC. 1006. USDA ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS, RANCHERS, FOREST LAND OWNERS AND OPERATORS, AND GROUPS.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,010,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out this section.

(b) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall use the amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a)—

(1) to provide outreach, mediation, financial training, capacity building training, cooperative development training and support, and other technical assistance on issues concerning food, agriculture, agricultural credit, agricultural extension, rural development, or nutrition to socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners, or other members of socially disadvantaged groups;

(2) to provide grants and loans to improve land access for socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners, including issues related to heirs’ property in a manner as determined by the Secretary;

(3) to support the development of agricultural credit institutions that are designed to serve socially disadvantaged groups, including other financing institutions funded by the Farm Credit System;

(4) to support the activities of one or more equity commissions that will address racial equity issues within the Department of Agriculture and its programs;

(5) to support the development of one or more legal centers focused on agricultural legal issues of socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners or other members of socially disadvantaged groups;

(6) to support and supplement agricultural research, education, and extension, as well as scholarships and programs that provide internships and pathways to Federal employment, at—

(A) colleges or universities eligible to receive funds under the Act of August 30, 1890 (commonly known as the “Second Morrill Act”) (7 U.S.C. 321 et seq.), including Tuskegee University;

(B) 1994 Institutions (as defined in section 532 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note; Public Law 103-382));

(C) Alaska Native serving institutions and Native Hawaiian serving institutions eligible to receive grants under subsections (a) and (b), respectively, of section 1419B of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3156);

(D) Hispanic-serving institutions eligible to receive grants under section 1455 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3241); and

(E) the insular area institutions of higher education located in the territories of the United States, as referred to in section 1489 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3361);

(7) to provide assistance to socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners that are former farm loan borrowers that suffered related adverse actions or past discrimination or bias in Department of Agriculture programs, as determined by the Secretary; and

(8) to establish pilot projects that focus on land acquisition, financial planning, and credit by providing technical and financial assistance related to agricultural production or timber production on nonindustrial private forest land to socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners, or other members of socially disadvantaged groups.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NONINDUSTRIAL PRIVATE FOREST LAND.—The term “nonindustrial private forest land” has the meaning given the term in section 1201(a)(18) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3801(a)(18)).

(2) SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMER, RANCHER, OR FOREST LANDOWNER.—The term “socially disadvantaged farmer, rancher, or forest landowner” means a farmer, rancher, or owner or operator of nonindustrial private forest land who is a member of a socially disadvantaged group.

(3) SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED GROUP.—The term “socially disadvantaged group” has the meaning given the term in section 2501(a) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 2279(a)).

SEC. 1007. USE OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR COMMODITIES AND ASSOCIATED EXPENSES.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$800,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to use the Commodity Credit Corporation to acquire and make available commodities under section 406(b) of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1736(b)) and for expenses under such section.

Subtitle B—Nutrition

SEC. 1111. SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) VALUE OF BENEFITS.—Section 702(a) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) is amended by striking “June 30, 2021” and inserting “September 30, 2021”.

(b) SNAP ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is hereby appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,150,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, with amounts to be obligated for each of fiscal years 2021, 2022, and 2023, for the costs of State administrative expenses associated with carrying out this section and administering the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), of which—

(1) \$15,000,000 shall be for necessary expenses of the Secretary of Agriculture (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) for management and oversight of the program; and

(2) \$1,135,000,000 shall be for the Secretary to make grants to each State agency for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2023 as follows:

(A) 75 percent of the amounts available shall be allocated to States based on the share of each State of households that participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program as reported to the Department of Agriculture for the most recent 12-month period for which data are available, adjusted by the Secretary (as of the date of the enactment of this Act) for participation in disaster programs under section 5(h) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2014(h)); and

(B) 25 percent of the amounts available shall be allocated to States based on the increase in the number of households that participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program as reported to the Department of Agriculture over the most recent 12-month period for which data are available, adjusted by the Secretary (as of the date of the enactment of this Act) for participation in disaster programs under section 5(h) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2014(h)).

SEC. 1112. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR SNAP ONLINE PURCHASING AND TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) FUNDING.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$25,000,000 to remain available through September 30, 2026, to carry out this section.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary of Agriculture may use the amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a)—

(1) to make technological improvements to improve online purchasing in the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(2) to modernize electronic benefit transfer technology;

(3) to support the mobile technologies demonstration projects and the use of mobile technologies authorized under section 7(h)(14) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2016(h)(14)); and

(4) to provide technical assistance to educate retailers on the process and technical requirements for the online acceptance of the supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits, for mobile payments, and for electronic benefit transfer modernization initiatives.

SEC. 1113. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

Section 704 of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) is amended—

(1) by striking “In addition” and inserting the following:

“(a) COVID-19 RESPONSE FUNDING.—In addition”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following—

“(b) ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—In addition to any other funds made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,000,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2027, for the Secretary of Agriculture to provide grants to the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa for nutrition assistance, of which \$30,000,000 shall be available to provide grants to the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands for such assistance.”.

SEC. 1114. COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$37,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for activities authorized by section 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (7 U.S.C. 612C note).

TITLE II—COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Subtitle A—Education Matters

PART 1—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SEC. 2001. ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available through the Education Stabilization Fund, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$128,554,800,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, to carry out this section.

(b) GRANTS.—From funds provided under subsection (a), the Secretary shall make grants to each State educational agency in accordance with this section.

(c) ALLOCATIONS TO STATES.—The amount of each grant under subsection (b) shall be allocated by the Secretary to each State in the same proportion as each State received under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in the most recent fiscal year.

(d) SUBGRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—Each State shall allocate not less than 90 percent of the grant funds awarded to the State under this section as subgrants to local educational agencies (including charter schools that are local educational agencies) in the State in proportion to the amount of funds such local educational agencies and charter schools that are local educational agencies received under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in the most recent fiscal year.

(e) USES OF FUNDS.—A local educational agency that receives funds under this section—

(1) shall reserve not less than 20 percent of such funds to address learning loss through the implementation of evidence-based interventions, such as summer learning, extended day, comprehensive afterschool programs, or extended school year programs, and ensure that such interventions respond to students’ academic, social, and emotional needs and address the disproportionate impact of the coronavirus on the student subgroups described in section 1111(b)(2)(xi) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(2)(xi)), students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care; and

(2) shall use the remaining funds for any of the following:

(A) Any activity authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(B) Any activity authorized by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

(C) Any activity authorized by the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act.

(D) Any activity authorized by the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006.

(E) Coordination of preparedness and response efforts of local educational agencies with State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health departments, and other relevant agencies, to improve coordinated responses among such entities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(F) Providing principals and others school leaders with the resources necessary to address the needs of their individual schools.

(G) Activities to address the unique needs of low-income children or students, children with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and foster care youth, including how outreach and service delivery will meet the needs of each population.

(H) Developing and implementing procedures and systems to improve the preparedness and response efforts of local educational agencies.

(I) Training and professional development for staff of the local educational agency on sanitation and minimizing the spread of infectious diseases.

(J) Purchasing supplies to sanitize and clean the facilities of a local educational agency, including buildings operated by such agency.

(K) Planning for, coordinating, and implementing activities during long-term closures, including providing meals to eligible students, providing technology for online learning to all students, providing guidance for carrying out requirements under the IDEA and ensuring other educational services can continue to be provided consistent with all Federal, State, and local requirements.

(L) Purchasing educational technology (including hardware, software, and connectivity) for students who are served by the local educational agency that aids in regular and substantive educational interaction between students and their classroom instructors, including low-income students and children with disabilities, which may include assistive technology or adaptive equipment.

(M) Providing mental health services and supports.

(N) Planning and implementing activities related to summer learning and supplemental afterschool programs, including providing classroom instruction or online learning during the summer months and addressing the needs of low-income students, children with disabilities, English learners, migrant students, students experiencing homelessness, and children in foster care.

(O) Addressing learning loss among students, including low-income students, children with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care, of the local educational agency, including by—

(i) administering and using high-quality assessments that are valid and reliable, to accurately assess students' academic progress and assist educators in meeting students' academic needs, including through differentiating instruction;

(ii) implementing evidence-based activities to meet the comprehensive needs of students;

(iii) providing information and assistance to parents and families on how they can effectively support students, including in a distance learning environment; and

(iv) tracking student attendance and improving student engagement in distance education.

(P) School facility repairs and improvements to enable operation of schools to reduce risk of virus transmission and exposure to environmental health hazards, and to support student health needs.

(Q) Inspection, testing, maintenance, repair, replacement, and upgrade projects to improve the indoor air quality in school facilities, including mechanical and non-mechanical heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, filtering, purification and other air cleaning, fans, control systems, and window and door repair and replacement.

(R) Developing strategies and implementing public health protocols including, to the greatest extent practicable, policies in line with guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for the reopening and operation of school facilities to effectively maintain the health and safety of students, educators, and other staff.

(S) Other activities that are necessary to maintain the operation of and continuity of services in local educational agencies and continuing to employ existing staff of the local educational agency.

(f) STATE FUNDING.—With funds not otherwise allocated under subsection (d), a State—

(1) shall reserve not less than 5 percent of the total amount of grant funds awarded to the State under this section to carry out, directly or through grants or contracts, activities to address learning loss by supporting the implementation of evidence-based interventions, such as summer learning, extended day, comprehensive afterschool programs, or extended school year programs, and ensure that such interventions respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs and address the disproportionate impact of the coronavirus on the student subgroups described in section 1111(b)(2)(xi) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(2)(xi)), students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care, including by providing additional support to local educational agencies to fully address such impacts; and

(2) may reserve not more than one-half of 1 percent of the total amount of grant funds awarded to the State under this section for administrative costs and the remainder for emergency needs as determined by the state educational agency to address issues responding to coronavirus, which may be addressed through the use of grants or contracts.

(g) EQUITABLE SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (e)(1), a local educational agency shall provide equitable services in the same manner as provided under section 1117 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6320) to students and teachers in non-public schools, as determined in consultation with representatives of non-public schools, except that the standards for a bypass (if needed because a local educational agency is prohibited by law from providing equitable services or has substantially failed or is unwilling to provide equitable services) shall be solely determined by the Secretary.

(2) PUBLIC CONTROL OF FUNDS.—Control of funds provided under subsection (e)(1), and title to materials, equipment, and property purchased with such funds, shall be in a public agency, and a public agency shall administer such funds, materials, equipment, and property and shall provide such services (or may contract for the provision of such services with a public or private entity).

(h) REPORT.—A State receiving funds under this section shall submit a report to the Secretary, not later than 6 months after receiving funding provided in this section, and every 6 months thereafter until such funds are obligated, that provides a detailed accounting of the use of funds provided under this section, including by identifying the specific amounts used to carry out subsections (e)(1) and (f)(1) and a description of the specific activities carried out under such subsections.

(i) REALLOCATION.—A State shall return to the Secretary any funds received under this section that the State does not award within 1 year of receiving such funds and the Secretary shall reallocate such funds to the remaining States in accordance with subsection (c).

(j) ESEA TERMS.—The terms “child”, “children with disabilities”, “distance education”, “elementary school”, “English learner”, “evidence-based”, “extended learning time”, “secondary school”, “local educational agency”,

“parent”, “school leader”, “Secretary”, “State”, “state educational agency”, and “technology” have the meanings given those terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

SEC. 2002. HIGHER EDUCATION EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$39,584,570,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for making allocations to institutions of higher education in accordance with the same terms and conditions of section 314 of Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (division M of Public Law 116-260), except that—

(1) subsection (a)(1) of such section 314 shall be applied by substituting “91 percent” for “89 percent”;

(2) subsection (a)(2) of such section 314 shall be applied—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by substituting “under the heading ‘Higher Education’ in the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2020” for “in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94)”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by substituting “under the heading ‘Higher Education’ in the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2020” for “in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94)”; and

(3) an institution that receives an allocation apportioned in accordance with clause (iii) of subsection (a)(2)(A) of such section 314 that has a total endowment size of less than \$1,000,000 (including an institution that does not have an endowment) shall be treated by the Secretary as having a total endowment size of \$1,000,000 for the purposes of such clause (iii);

(4) subsection (a)(4) of such section 314 shall be applied by substituting “1 percent” for “3 percent”;

(5) except as provided in paragraphs (7) and (9) of subsection (d) of such section 314, an institution shall use a portion of funds received under this section to—

(A) implement evidence-based practices to monitor and suppress coronavirus in accordance with public health guidelines; and

(B) conduct direct outreach to financial aid applicants about the opportunity to receive a financial aid adjustment due to the recent unemployment of a family member or independent student, or other circumstances, described in section 479A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087tt);

(6) the following shall not apply to funds provided or received in accordance with this section—

(A) subsection (b) of such section 314;

(B) paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of such section 314;

(C) paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), and (8) of subsection (d) of such section 314;

(D) subsections (e) and (f) of such section 314; and

(E) section 316 of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (division M of Public Law 116-260); and

(7) an institution that receives an allocation under this section apportioned in accordance with subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (a)(1) of such section 314 shall use not less than 50 percent of such allocation to provide emergency financial aid grants to students in accordance with subsection (c)(3) of such section 314.

SEC. 2003. MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUITY.

(a) STATE MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving funds under section 2001, a State shall maintain support for elementary and secondary education, and for higher education (which shall

include State funding to institutions of higher education and State need-based financial aid, and shall not include support for capital projects or for research and development or tuition and fees paid by students), in each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023 at least at the proportional levels of such State's support for elementary and secondary education and for higher education relative to such State's overall spending, averaged over fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

(2) **WAIVER.**—For the purpose of relieving fiscal burdens incurred by States in preventing, preparing for, and responding to the coronavirus, the Secretary of Education may waive any maintenance of effort requirements associated with the Education Stabilization Fund.

(b) **STATE MAINTENANCE OF EQUITY.**—

(1) **HIGH-POVERTY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.**—As a condition of receiving funds under section 2001, a State educational agency shall not, in fiscal year 2022 or 2023, reduce State funding (calculated on a per-pupil basis) for any high-poverty local educational agency in the State by an amount that exceeds the overall per-pupil reduction in State funds, if any, across all local educational agencies in such State in such fiscal year.

(2) **LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES WITH HIGHEST SHARE OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED STUDENT.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), as a condition of receiving funds under section 2001, a State educational agency shall not, in fiscal year 2022 or 2023, reduce State funding for any local educational agency that is part of the 20 percent of local educational agencies in the State with the highest percentage of economically disadvantaged students (based on the percentages of economically disadvantaged students served by all local educational agencies in the State on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Department of Commerce (or, for local educational agencies for which no such data is available, such other data as the Secretary of Education determines is satisfactory)) below the level of funding provided to such local educational agencies in fiscal year 2019.

(c) **LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY MAINTENANCE OF EQUITY FOR HIGH-POVERTY SCHOOLS.**—As a condition of receiving funds under section 2001, a local educational agency shall not, in fiscal year 2022 or 2023—

(1) reduce per-pupil funding (from combined State and local funding) for any high-poverty school served by such local educational agency by an amount that exceeds—

(A) the total reduction in local educational agency funding (from combined State and local funding) for all schools served by the local educational agency in such fiscal year (if any); divided by

(B) the number of children enrolled in all schools served by the local educational agency in such fiscal year; or

(2) reduce per-pupil, full-time equivalent staff in any high-poverty school by an amount that exceeds—

(A) the total reduction in full-time equivalent staff in all schools served by such local educational agency in such fiscal year (if any); divided by

(B) the number of children enrolled in all schools served by the local educational agency in such fiscal year.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “high-poverty local educational agency” means, with respect to a local educational agency in a State, a local educational agency that serves a higher percentage of economically disadvantaged students than the local educational agency that serves the median percentage of economically disadvantaged students, based on the percentages of economically disadvantaged students served by all local educational agencies in such State, on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Department of Commerce (or, for local edu-

ational agencies for which no such data is available, such other data as the Secretary of Education determines is satisfactory).

(2) The term “high-poverty school” means, with respect to a school served by a local educational agency, a school that serves a higher percentage of economically disadvantaged students (as determined by any measure of poverty, as determined by the Secretary of Education), than the school that serves the median percentage of economically disadvantaged students based on the percentages of economically disadvantaged students—

(A) at all schools served by such local educational agency; or

(B) at all schools within each grade-span of such local educational agency.

(3) The term “overall per-pupil reduction in State funds” means, with respect to a fiscal year—

(A) the amount of any reduction in the total amount of State funds provided to all local educational agencies in the State in such fiscal year compared to the total amount of such funds provided to all local educational agencies in the State in the previous fiscal year; divided by

(B) the aggregate number of children enrolled in all schools served by all local educational agencies in the State in the fiscal year for which the determination is being made.

SEC. 2004. OUTLYING AREAS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$850,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for the Secretary of Education to allocate awards to the outlying areas on the basis of their respective needs, as determined by the Secretary, to be allocated not more than 30 calendar days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2005. BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of Interior for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$850,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the Secretary of the Interior for awards, which awards shall be determined and funds for such awards allocated by the Secretary of the Interior not more than 30 calendar days after the date of enactment of this Act, for programs operated or funded by the Bureau of Indian Education, for Bureau-funded schools (as defined in section 1141(3) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021(3)), and for Tribal Colleges or Universities (as defined in section 316(b)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)(3))).

SEC. 2006. GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$19,250,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, and Gallaudet University to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, including to defray expenses associated with coronavirus (including lost revenue, reimbursement for expenses already incurred, technology costs associated with a transition to distance education, faculty and staff trainings, and payroll) and to provide financial aid grants to students, which may be used for any component of the student's cost of attendance.

SEC. 2007. STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$91,130,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for Student Aid Administration within the Department of Education to prevent,

prepare for, and respond to coronavirus including direct outreach to students and borrowers about financial aid, economic impact payments, means-tested benefits, unemployment assistance, and tax benefits, for which the students and borrowers may be eligible.

SEC. 2008. HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$35,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for Howard University to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, including to defray expenses associated with coronavirus (including lost revenue, reimbursement for expenses already incurred, technology costs associated with a transition to distance education, faculty and staff trainings, and payroll) and to provide financial aid grants to students, which may be used for any component of the student's cost of attendance.

SEC. 2009. NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$19,250,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, including to defray expenses associated with coronavirus (including lost revenue, reimbursement for expenses already incurred, technology costs associated with a transition to distance education, faculty and staff training, and payroll) and to provide financial aid grants to students, which may be used for any component of the student's cost of attendance.

SEC. 2010. INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$100,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for the Institute of Education Sciences to carry out research related to addressing learning loss caused by the coronavirus among the student subgroups described in section 1111(b)(2)(xi) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(2)(xi)) and students experiencing homelessness and children and youth in foster care, and to disseminate such findings to State educational agencies and local educational agencies and other appropriate entities.

SEC. 2011. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$15,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2024, for Program Administration within the Department of Education to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, and for salaries and expenses necessary to implement this part.

SEC. 2012. OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Education, for salaries and expenses necessary for oversight, investigations, and audits of programs, grants, and projects funded under this part carried out by the Office of Inspector General.

SEC. 2013. MODIFICATION OF REVENUE REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 487(a)(24) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(24)) is amended by striking “funds provided under this title” and inserting “Federal

funds that are disbursed or delivered to or on behalf of a student to be used to attend such institution (referred to in this paragraph and subsection (d) as ‘Federal education assistance funds’).”

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF NON-FEDERAL REVENUE REQUIREMENT.—Section 487(d) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(d)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking “Non-title IV” and inserting “Non-Federal”; and

(2) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking “funds for a program under this title” and inserting “Federal education assistance funds”.

PART 2—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 2021. NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$135,000,000, to remain available until expended, under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as follows:

(1) Forty percent shall be for grants, and relevant administrative expenses, to State arts agencies and regional arts organizations that support organizations’ programming and general operating expenses to cover up to 100 percent of the costs of the programs which the grants support, to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

(2) Sixty percent shall be for direct grants, and relevant administrative expenses, that support organizations’ programming and general operating expenses to cover up to 100 percent of the costs of the programs which the grants support, to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

SEC. 2022. NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$135,000,000, to remain available until expended, under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as follows:

(1) Forty percent shall be for grants, and relevant administrative expenses, to State humanities councils that support humanities organizations’ programming and general operating expenses to cover up to 100 percent of the costs of the programs which the grants support, to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

(2) Sixty percent shall be for direct grants, and relevant administrative expenses, that support humanities organizations’ programming and general operating expenses to cover up to 100 percent of the costs of the programs which the grants support, to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

SEC. 2023. INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Institute of Museum and Library Services for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses to carry out museum and library services. The Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services shall award not less than 89 percent of such funds to State library administrative agencies by applying the formula in section 221(b) of the Museum and Library Services Act, except that—

(1) section 221(b)(3)(A) of such Act shall be applied by substituting “\$2,000,000” for “\$680,000” and by substituting “\$200,000” for “\$60,000”; and

(2) section 221(b)(3)(C) and subsections (b) and (c) of section 223 of such Act shall not apply to funds provided under this section.

SEC. 2024. COVID-19 RESPONSE RESOURCES FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.

(a) Section 816 of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2992d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$10,000,000 to remain available until expended, to carry out section 803C(g) of this Act.”.

(b) Section 803C of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2991b-3) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) EMERGENCY GRANTS FOR NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE PRESERVATION AND MAINTENANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the effective date of this subsection, the Secretary shall award grants to entities eligible to receive assistance under subsection (a) to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages during and after the public health emergency declared by the Secretary pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic.”.

Subtitle B—Labor Matters

SEC. 2101. RAISING THE FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE.

(a) MINIMUM WAGE INCREASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, not less than—

“(A) \$9.50 an hour, beginning on the effective date under section 2101(e) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021;

“(B) \$11.00 an hour, beginning 1 year after such effective date;

“(C) \$12.50 an hour, beginning 2 years after such effective date;

“(D) \$14.00 an hour, beginning 3 years after such effective date;

“(E) \$15.00 an hour, beginning 4 years after such effective date; and

“(F) beginning on the date that is 5 years after such effective date, and annually thereafter, the amount determined by the Secretary under subsection (h).”.

(2) DETERMINATION BASED ON INCREASE IN THE MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE OF ALL EMPLOYEES.—Section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h)(1) Not later than each date that is 90 days before a new minimum wage determined under subsection (a)(1)(F) is to take effect, the Secretary shall determine the minimum wage to be in effect under this subsection for each period described in subsection (a)(1)(F). The wage determined under this subsection for a year shall be—

“(A) not less than the amount in effect under subsection (a)(1) on the date of such determination;

“(B) increased from such amount by the annual percentage increase, if any, in the median hourly wage of all employees as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and

“(C) rounded up to the nearest multiple of \$0.05.

“(2) In calculating the annual percentage increase in the median hourly wage of all employees for purposes of paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shall compile data on the hourly wages of all employees to determine such a median hourly wage and compare such median hourly wage for the most recent year for which data are available with the median hourly wage determined for the preceding year.”.

(b) TIPPED EMPLOYEES.—

(1) BASE MINIMUM WAGE FOR TIPPED EMPLOYEES AND TIPS RETAINED BY EMPLOYEES.—Section 3(m)(2)(A)(i) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of

1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(m)(2)(A)(i)) is amended to read as follows:

“(i) the cash wage paid such employee, which for purposes of such determination shall be not less than—

“(I) for the 1-year period beginning on the effective date under section 2101(e) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, \$4.95 an hour;

“(II) for each succeeding 1-year period until the hourly wage under this clause equals the wage in effect under section 6(a)(1) for such period, an hourly wage equal to the amount determined under this clause for the preceding year, increased by the lesser of—

“(aa) \$2.00; or

“(bb) the amount necessary for the wage in effect under this clause to equal the wage in effect under section 6(a)(1) for such period, rounded up to the nearest multiple of \$0.05; and

“(III) for each succeeding 1-year period after all increases are made pursuant to subclause (II), the minimum wage in effect under section 6(a)(1); and”.

(2) SCHEDULED REPEAL OF SEPARATE MINIMUM WAGE FOR TIPPED EMPLOYEES.—

(A) TIPPED EMPLOYEES.—Section 3(m)(2)(A) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(m)(2)(A)), as amended by paragraph (1), is further amended by striking the sentence beginning with “In determining the wage an employer is required to pay a tipped employee,” and all that follows through “of this subsection.” and inserting “The wage required to be paid to a tipped employee shall be the wage set forth in section 6(a)(1).”.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subparagraph (A) shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date on which the hourly wage under subclause (III) of section 3(m)(2)(A)(i) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(m)(2)(A)(i)), as amended by paragraph (1), takes effect.

(3) PENALTIES.—Section 16 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 216) is amended—

(A) in the third sentence of subsection (b), by inserting “or used” after “kept”; and

(B) in the second sentence of subsection (e)(2), by inserting “or used” after “kept”.

(c) NEWLY HIRED EMPLOYEES WHO ARE LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6(g)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(g)(1)) is amended by striking “a wage which is not less than \$4.25 an hour.” and inserting the following: “a wage at a rate that is not less than—

“(A) for the 1-year period beginning on the effective date under section 2101(e) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, \$6.00 an hour;

“(B) for each succeeding 1-year period until the hourly wage under this paragraph equals the wage in effect under section 6(a)(1) for such period, an hourly wage equal to the amount determined under this paragraph for the preceding year, increased by the lesser of—

“(i) \$1.75; or

“(ii) the amount necessary for the wage in effect under this paragraph to equal the wage in effect under section 6(a)(1) for such period, rounded up to the nearest multiple of \$0.05; and

“(C) for each succeeding 1-year period after all increases are made pursuant to subparagraph (B), the minimum wage in effect under section 6(a)(1).”.

(2) SCHEDULED REPEAL OF SEPARATE MINIMUM WAGE FOR NEWLY HIRED EMPLOYEES WHO ARE LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 6(g)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(g)), as amended by paragraph (1), shall be repealed.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The repeal made by subparagraph (A) shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date on which the hourly wage under subparagraph (C) of section 6(g)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(g)(1)), as amended by paragraph (1), takes effect.

(d) PROMOTING ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.—

(1) PROHIBITION ON NEW SPECIAL CERTIFICATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 214(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) PROHIBITION ON NEW SPECIAL CERTIFICATES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not issue a special certificate under this subsection to an employer that was not issued a special certificate under this subsection before the date of enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.”.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) TRANSITION TO FAIR WAGES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.—Subparagraph (A) of section 14(c)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 214(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) at a rate that equals or exceeds, for each year, the greater of—

“(i)(I) \$5.00 an hour, beginning on the effective date under section 2101(e) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021;

“(II) \$7.50 an hour, beginning 1 year after such effective date;

“(III) \$10.00 an hour, beginning 2 years after such effective date;

“(IV) \$12.50 an hour, beginning 3 years after such effective date;

“(V) \$15.00 an hour, beginning 4 years after such effective date; and

“(VI) the wage rate in effect under section 6(a)(1), beginning 5 years after such effective date; or

“(ii) if applicable, the wage rate in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 for the employment, under a special certificate issued under this paragraph, of the individual for whom the wage rate is being determined under this subparagraph.”.

(3) SUNSET.—Section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 214(c)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) SUNSET.—Beginning on the day after the date on which the wage rate described in paragraph (1)(A)(i)(VI) takes effect, the authority to issue special certificates under paragraph (1) shall expire, and no special certificates issued under paragraph (1) shall have any legal effect.”.

(e) GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, or the amendments made by this section, this section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the third month that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2102. FUNDING FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WORKER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the Secretary of Labor for fiscal year 2021, \$150,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the Wage and Hour Division, the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, the Office of the Solicitor, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to carry out COVID-19 related worker protection activities, and for the Office of Inspector General for oversight of the Secretary's activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19.

(b) ALLOCATION OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts appropriated under subsection (a) shall be allocated as follows:

(1) Not less than \$75,000,000 shall be for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for Susan Harwood training grants and not less than \$5,000,000 shall be for enforcement activities related to COVID-19 at high risk workplaces including health care, meat and poultry processing facilities, agricultural workplaces and correctional facilities.

(2) \$12,500,000 shall be for the Office of Inspector General.

SEC. 2103. ELIGIBILITY FOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES DIAGNOSED WITH COVID-19.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), a covered employee shall, with respect to any claim made by or on behalf of the covered employee for benefits under subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, be deemed to have an injury proximately caused by exposure to the novel coronavirus arising out of the nature of the covered employee's employment. Such covered employee, or a beneficiary of such an employee, shall be entitled to such benefits for such claim, including disability compensation, medical services, and survivor benefits.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following:

(1) COVERED EMPLOYEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “covered employee” means an individual—

(i) who is an employee under section 8101(1) of title 5, United States Code, employed in the Federal service at anytime during the period beginning on January 27, 2020, and ending on January 27, 2023;

(ii) who is diagnosed with COVID-19 during such period; and

(iii) who, during a covered exposure period prior to such diagnosis, carries out duties that—

(I) require contact with patients, members of the public, or co-workers; or

(II) include a risk of exposure to the novel coronavirus.

(B) TELEWORKING EXCEPTION.—The term “covered employee” does not include any employee otherwise covered by subparagraph (A) who is exclusively teleworking during a covered exposure period, regardless of whether such employment is full time or part time.

(2) COVERED EXPOSURE PERIOD.—The term “covered exposure period” means, with respect to a diagnosis of COVID-19, the period beginning on a date to be determined by the Secretary of Labor.

(3) NOVEL CORONAVIRUS.—The term “novel coronavirus” means SARS-CoV-2 or another coronavirus declared to be a pandemic by public health authorities.

(c) LIMITATION.—

(1) DETERMINATIONS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE DATE OF ENACTMENT.—This section shall not apply with respect to a covered employee who is determined to be entitled to benefits under subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, for a claim described in subsection (a) if such determination is made on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) LIMITATION ON DURATION OF BENEFITS.—No funds are authorized to be appropriated to pay, and no benefits may be paid for, claims approved on the basis of subsection (a) after September 30, 2030. No administrative costs related to any such claim may be paid after such date.

(d) EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The costs of benefits for claims approved on the basis of subsection (a) shall not be included in the annual statement of the cost of benefits and other payments of an agency or instrumentality under section 8147(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(2) FAIR SHARE PROVISION.—Costs of administration for claims described in paragraph (1)—

(A) may be paid from the Employees' Compensation Fund; and

(B) shall not be subject to the fair share provision in section 8147(c) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 2104. COMPENSATION PURSUANT TO THE LONGSHORE AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

(a) CLAIMS RELATED TO COVID-19.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), a covered employee who receives a diagnosis or is subject to an order described in paragraph (2)(B) and who provides notice of or files a

claim under section 12 or 13 of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 912, 913), respectively, relating to such diagnosis or order shall be conclusively presumed to have an injury arising out of or in the course of employment for the purpose of compensation under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

(2) COVERED EMPLOYEE.—In this section, the term “covered employee” means an individual who, at any time during the period beginning January 27, 2020, and ending on January 27, 2023—

(A) is an employee; and

(B) is—

(i) diagnosed with COVID-19; or

(ii) ordered not to return to work by the employee's employer or by a local, State, or Federal agency because of exposure, or the risk of exposure, to 1 or more individuals diagnosed with COVID-19 in the workplace.

(3) LIMITATION.—This section shall not apply with respect to a covered employee who—

(A) provides notice or files a claim described in paragraph (1) on or before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) is determined to be entitled to the compensation described in paragraph (1) or awarded such compensation if such determination or award is made on or before such date.

(4) DENIALS ON OR BEFORE THE DATE OF ENACTMENT.—Paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to a covered employee who is determined not to be entitled to, or who is not awarded, compensation described in paragraph (1) if such determination or decision not to award such compensation is made on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) EXCLUSION.—The Secretary shall not consider any compensation paid with respect to a notice or claim described in subsection (a), including compensation for disability, death benefits, funeral and burial expenses, and medical expenses, in calculating the annual assessments under section 44(c)(2) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 944(c)(2)).

(b) REIMBURSEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) ENTITLEMENT.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and to the availability of appropriations and limitation on payments under subsection (c), an employer of a covered employee or the employer's carrier shall be entitled to reimbursement for any compensation paid with respect to a notice or claim described in subsection (a), including disability benefits, funeral and burial expenses, medical or other related costs for treatment and care, and reasonable and necessary allocated claims expenses.

(B) SAFETY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS.—To be entitled to reimbursement under subparagraph (A)—

(i) an employer shall be in compliance with all applicable safety and health guidelines and standards that are related to the prevention of occupational exposure to the novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19, including such guidelines and standards issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, State plans approved under section 18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 667), and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; and

(ii) a carrier—

(I) shall be a carrier for an employer that is in compliance with clause (i); and

(II) shall not adjust the experience rating or the annual premium of the employer based upon the compensation paid by the carrier with respect to a notice or claim described in subparagraph (A).

(2) REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), to receive reimbursement under paragraph (1)—

(i) a claim for such reimbursement shall be submitted to the Secretary of Labor—

(I) not earlier than—

(aa) the date on which a compensation order (as described in section 19(e) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 919(e))) is issued that fixes entitlement to benefits; or

(bb) the date on which—

(AA) a payment is made under such Act;

(BB) entitlement to benefits is established under such Act; and

(CC) the rate of compensation and period of payment is relatively fixed and known; and

(II) not later than one year after the final payment of compensation to a covered employee pursuant to this section; and

(ii) an employer and the employer's carrier shall make, keep, and preserve such records, make such reports, and provide such information, as the Secretary of Labor determines necessary or appropriate to carry out this section.

(B) COMMUTATION OF COMPENSATION INSTALLMENTS.—The Secretary may commute future compensation installments with respect to a claim under this section.

(c) APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A reimbursement under subsection (b) shall be paid out of the Longshore COVID-19 Fund established in section 45 of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (in this section, referred to as the "Longshore COVID-19 Fund").

(2) FUNDS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there are authorized to be appropriated, and there are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2030, to the Longshore COVID-19 Fund for each reimbursement paid out of such Fund under subsection (b).

(3) LIMITATION.—With respect to a notice or claim for benefits approved on the basis of subsection (a), no payments may be made from the Longshore COVID-19 Fund or the special fund established under section 44 of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 944) after September 30, 2030, for benefits, reimbursements, or other expenditures relating to such claim.

(4) FINAL ACTION.—The action of the Secretary in allowing or denying any reimbursement under subsection (b) shall be final and conclusive on all questions of law and fact.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) LHWCA TERMS.—The terms "carrier", "compensation", "employee", and "employer" have the meanings given the terms in section 2 of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 902).

(2) NOVEL CORONAVIRUS.—The term "novel coronavirus" means SARS-CoV-2 or any other coronavirus declared to be a pandemic by public health authorities.

(e) LONGSHORE COVID-19 FUND.—The Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 901) is amended by adding after section 44 the following:

"SEC. 45. LONGSHORE COVID-19 FUND.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the United States Department of Labor the Longshore COVID-19 Fund (in this section, referred to as the 'Fund'), which consists of sums that are appropriated to the Fund under section 2104(c)(2) of the American Rescue Act of 2021.

"(b) EXPENDITURES.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available for the reimbursement of an employer or the employer's carrier for payment of compensation, death benefits, and other benefits and expenses paid under this Act when reimbursement is required under section 2104(b) of the American Rescue Act of 2021, subject to any limitations in such section."

Subtitle C—Human Services and Community Supports

SEC. 2202. SUPPORTING OLDER AMERICANS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for

fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,444,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the Older Americans Act of 1965.

(b) ALLOCATION OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts made available by subsection (a) shall be available as follows:

(1) \$750,000,000 shall be available to carry out part C of title III of such Act.

(2) \$25,000,000 shall be available to carry out title VI of such Act, including part C of such title.

(3) \$470,000,000 shall be available to carry out part B of title III of such Act, including for—

(A) supportive services of the types made available for fiscal year 2020;

(B) efforts related to COVID-19 vaccination outreach, including education, communication, transportation, and other activities to facilitate vaccination of older individuals; and

(C) prevention and mitigation activities related to COVID-19 focused on addressing extended social isolation among older individuals, including activities for investments in technological equipment and solutions or other strategies aimed at alleviating negative health effects of social isolation due to long-term stay-at-home recommendations for older individuals for the duration of the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(4) \$44,000,000 shall be available to carry out part D of title III of such Act.

(5) \$145,000,000 shall be available to carry out part E of title III of such Act.

(6) \$10,000,000 shall be available to carry out the long-term care ombudsman program under title VII of such Act.

SEC. 2203. CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDING.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$14,990,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, to carry out the program authorized under section 658C of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858a) without regard to requirements in sections 658E(c)(3)(E) or 658G of such Act (42 U.S.C. 9858(c)(3), 9858e). Payments made to States, territories, Indian Tribes, and Tribal organizations from funds made available under this subsection shall be obligated in fiscal year 2021 or the succeeding 2 fiscal years. States, territories, Indian Tribes, and Tribal organizations are authorized to use such funds to provide child care assistance to health care sector employees, emergency responders, sanitation workers, and other workers deemed essential during the response to coronavirus by public officials, without regard to the income eligibility requirements of section 658P(4) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9858n(4)).

(b) CHILD CARE STABILIZATION FUNDING.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$23,975,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, for grants under section 2204 of this subtitle. Such grants shall be allotted in accordance with section 658O of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m), except that the requirements in subparagraphs (C) and (E) of section 658E(c)(3) and in section 658G of such Act (42 U.S.C. 9858(c)(3), 9858e) shall not apply.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$35,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2025, for the costs of providing technical assistance and conducting research and for the administrative costs to carry out this section and section 2204 of this subtitle.

SEC. 2204. CHILD CARE STABILIZATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.—The term "COVID-19 public health emergency" means the public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) on January 31, 2020, with respect to COVID-19, including any renewal of the declaration.

(2) ELIGIBLE CHILD CARE PROVIDER.—The term "eligible child care provider" means an eligible child care provider as defined in section 658P of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m) or a child care provider that is licensed, regulated, or registered in the State, territory, or Indian Tribe on the date of enactment of this Act and meets applicable State and local health and safety requirements.

(b) GRANTS.—From the amounts appropriated to carry out this section and under the authority of section 658O of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m) and this section, the Secretary shall award to each lead agency a child care stabilization grant, without regard to the requirements in subparagraphs (C) and (E) of section 658E(c)(3), and in section 658G, of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858(c)(3), 9858e). Such grant shall be allotted in accordance with section 658O of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m).

(c) STATE RESERVATIONS AND SUBGRANTS.—

(1) RESERVATION.—A lead agency for a State that receives a child care stabilization grant pursuant to subsection (b) shall reserve not more than 10 percent of such grant funds to administer subgrants, provide technical assistance and support for applying for and accessing the subgrant opportunity, publicize the availability of the subgrants carry out activities to increase the supply of child care, and provide technical assistance to help child care providers implement policies as described in paragraph (2)(D)(i).

(2) SUBGRANTS TO QUALIFIED CHILD CARE PROVIDERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The lead agency shall use the remainder of the grant funds awarded pursuant to subsection (b) to make subgrants to qualified child care providers described in subparagraph (B), regardless of such a provider's previous receipt of other Federal assistance, to support the stability of the child care sector during and after the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(B) QUALIFIED CHILD CARE PROVIDER.—To be qualified to receive a subgrant under this paragraph, a provider shall be an eligible child care provider that on the date of submission of an application for the subgrant, was either—

(i) open and available to provide child care services; or

(ii) closed due to public health, financial hardship, or other reasons relating to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(C) SUBGRANT AMOUNT.—The amount of such a subgrant to a qualified child care provider shall be based on the provider's stated current operating expenses, including costs associated with providing or preparing to provide child care services during the COVID-19 public health emergency, and to the extent practicable, cover sufficient operating expenses to ensure continuous operations for the intended period of the subgrant.

(D) APPLICATION.—The lead agency shall—

(i) make available on the lead agency's website an application for qualified child care providers that includes certifications that, for the duration of the subgrant—

(I) the provider applying will, when open and available to provide child care services, implement policies in line with guidance from the corresponding State, Tribal, and local authorities, and in accordance with State, Tribal, and local orders, and, to the greatest extent possible, implement policies in line with guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

(II) for each employee, the provider will pay not less than the full compensation, including any benefits, that was provided to the employee as of the date of submission of the application for the subgrant (referred to in this subclause as “full compensation”), and will not take any action that reduces the weekly amount of the employee’s compensation below the weekly amount of full compensation, or that reduces the employee’s rate of compensation below the rate of full compensation, including the involuntary furloughing of any employee employed on the date of submission of the application for the subgrant; and

(III) the provider will provide relief from co-payments and tuition payments for the families enrolled in the provider’s program, to the extent possible, and prioritize such relief for families struggling to make either type of payment; and

(ii) accept and process applications submitted under this subparagraph on a rolling basis, and provide subgrant funds in advance of provider expenditures, except as provided in subsection (d)(2).

(E) OBLIGATION.—The lead agency shall notify the Secretary if it is unable to obligate at least 50 percent of the funds received pursuant to subsection (b) that are available for subgrants described in this paragraph within 9 months of the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) USES OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A qualified child care provider that receives funds through such a subgrant shall use the funds for at least one of the following:

(A) Personnel costs, including payroll and salaries or similar compensation for an employee (including any sole proprietor or independent contractor), employee benefits, premium pay, or costs for employee recruitment and retention.

(B) Rent (including rent under a lease agreement) or payment on any mortgage obligation, utilities, facility maintenance or improvements, or insurance.

(C) Personal protective equipment, cleaning and sanitization supplies and services, or training and professional development related to health and safety practices.

(D) Purchases of or updates to equipment and supplies to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(E) Goods and services necessary to maintain or resume child care services.

(F) Mental health supports for children and employees.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT.—The qualified child care provider may use the subgrant funds to reimburse the provider for sums obligated or expended before the date of enactment of this Act for the cost of a good or service described in paragraph (1) to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(e) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts made available to carry out this section shall be used to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, and local public funds expended to provide child care services for eligible individuals.

SEC. 2205. HEAD START.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, to carry out the Head Start Act, including for Federal administrative expenses. After reserving funds for Federal administrative expenses, the Secretary shall allocate all remaining amounts to Head Start agencies for one-time grants, and shall allocate to each Head Start agency an amount that bears the same ratio to the portion available for allocations as the number of enrolled children served by the Head Start agency bears to the number of enrolled children served by all Head Start agencies.

SEC. 2206. PROGRAMS FOR SURVIVORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C.

10403) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—For the purposes of carrying out this title, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes, there are appropriated, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for fiscal year 2021, to remain available until expended, each of the following:

“(1) \$180,000,000 to carry out sections 301 through 312, to be allocated in the manner described in subsection (a)(2), except that a reference in subsection (a)(2) to an amount appropriated under subsection (a)(1) shall be considered to be a reference to an amount appropriated under this paragraph, and that the matching requirement under section 306(c)(4) shall not apply.

“(2) \$18,000,000 to carry out section 309.

“(3) \$2,000,000 to carry out section 313, of which \$1,000,000 for each fiscal year shall be allocated to support Indian communities.”.

(b) COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “COVID-19 public health emergency” means the public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) on January 31, 2020, with respect to COVID-19, including any renewal of the declaration.

(c) GRANTS TO SUPPORT CULTURALLY SPECIFIC POPULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, \$49,500,000 for fiscal year 2021, to be available until expended, to carry out this subsection (excluding Federal administrative costs, for which funds are appropriated under subsection (e)).

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—From amounts appropriated under paragraph (1), the Secretary acting through the Director of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program, shall—

(A) support culturally specific community-based organizations to provide culturally specific activities for survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence, to address emergent needs resulting from the COVID-19 public health emergency and other public health concerns; and

(B) support culturally specific community-based organizations that provide culturally specific activities to promote strategic partnership development and collaboration in responding to the impact of COVID-19 and other public health concerns on survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence.

(d) GRANTS TO SUPPORT SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, \$198,000,000 for fiscal year 2021, to be available until expended, to carry out this subsection (excluding Federal administrative costs, for which funds are appropriated under subsection (e)).

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—From amounts appropriated under paragraph (1), the Secretary acting through the Director of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program, shall assist rape crisis centers in transitioning to virtual services and meeting the emergency needs of survivors.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 2021, to remain available until expended, for the Federal administrative costs of carrying out subsections (c) and (d).

SEC. 2207. CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Health

and Human Services for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following amounts, to remain available through September 30, 2023:

(1) \$250,000,000 for carrying out the program authorized under section 201 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5116), which shall be allocated without regard to section 204(4) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5116d(4)) and shall be allotted to States in accordance with section 203 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5116b), except that—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)(A) of such section 203, “70 percent” shall be deemed to be “100 percent”; and

(B) subsections (b)(1)(B) and (c) of such section 203 shall not apply; and

(2) \$100,000,000 for carrying out the State grant program authorized under section 106 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106a), which shall be allocated without regard to section 112(a)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5106h(a)(2)).

SEC. 2210. CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST.

(a) CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Corporation for National and Community Service, \$852,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2024, to carry out subsection (b)), except that amounts to carry out subsection (b)(7) shall remain available until September 30, 2026.

(b) ALLOCATION OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts provided by subsection (a) shall be allocated as follows:

(1) AMERICORPS STATE AND NATIONAL.—\$620,000,000 shall be used—

(A) to increase the living allowances of participants in national service programs; and

(B) to make funding adjustments to existing (as of the date of enactment of this Act) awards and award new and additional awards to entities to support programs described in paragraphs (1)(B), (2)(B), (3)(B), (4)(B), and (5)(B) of subsection (a), and subsection (b)(2), of section 122 of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12572), whether or not the entities are already grant recipients under such provisions on the date of enactment of this Act, and notwithstanding section 122(a)(1)(B)(vi) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12572(a)(1)(B)(vi)), by—

(i) prioritizing entities serving communities disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 and utilizing culturally competent and multilingual strategies in the provision of services; and

(ii) taking into account the diversity of communities and participants served by such entities, including racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, linguistic, or geographic diversity.

(2) STATE COMMISSIONS.—\$20,000,000 shall be used to make adjustments to existing (as of the date of enactment of this Act) awards and new and additional awards, including awards to State Commissions on National and Community Service, under section 126(a) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12576(a)).

(3) VOLUNTEER GENERATION FUND.—\$20,000,000 shall be used for expenses authorized under section 501(a)(4)(F) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12681(a)(4)(F)), which, notwithstanding section 198P(d)(1)(B) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 12653p(d)(1)(B)), shall be for grants awarded by the Corporation for National and Community Service on a competitive basis.

(4) AMERICORPS VISTA.—\$80,000,000 shall be used for the purposes described in section 101 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4951), including to increase the living allowances of volunteers, described in section 105(b) of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4955(b)).

(5) NATIONAL SENIOR SERVICE CORPS.—\$30,000,000 shall be used for the purposes described in section 200 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5000).

(6) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—\$73,000,000 shall be used for the Corporation for National and Community Service for administrative expenses to carry out programs and activities funded by subsection (a).

(7) OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.—\$9,000,000 shall be used for the Office of Inspector General of the Corporation for National and Community Service for salaries and expenses necessary for oversight and audit of programs and activities funded by subsection (a).

(c) NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$148,000,000, to remain available until expended, for administration of the National Service Trust, and for payment to the Trust for the provision of educational awards pursuant to section 145(a)(1)(A) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12601(a)(1)(A)).

Subtitle D—Child Nutrition & Related Programs

SEC. 2301. IMPROVEMENTS TO WIC BENEFITS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPLICABLE PERIOD.—The term “applicable period” means a period—

(A) beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, as selected by a State agency; and

(B) ending not later than the earlier of—

(i) 4 months after the date described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) September 30, 2021.

(2) CASH-VALUE VOUCHER.—The term “cash-value voucher” has the meaning given the term in section 246.2 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act).

(3) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children established by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786).

(4) QUALIFIED FOOD PACKAGE.—The term “qualified food package” means each of the following food packages (as defined in section 246.10(e) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act)):

(A) Food Package IV—Children 1 through 4 years.

(B) Food Package V—Pregnant and partially (mostly) breastfeeding women.

(C) Food Package VI—Postpartum women.

(D) Food Package VII—Fully breastfeeding.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(6) STATE AGENCY.—The term “State agency” has the meaning given the term in section 17(b) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(b)).

(b) AUTHORITY TO INCREASE AMOUNT OF CASH-VALUE VOUCHER.—During the public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) on January 31, 2020, with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), and in response to challenges relating to that public health emergency, the Secretary may, in carrying out the program, increase the amount of a cash-value voucher under a qualified food package to an amount that is less than or equal to \$35.

(c) APPLICATION OF INCREASED AMOUNT OF CASH-VALUE VOUCHER TO STATE AGENCIES.—

(1) NOTIFICATION.—An increase to the amount of a cash-value voucher under subsection (b) shall apply to any State agency that notifies the Secretary of—

(A) the intent to use that increased amount, without further application; and

(B) the applicable period selected by the State agency during which that increased amount shall apply.

(2) USE OF INCREASED AMOUNT.—A State agency that makes a notification to the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall use the increased amount described in that paragraph—

(A) during the applicable period described in that notification; and

(B) only during a single applicable period.

(d) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary under subsection (b), and the authority of a State agency to increase the amount of a cash-value voucher under subsection (c), shall terminate on September 30, 2021.

(e) FUNDING.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated to the Secretary, out of funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$490,000,000 to carry out this section, to remain available until September 30, 2022.

SEC. 2302. WIC PROGRAM MODERNIZATION.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there are appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture, out of amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$390,000,000 for fiscal year 2021, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to carry out outreach, innovation, and program modernization efforts, including appropriate waivers and flexibility, to increase participation in and redemption of benefits under programs established under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (7 U.S.C. 1431), except that such waivers may not relate to the content of the WIC Food Packages (as defined in section 246.10(e) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act)), or the nondiscrimination requirements under section 246.8 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

SEC. 2303. MEALS AND SUPPLEMENTS REIMBURSEMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE NOT ATTAINED THE AGE OF 25.

(a) PROGRAM FOR AT-RISK SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this section, notwithstanding paragraph (1)(A) of section 17(r) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766(r)), during the COVID-19 public health emergency declared under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d), the Secretary shall reimburse institutions that are emergency shelters under such section 17(r) (42 U.S.C. 1766(r)) for meals and supplements served to individuals who, at the time of such service—

(1) have not attained the age of 25; and

(2) are receiving assistance, including non-residential assistance, from such emergency shelter.

(b) PARTICIPATION BY EMERGENCY SHELTERS.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this section, notwithstanding paragraph (5)(A) of section 17(t) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766(t)), during the COVID-19 public health emergency declared under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d), the Secretary shall reimburse emergency shelters under such section 17(t) (42 U.S.C. 1766(t)) for meals and supplements served to individuals who, at the time of such service have not attained the age of 25.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) EMERGENCY SHELTER.—The term “emergency shelter” has the meaning given the term under section 17(t)(1) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766(t)(1)).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 2304. PANDEMIC EBT PROGRAM.

Section 1101 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (7 U.S.C. 2011 note; Public Law 116-127) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “During fiscal years 2020 and 2021” and inserting “In any school year in which there is a public health emergency designation”; and

(B) by inserting “or in a covered summer period following a school session” after “in session”;

(2) in subsection (g), by striking “During fiscal year 2020, the” and inserting “The”;

(3) in subsection (h)(1)—

(A) by inserting “either” after “at least 1 child enrolled in such a covered child care facility and”; and

(B) by inserting “or a Department of Agriculture grant-funded nutrition assistance program in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, or American Samoa” before “shall be eligible to receive assistance”;

(4) by redesignating subsections (i) and (j) as subsections (j) and (k), respectively;

(5) by inserting after subsection (h) the following:

“(i) EMERGENCIES DURING SUMMER.—The Secretary of Agriculture may permit a State agency to extend a State agency plan approved under subsection (b) for not more than 90 days for the purpose of operating the plan during a covered summer period, during which time schools participating in the school lunch program under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act or the school breakfast program under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) and covered child care facilities shall be deemed closed for purposes of this section.”;

(6) in subsection (j) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (6) as paragraphs (3) through (7), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) COVERED SUMMER PERIOD.—The term ‘covered summer period’ means a summer period that follows a school year during which there was a public health emergency designation.”;

(C) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated), by striking “or another coronavirus with pandemic potential”; and

(7) in subsection (k) (as so redesignated), by inserting “Federal agencies,” before “State agencies”.

Subtitle E—COBRA Continuation Coverage

SEC. 2401. PRESERVING HEALTH BENEFITS FOR WORKERS.

(a) PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FOR COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE FOR INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—

(1) PROVISION OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS PAYABLE.—In the case of any premium for a period of coverage during the period beginning on the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and ending on September 30, 2021, for COBRA continuation coverage with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3), such individual shall be treated for purposes of any COBRA continuation provision as having paid the amount of such premium if such individual pays (or any person other than such individual’s employer pays on behalf of such individual) 15 percent of the amount of such premium.

(B) PLAN ENROLLMENT OPTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the COBRA continuation provisions, any assistance eligible individual who is enrolled in a group health plan offered by a plan sponsor may, not later than 90 days after the date of notice of the plan enrollment option described in this subparagraph, elect to enroll in coverage under a plan offered by such plan sponsor that is different than coverage under the plan in which such individual was enrolled at the time, in the case of any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3), the qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act, except for the voluntary termination of such individual’s employment by such individual, occurred,

and such coverage shall be treated as COBRA continuation coverage for purposes of the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Any assistance eligible individual may elect to enroll in different coverage as described in clause (i) only if—

(I) the employer involved has made a determination that such employer will permit such assistance eligible individual to enroll in different coverage as provided under this subparagraph;

(II) the premium for such different coverage does not exceed the premium for coverage in which such individual was enrolled at the time such qualifying event occurred;

(III) the different coverage in which the individual elects to enroll is coverage that is also offered to similarly situated active employees of the employer at the time at which such election is made; and

(IV) the different coverage in which the individual elects to enroll is not—

(aa) coverage that provides only excepted benefits as defined in section 9832(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 733(c) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and section 2791(c) of the Public Health Service Act;

(bb) a qualified small employer health reimbursement arrangement (as defined in section 9831(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); or

(cc) a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

(2) LIMITATION OF PERIOD OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) ELIGIBILITY FOR ADDITIONAL COVERAGE.—Paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3) for months of coverage beginning on or after the earlier of—

(i) the first date that such individual is eligible for coverage under any other group health plan (other than coverage consisting of only excepted benefits (as defined in section 9832(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 733(c) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and section 2791(c) of the Public Health Service Act), coverage under a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), coverage under a qualified small employer health reimbursement arrangement (as defined in section 9831(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986)), or eligible for benefits under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act; or

(ii) the earlier of—

(I) the date following the expiration of the maximum period of continuation coverage required under the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision; or

(II) the date following the expiration of the period of continuation coverage allowed under paragraph (4)(B)(ii).

(B) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Any assistance eligible individual shall notify the group health plan with respect to which paragraph (1)(A) applies if such paragraph ceases to apply by reason of clause (i) of subparagraph (A). Such notice shall be provided to the group health plan in such time and manner as may be specified by the Secretary of Labor.

(3) ASSISTANCE ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this section, the term “assistance eligible individual” means, with respect to a period of coverage during the period beginning on the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and ending on September 30, 2021, any individual that is a qualified beneficiary who—

(A) is eligible for COBRA continuation coverage by reason of a qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act, except

for the voluntary termination of such individual's employment by such individual; and

(B) elects such coverage.

(4) EXTENSION OF ELECTION PERIOD AND EFFECT ON COVERAGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of applying section 605(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, section 4980B(f)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and section 2205(a) of the Public Health Service Act, in the case of—

(i) an individual who does not have an election of COBRA continuation coverage in effect on the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act but who would be an assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3) if such election were so in effect; or

(ii) an individual who elected COBRA continuation coverage and discontinued from such coverage before the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, such individual may elect the COBRA continuation coverage under the COBRA continuation coverage provisions containing such provisions during the period beginning on the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act and ending 60 days after the date on which the notification required under paragraph (6)(C) is provided to such individual.

(B) COMMENCEMENT OF COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—Any COBRA continuation coverage elected by a qualified beneficiary during an extended election period under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall commence (including for purposes of applying the treatment of premium payments under paragraph (1)(A) and any cost-sharing requirements for items and services under a group health plan) with the first period of coverage beginning on or after the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(ii) shall not extend beyond the period of COBRA continuation coverage that would have been required under the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision if the coverage had been elected as required under such provision.

(5) EXPEDITED REVIEW OF DENIALS OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—In any case in which an individual requests treatment as an assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3) and is denied such treatment by the group health plan, the Secretary of Labor (or the Secretary of Health and Human Services in connection with COBRA continuation coverage which is provided other than pursuant to part 6 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974), in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide for expedited review of such denial. An individual shall be entitled to such review upon application to such Secretary in such form and manner as shall be provided by such Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury. Such Secretary shall make a determination regarding such individual's eligibility within 15 business days after receipt of such individual's application for review under this paragraph. Such Secretary's determination upon review of the denial shall be de novo and shall be the final determination of such Secretary. The provisions of this paragraph, paragraphs (1) through (4), and paragraphs (6) through (7) shall be treated as provisions of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 for purposes of part 5 of subtitle B of such title.

(6) NOTICES TO INDIVIDUALS.—

(A) GENERAL NOTICE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of notices provided under section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.

300bb-6(4)), with respect to individuals who, during the period described in paragraph (3), become entitled to elect COBRA continuation coverage, the requirements of such provisions shall not be treated as met unless such notices include an additional written notification to the recipient in clear and understandable language of—

(I) the availability of premium assistance with respect to such coverage under this subsection; and

(II) the option to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits assistance eligible individuals described in paragraph (3) to elect enrollment in different coverage (as described in paragraph (1)(B)).

(ii) ALTERNATIVE NOTICE.—In the case of COBRA continuation coverage to which the notice provision under such sections does not apply, the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall, in consultation with administrators of the group health plans (or other entities) that provide or administer the COBRA continuation coverage involved, provide rules requiring the provision of such notice.

(iii) FORM.—The requirement of the additional notification under this subparagraph may be met by amendment of existing notice forms or by inclusion of a separate document with the notice otherwise required.

(B) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—Each additional notification under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) the forms necessary for establishing eligibility for premium assistance under this subsection;

(ii) the name, address, and telephone number necessary to contact the plan administrator and any other person maintaining relevant information in connection with such premium assistance;

(iii) a description of the extended election period provided for in paragraph (4)(A);

(iv) a description of the obligation of the qualified beneficiary under paragraph (2)(B) and the penalty provided under section 6720C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for failure to carry out the obligation;

(v) a description, displayed in a prominent manner, of the qualified beneficiary's right to a reduced premium and any conditions on entitlement to the reduced premium; and

(vi) a description of the option of the qualified beneficiary to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits such beneficiary to elect to enroll in such different coverage under paragraph (1)(B).

(C) NOTICE IN CONNECTION WITH EXTENDED ELECTION PERIODS.—In the case of any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3) (or any individual described in paragraph (4)(A)) who became entitled to elect COBRA continuation coverage before the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the administrator of the applicable group health plan (or other entity) shall provide (within 60 days after such first day of such first month) for the additional notification required to be provided under subparagraph (A) and failure to provide such notice shall be treated as a failure to meet the notice requirements under the applicable COBRA continuation provision.

(D) MODEL NOTICES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3), the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the additional notification required under this paragraph.

(7) NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF PERIOD OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to any assistance eligible individual, subject to subparagraph (B), the requirements of section 606(a)(4)

of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-6(4)), shall not be treated as met unless the plan administrator of the individual, during the period specified under subparagraph (C), provides to such individual a written notice in clear and understandable language—

(i) that the premium assistance for such individual will expire soon and the prominent identification of the date of such expiration; and

(ii) that such individual may be eligible for coverage without any premium assistance through—

(I) COBRA continuation coverage; or
(II) coverage under a group health plan.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement for the group health plan administrator to provide the written notice under subparagraph (A) shall be waived if the premium assistance for such individual expires pursuant to clause (i) of paragraph (2)(A).

(C) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the period specified in this subparagraph is, with respect to the date of expiration of premium assistance for any assistance eligible individual pursuant to a limitation requiring a notice under this paragraph, the period beginning on the day that is 45 days before the date of such expiration and ending on the day that is 15 days before the date of such expiration.

(D) MODEL NOTICES.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual, the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the notification required under this paragraph.

(8) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor may jointly prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this subsection, including the prevention of fraud and abuse under this subsection, except that the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may prescribe such regulations (including interim final regulations) or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of paragraphs (5), (6), (7), and (9).

(9) OUTREACH.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall provide outreach consisting of public education and enrollment assistance relating to premium assistance provided under this subsection. Such outreach shall target employers, group health plan administrators, public assistance programs, States, insurers, and other entities as determined appropriate by such Secretaries. Such outreach shall include an initial focus on those individuals electing continuation coverage who are referred to in paragraph (6)(C). Information on such premium assistance, including enrollment, shall also be made available on websites of the Departments of Labor, Treasury, and Health and Human Services.

(B) ENROLLMENT UNDER MEDICARE.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide outreach consisting of public education. Such outreach shall target individuals who lose health insurance coverage. Such outreach shall include information regarding enrollment for Medicare benefits for purposes of preventing mistaken delays of such enrollment by such individuals, including lifetime penalties for failure of timely enrollment.

(10) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(A) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “administrator” has the meaning given such term in section 3(16)(A) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(B) COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—The term “COBRA continuation coverage” means continuation coverage provided pursuant to part 6 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (other than under section 609), title XXII of the Public Health Service Act, or section 4980B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (other than subsection (f)(1) of such section insofar as it relates to pediatric vaccines), or under a State program that provides comparable continuation coverage. Such term does not include coverage under a health flexible spending arrangement under a cafeteria plan within the meaning of section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) COBRA CONTINUATION PROVISION.—The term “COBRA continuation provision” means the provisions of law described in subparagraph (B).

(D) COVERED EMPLOYEE.—The term “covered employee” has the meaning given such term in section 607(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(E) QUALIFIED BENEFICIARY.—The term “qualified beneficiary” has the meaning given such term in section 607(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(F) GROUP HEALTH PLAN.—The term “group health plan” has the meaning given such term in section 607(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(G) STATE.—The term “State” includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(H) PERIOD OF COVERAGE.—Any reference in this subsection to a period of coverage shall be treated as a reference to a monthly or shorter period of coverage with respect to which premiums are charged with respect to such coverage.

(I) PLAN SPONSOR.—The term “plan sponsor” has the meaning given such term in section 3(16)(B) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(J) PREMIUM.—The term “premium” includes, with respect to COBRA continuation coverage, any administrative fee.

(11) IMPLEMENTATION FUNDING.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the Secretary of Labor for fiscal year 2021, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the Employee Benefits Security Administration to carry out the provisions of this subtitle.

(b) COBRA PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(1) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 6432. CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The person to whom premiums are payable for continuation coverage under section 2401(a)(1) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by section 3111(b), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(b), for each calendar quarter an amount equal to the premiums not paid by assistance eligible individuals for such coverage by reason of such section 2401(a)(1) with respect to such calendar quarter.

“(b) PERSON TO WHOM PREMIUMS ARE PAYABLE.—For purposes of subsection (a), except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, the person to whom premiums are payable under such continuation coverage shall be treated as being—

“(1) in the case of any group health plan which is a multiemployer plan (as defined in section 3(37) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974), the plan,

“(2) in the case of any group health plan not described in paragraph (1)—

“(A) which is subject to the COBRA continuation provisions contained in—

“(i) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,

“(ii) the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, or

“(iii) the Public Health Service Act, or

“(B) under which some or all of the coverage is not provided by insurance, the employer maintaining the plan, and

“(3) in the case of any group health plan not described in paragraph (1) or (2), the insurer providing the coverage under the group health plan.

“(c) LIMITATIONS AND REFUNDABILITY.—

“(1) CREDIT LIMITED TO CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the tax imposed by section 3111(b), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(b), for such calendar quarter (reduced by any credits allowed against such taxes under sections 3131, 3132, and 3134) on the wages paid with respect to the employment of all employees of the employer.

“(2) REFUNDABILITY OF EXCESS CREDIT.—

“(A) CREDIT IS REFUNDABLE.—If the amount of the credit under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation of paragraph (1) for any calendar quarter, such excess shall be treated as an overpayment that shall be refunded under sections 6402(a) and 6413(b).

“(B) CREDIT MAY BE ADVANCED.—In anticipation of the credit, including the refundable portion under subparagraph (A), the credit may be advanced, according to forms and instructions provided by the Secretary, up to an amount calculated under subsection (a) through the end of the most recent payroll period in the quarter.

“(C) TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall waive any penalty under section 6656 for any failure to make a deposit of the tax imposed by section 3111(b), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(b), if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the anticipation of the credit allowed under this section.

“(D) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, any amounts due to an employer under this paragraph shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

“(3) OVERSTATEMENTS.—Any overstatement of the credit to which a person is entitled under this section (and any amount paid by the Secretary as a result of such overstatement) shall be treated as an underpayment by such person of the taxes described in paragraph (1) and may be assessed and collected by the Secretary in the same manner as such taxes.

“(d) GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—For purposes of this section, the term “person” includes the government of any State or political subdivision thereof, any Indian tribal government (as defined in section 139E(c)(1)), any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, and any agency or instrumentality of the Government of the United States that is described in section 501(c)(1) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a).

“(e) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—For purposes of chapter 1, the gross income of any person allowed a credit under this section shall be increased for the taxable year which includes the last day of any calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is allowed by the amount of such credit. No credit shall be allowed under this section with respect to any amount which is taken into account as qualified wages under section 2301 of the CARES Act or section 3134 of this title or as qualified health plan expenses under section 7001(d) or 7003(d) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act or section 3131 or 3132 of this title.

“(f) EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENT.—Notwithstanding section 6501, the limitation on the time period for the assessment of any amount attributable to a credit claimed

under this section shall not expire before the date that is 5 years after the later of—

“(1) the date on which the original return which includes the calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is determined is filed, or

“(2) the date on which such return is treated as filed under section 6501(b)(2).”

“(g) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue such regulations, or other guidance, forms, instructions, and publications, as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out this section, including—

“(1) the requirement to report information or the establishment of other methods for verifying the correct amounts of reimbursements under this section,

“(2) the application of this section to group health plans that are multiemployer plans (as defined in section 3(37) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974),

“(3) to allow the advance payment of the credit determined under subsection (a), subject to the limitations provided in this section, based on such information as the Secretary shall require,

“(4) to provide for the reconciliation of such advance payment with the amount of the credit at the time of filing the return of tax for the applicable quarter or taxable year, and

“(5) allowing the credit to third party payors (including professional employer organizations, certified professional employer organizations, or agents under section 3504).”

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 6432. Continuation coverage premium assistance.”

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall apply to premiums to which subsection (a)(1)(A) applies and wages paid on or after April 1, 2021.

(D) SPECIAL RULE IN CASE OF EMPLOYEE PAYMENT THAT IS NOT REQUIRED UNDER THIS SECTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an assistance eligible individual who pays, with respect any period of coverage to which subsection (a)(1)(A) applies, the amount of the premium for such coverage that the individual would have (but for this Act) been required to pay, the person to whom such payment is payable shall reimburse such individual for the amount of such premium paid in excess of the amount required to be paid under subsection (a)(1)(A).

(ii) CREDIT OF REIMBURSEMENT.—A person to which clause (i) applies shall be allowed a credit in the manner provided under section 6432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any payment made to the employee under such clause.

(iii) PAYMENT OF CREDITS.—Any person to which clause (i) applies shall make the payment required under such clause to the individual not later than 60 days after the date on which such individual elects continuation coverage under subsection (a)(1).

(2) PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY HEALTH PLAN OF CESSATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 6720C. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY HEALTH PLAN OF CESSATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except in the case of a failure described in subsection (b) or (c), any person required to notify a group health plan under section 2401(a)(2)(B) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 who fails to make such a notification at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of Labor may require shall pay a penalty of \$250 for each such failure.

“(b) INTENTIONAL FAILURE.—In the case of any such failure that is fraudulent, such person shall pay a penalty equal to the greater of—

“(1) \$250, or

“(2) 110 percent of the premium assistance provided under section 2401(a)(1)(A) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 after termination of eligibility under such section.

“(c) REASONABLE CAUSE EXCEPTION.—No penalty shall be imposed under this section with respect to any failure if it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.”

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 6720C. Penalty for failure to notify health plan of cessation of eligibility for continuation coverage premium assistance.”

(3) COORDINATION WITH HCTC.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 35(g)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(9) CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—In the case of an assistance eligible individual who receives premium assistance for continuation coverage under section 2401(a)(1) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 for any month during the taxable year, such individual shall not be treated as an eligible individual, a certified individual, or a qualifying family member for purposes of this section or section 7527 with respect to such month.”

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(4) EXCLUSION OF CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FROM GROSS INCOME.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 139H the following new section:

“SEC. 139I. CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

“In the case of an assistance eligible individual (as defined in subsection (a)(3) of section 2401 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021), gross income does not include any premium assistance provided under subsection (a)(1) of such section.”

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 139H the following new item:

“Sec. 139I. Continuation coverage premium assistance.”

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE III—COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

Subtitle A—Public Health

CHAPTER 1—VACCINES AND THERAPEUTICS

SEC. 3001. FUNDING FOR COVID-19 VACCINE ACTIVITIES AT THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (in this subtitle referred to as the “Secretary”) for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$7,500,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out activities to plan, prepare for, promote, distribute, administer, monitor, and track COVID-19 vaccines.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and in consultation with other agencies, as applicable, shall, in conducting activities referred to in subsection (a)—

(1) conduct activities to enhance, expand, and improve nationwide COVID-19 vaccine distribution and administration, including activities related to distribution of ancillary medical products and supplies related to vaccines; and

(2) provide technical assistance, guidance, and support to, and award grants or cooperative agreements to, State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health departments for enhancement of COVID-19 vaccine distribution and administration capabilities, including—

(A) the distribution and administration of vaccines licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262) or authorized under section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-3) and ancillary medical products and supplies related to vaccines;

(B) the establishment and expansion, including staffing support, of community vaccination centers, particularly in underserved areas;

(C) the deployment of mobile vaccination units, particularly in underserved areas;

(D) information technology, data, and reporting enhancements, including improvements necessary to support sharing of data related to vaccine distribution and vaccinations and systems that enhance vaccine safety, effectiveness, and uptake, particularly among underserved populations;

(E) facilities enhancements;

(F) communication with the public regarding when, where, and how to receive COVID-19 vaccine; and

(G) transportation of individuals to facilitate vaccinations, including at community vaccination centers and mobile vaccination units, particularly for underserved populations.

SEC. 3002. FUNDING FOR VACCINE CONFIDENCE ACTIVITIES.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out activities, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—

(1) to strengthen vaccine confidence in the United States, including its territories and possessions;

(2) to provide further information and education with respect to vaccines licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262) or authorized under section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-3); and

(3) to improve rates of vaccination throughout the United States, including its territories and possessions, including through activities described in section 313 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by section 311 of division BB of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260).

SEC. 3003. FUNDING FOR SUPPLY CHAIN FOR COVID-19 VACCINES, THERAPEUTICS, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$6,050,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses with respect to research, development, manufacturing, production, and the purchase of vaccines, therapeutics, and ancillary medical products and supplies to prevent, prepare, or respond to—

(1) SARS-CoV-2 or any viral variant mutating therefrom with pandemic potential; and

(2) COVID-19 or any disease with potential for creating a pandemic.

SEC. 3004. FUNDING FOR COVID-19 VACCINE, THERAPEUTIC, AND DEVICE ACTIVITIES AT THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$500,000,000, to remain

available until expended, to be used for the evaluation of the continued performance, safety, and effectiveness, including with respect to emerging COVID-19 variants, of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics approved, cleared, licensed, or authorized for use for the treatment, prevention, or diagnosis of COVID-19; facilitation of advanced continuous manufacturing activities related to production of vaccines and related materials; facilitation and conduct of inspections related to the manufacturing of vaccines, therapeutics, and devices delayed or cancelled for reasons related to COVID-19; review of devices authorized for use for the treatment, prevention, or diagnosis of COVID-19; and oversight of the supply chain and mitigation of shortages of vaccines, therapeutics, and devices approved, cleared, licensed, or authorized for use for the treatment, prevention, or diagnosis of COVID-19 by the Food and Drug Administration.

CHAPTER 2—TESTING

SEC. 3011. FUNDING FOR COVID-19 TESTING, CONTACT TRACING, AND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$47,800,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out activities to detect, diagnose, trace, and monitor SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 infections and related strategies to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

(b) *USE OF FUNDS.*—From amounts appropriated by subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) implement a national, evidence-based strategy for testing, contact tracing, surveillance, and mitigation with respect to SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19, including through activities authorized under section 319(a) of the Public Health Service Act;

(2) provide technical assistance, guidance, and support, and award grants or cooperative agreements to State, local, and territorial public health departments for activities to detect, diagnose, trace, and monitor SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 infections and related strategies and activities to mitigate the spread of COVID-19;

(3) support the development, manufacturing, procurement, distribution, and administration of tests to detect or diagnose SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19, including through—

(A) support for the development, manufacture, procurement, and distribution of supplies necessary for administering tests, such as personal protective equipment; and

(B) support for the acquisition, construction, alteration, or renovation of non-federally owned facilities for the production of diagnostics and ancillary medical supplies where the Secretary determines that such an investment is necessary to ensure the production of sufficient amounts of such supplies.

(4) establish and expand Federal, State, local, and territorial testing and contact tracing capabilities, including investments in laboratory capacity, community-based testing sites, and mobile testing units, particularly in medically underserved areas;

(5) enhance information technology, data modernization, and reporting, including improvements necessary to support sharing of data related to public health capabilities;

(6) award grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with, State, local, and territorial public health departments to establish, expand, and sustain a public health workforce; and

(7) to cover administrative and program support costs necessary to conduct activities related to subparagraph (a).

SEC. 3012. FUNDING FOR SARS-COV-2 GENOMIC SEQUENCING AND SURVEILLANCE.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021 out of any money

in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,750,000,000, to remain available until expended, to strengthen and expand activities and workforce related to genomic sequencing, analytics, and disease surveillance.

(b) *USE OF FUNDS.*—From amounts appropriated by subsection (a), the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall—

(1) conduct, expand, and improve activities to sequence genomes, identify mutations, and survey the circulation and transmission of viruses and other organisms, including strains of SARS-CoV-2;

(2) award grants or cooperative agreements to State, local, Tribal, or territorial public health departments or public health laboratories—

(A) to increase their capacity to sequence genomes of circulating strains of viruses and other organisms, including SARS-CoV-2;

(B) to identify mutations in viruses and other organisms, including SARS-CoV-2;

(C) to use genomic sequencing to identify outbreaks and clusters of diseases or infections, including COVID-19; and

(D) to develop effective disease response strategies based on genomic sequencing and surveillance data;

(3) enhance and expand the informatics capabilities of the public health workforce; and

(4) award grants for the construction, alteration, or renovation of facilities to improve genomic sequencing and surveillance capabilities at the State and local level.

SEC. 3013. FUNDING FOR GLOBAL HEALTH.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$750,000,000, to remain available until expended, for activities to be conducted acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to combat SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, and other emerging infectious disease threats globally, including efforts related to global health security, global disease detection and response, global health protection, global immunization, and global coordination on public health.

SEC. 3014. FUNDING FOR DATA MODERNIZATION AND FORECASTING CENTER.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended, for activities to be conducted acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to support public health data surveillance and analytics infrastructure modernization initiatives at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and establish, expand, and maintain efforts to modernize the United States disease warning system to forecast and track hotspots for COVID-19, its variants, and emerging biological threats, including academic and workforce support for analytics and informatics infrastructure and data collection systems.

CHAPTER 3—PUBLIC HEALTH WORKFORCE

SEC. 3021. FUNDING FOR PUBLIC HEALTH WORKFORCE.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$7,660,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out activities related to establishing, expanding, and sustaining a public health workforce, including by making awards to State, local, and territorial public health departments.

(b) *USE OF FUNDS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS.*—Amounts made available to an awardee pursuant to subsection (a) shall be used for the following:

(1) Costs, including wages and benefits, related to the recruiting, hiring, and training of individuals—

(A) to serve as case investigators, contact tracers, social support specialists, community health workers, public health nurses, disease intervention specialists, epidemiologists, program managers, laboratory personnel, informaticians, communication and policy experts, and any other positions as may be required to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19; and

(B) who are employed by—

(i) the State, territorial, or local public health department involved; or

(ii) a nonprofit private or public organization with demonstrated expertise in implementing public health programs and established relationships with such State, territorial, or local public health departments, particularly in medically underserved areas.

(2) Personal protective equipment, data management and other technology, or other necessary supplies.

(3) Administrative costs and activities necessary for awardees to implement activities funded under this section.

(4) Reporting to the Secretary on implementation of the activities funded under this section.

(5) Subawards from recipients of awards under subsection (a) to local health departments for the purposes of the activities funded under this section.

SEC. 3022. FUNDING FOR MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out section 2813 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-15).

CHAPTER 4—PUBLIC HEALTH INVESTMENTS

SEC. 3031. FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS AND COMMUNITY CARE.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$7,600,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses for awarding grants and cooperative agreements under section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b) to be awarded without regard to the time limitation in subsection (e)(3) and subsections (e)(6)(A)(iii), (e)(6)(B)(iii), and (r)(2)(B) of such section 330, and for necessary expenses for awarding grants to Federally qualified health centers, as described in section 1861(aa)(4)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(aa)(4)(B)), and for awarding grants or contracts to Papa Ola Lokahi and to qualified entities under sections 4 and 6 of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act (42 U.S.C. 11703, 11705). Of the total amount appropriated by the preceding sentence, not less than \$20,000,000 shall be for grants or contracts to Papa Ola Lokahi and to qualified entities under sections 4 and 6 of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act (42 U.S.C. 11703, 11705).

(b) *USE OF FUNDS.*—Amounts made available to an awardee pursuant to subsection (a) shall be used—

(1) to plan, prepare for, promote, distribute, administer, and track COVID-19 vaccines, and to carry out other vaccine-related activities;

(2) to detect, diagnose, trace, and monitor COVID-19 infections and related activities necessary to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, including activities related to, and equipment or supplies purchased for, testing, contact tracing, surveillance, mitigation, and treatment of COVID-19;

(3) to purchase equipment and supplies to conduct mobile testing or vaccinations for COVID-19, to purchase and maintain mobile vehicles and equipment to conduct such testing or vaccinations, and to hire and train laboratory personnel and other staff to conduct such mobile testing or vaccinations, particularly in medically underserved areas;

(4) to establish, expand, and sustain the health care workforce to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19, and to carry out other health workforce-related activities;

(5) to modify, enhance, and expand health care services and infrastructure; and

(6) to conduct community outreach and education activities related to COVID-19.

(c) **PAST EXPENDITURES.**—An awardee may use amounts awarded pursuant to subsection (a) to cover the costs of the awardee carrying out any of the activities described in subsection (b) during the period beginning on the date of the declaration of a public health emergency by the Secretary under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) on January 31, 2020, with respect to COVID-19 and ending on the date of such award.

SEC. 3032. FUNDING FOR NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$800,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out sections 338A, 338B, and 338I of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 2541, 2541-1, 254q-1) with respect to the health workforce.

(b) **STATE LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAMS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Of the amount made available pursuant to subsection (a), \$100,000,000 shall be made available for providing primary health services through grants to States under section 338I(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254q-1(a)).

(2) **CONDITIONS.**—With respect to grants described in paragraph (1) using funds made available under such paragraph:

(A) Section 338I(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254q-1(b)) shall not apply.

(B) Notwithstanding section 338I(d)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254q-1(d)(2)), not more than 10 percent of an award to a State from such amounts, may be used by the State for costs of administering the State loan repayment program.

SEC. 3033. FUNDING FOR NURSE CORPS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out section 846 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 297n).

SEC. 3034. FUNDING FOR TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to amounts otherwise available, and notwithstanding the capped amount referenced in sections 340H(b)(2) and 340H(d)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(b)(2) and (d)(2)), there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$330,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the program of payments to teaching health centers that operate graduate medical education under section 340H of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h) and for teaching health center development grants authorized under section 749A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293l-1).

(b) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a) shall be used for the following activities:

(1) For making payments to establish new approved graduate medical residency training programs pursuant to section 340H(a)(1)(C) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(a)(1)(C)).

(2) To provide an increase to the per resident amount described in section 340H(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(a)(2)) of \$10,000.

(3) For making payments under section 340H(a)(1)(A) of the Public Health Service Act

(42 U.S.C. 256h(a)(1)(A)) to qualified teaching health centers for maintenance of filled positions at existing approved graduate medical residency training programs.

(4) For making payments under section 340H(a)(1)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(a)(1)(B)) for the expansion of existing approved graduate medical residency training programs.

(5) For making awards under section 749A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293l-1) to teaching health centers for the purpose of establishing new accredited or expanded primary care residency programs.

(6) To cover administrative costs and activities necessary for qualified teaching health centers receiving payments under section 340H of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h) to carry out activities under such section.

SEC. 3035. FUNDING FOR FAMILY PLANNING.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses for making grants and contracts under section 1001 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300).

SEC. 3036. FUNDING FOR OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the inspector general of the Department of Health and Human Services for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated to the Department of Health and Human Services to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus 2019 or COVID-19, domestically or internationally.

CHAPTER 5—INDIAN HEALTH

SEC. 3041. FUNDING FOR INDIAN HEALTH.

(a) In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$6,094,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) \$5,484,000,000 shall be for carrying out the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) (commonly referred to as the Transfer Act), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq. and 241 et seq.) with respect to the Indian Health Service, of which—

(A) \$2,000,000,000 shall be for lost reimbursements, in accordance with section 207 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621f);

(B) \$500,000,000 shall be for the provision of additional health care services, services provided through the Purchased/Referred Care program, and other related activities;

(C) \$140,000,000 shall be for information technology, telehealth infrastructure, and the Indian Health Service electronic health records system;

(D) \$84,000,000 shall be for maintaining operations of the Urban Indian health program, which shall be in addition to other amounts made available under this subsection for Urban Indian organizations (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1603));

(E) \$600,000,000 shall be for necessary expenses to plan, prepare for, promote, distribute, administer, and track COVID-19 vaccines, for the purposes described in subparagraphs (F) and (G), and for other vaccine-related activities;

(F) \$1,500,000,000 shall be for necessary expenses to detect, diagnose, trace, and monitor COVID-19 infections, activities necessary to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, supplies necessary for such activities, for the purposes de-

scribed in subparagraphs (E) and (G), and for other related activities;

(G) \$240,000,000 shall be for necessary expenses to establish, expand, and sustain a public health workforce to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19, other public health workforce-related activities, for the purposes described in subparagraphs (E) and (F), and for other related activities; and

(H) \$420,000,000 shall be for necessary expenses related to mental and behavioral health prevention and treatment services, for the purposes described in subparagraph (C) and paragraph (2) as related to mental and behavioral health, and for other related activities;

(2) \$600,000,000 shall be for the lease, purchase, construction, alteration, renovation, or equipping of health facilities to respond to COVID-19, and for maintenance and improvement projects necessary to respond to COVID-19 under section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 202 et seq.) with respect to the Indian Health Service; and

(3) \$10,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a) for expenses relating to potable water delivery.

(b) Funds appropriated by subsection (a) shall be made available to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations for the purposes specified in this section that were incurred to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 during the period beginning on the date on which the public health emergency was declared by the Secretary on January 31, 2020, pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) with respect to COVID-19 and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) Funds made available under subsection (a) to Tribes and Tribal organizations under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) shall be available on a one-time basis. Such non-recurring funds shall not be part of the amount required by section 106 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5325), and such funds shall only be used for the purposes identified in this section.

CHAPTER 6—MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

SEC. 3051. FUNDING FOR BLOCK GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,750,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out subpart I of part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x et seq.), subpart III of part B of title XIX of such Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-51 et seq.), and section 505(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa-4(c)) with respect to mental health. Notwithstanding section 1952 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-62), any amount awarded to a State out of amounts appropriated by this section shall be expended by the State by September 30, 2025.

SEC. 3052. FUNDING FOR BLOCK GRANTS FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,750,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out subpart II of part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-21 et seq.), subpart III of part B of title XIX of such Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-51 et seq.), section 505(d) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa-4(d)) with respect to substance abuse, and section 515(d) of such Act (42

U.S.C. 290bb–21(d)). Notwithstanding section 1952 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–62), any amount awarded to a State out of amounts appropriated by this section shall be expended by the State by September 30, 2025.

SEC. 3053. FUNDING FOR MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TRAINING FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS, PARAPROFESSIONALS, AND PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$80,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the purpose described in subsection (b).

(b) *USE OF FUNDING.*—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, shall, taking into consideration the needs of rural and medically underserved communities, use amounts appropriated by subsection (a) to award grants or contracts to health professions schools, academic health centers, State or local governments, Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, or other appropriate public or private nonprofit entities (or consortia of entities, including entities promoting multidisciplinary approaches), to plan, develop, operate, or participate in health professions and nursing training activities for health care students, residents, professionals, paraprofessionals, trainees, and public safety officers, and employers of such individuals, in evidence-informed strategies for reducing and addressing suicide, burnout, and mental and behavioral health conditions (including substance use disorders) among health care professionals.

SEC. 3054. FUNDING FOR EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGN ENCOURAGING HEALTHY WORK CONDITIONS AND USE OF MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES BY HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the purpose described in subsection (b).

(b) *USE OF FUNDS.*—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and in consultation with the medical professional community, shall use amounts appropriated by subsection (a) to carry out a national evidence-based education and awareness campaign directed at health care professionals and first responders (such as emergency medical service providers), and employers of such professionals and first responders. Such awareness campaign shall—

(1) encourage primary prevention of mental and behavioral health conditions and secondary and tertiary prevention by encouraging health care professionals to seek support and treatment for their own behavioral health concerns;

(2) help such professionals to identify risk factors in themselves and others and respond to such risks;

(3) include information on reducing or preventing suicide, substance use disorders, burnout, and other mental and behavioral health conditions, and addressing stigma associated with seeking mental and behavioral health support and treatment; and

(4) consider the needs of rural and medically underserved communities.

SEC. 3055. FUNDING FOR GRANTS FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS TO PROMOTE MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AMONG THEIR HEALTH PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the purpose described in subsection (b).

(b) *USE OF FUNDS.*—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Health Re-

sources and Services Administration, shall, taking into consideration the needs of rural and medically underserved communities, use amounts appropriated by subsection (a) to award grants or contracts to entities providing health care, including health care providers associations and Federally qualified health centers, to establish, enhance, or expand evidence-informed programs or protocols to promote mental and behavioral health among their providers, other personnel, and members.

SEC. 3056. FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY-BASED FUNDING FOR LOCAL SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the purpose described in subsection (b).

(b) *USE OF FUNDS.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use and in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall award grants to support States; local, Tribal, and territorial governments; Tribal organizations; nonprofit community-based organizations; and primary care and behavioral health organizations to support community-based overdose prevention programs, syringe services programs, and other harm reduction services, with respect to harms of drug misuse that are exacerbated by the COVID–19 public health emergency.

(2) *USE OF GRANT FUNDS.*—Grant funds awarded under this section to eligible entities may be used for preventing and controlling the spread of infectious diseases and the consequences of such diseases for individuals with substance use disorder, distributing opioid overdose reversal medication to individuals at risk of overdose, connecting individuals at risk for, or with, a substance use disorder to overdose education, counseling, and health education, and encouraging such individuals to take steps to reduce the negative personal and public health impacts of substance use or misuse.

SEC. 3057. FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY-BASED FUNDING FOR LOCAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH NEEDS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the purpose described in subsection (b).

(b) *USE OF FUNDS.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall award grants to State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, Tribal organizations, nonprofit community-based entities, and primary care and behavioral health organizations to address increased community behavioral health needs worsened by the COVID–19 public health emergency.

(2) *USE OF GRANT FUNDS.*—Grant funds awarded under this section to eligible entities may be used for promoting care coordination among local entities; training the mental and behavioral health workforce, relevant stakeholders, and community members; expanding evidence-based integrated models of care; addressing surge capacity for mental and behavioral health needs; providing mental and behavioral health services to individuals with mental health needs (including co-occurring substance use disorders) as delivered by behavioral and mental health professionals utilizing telehealth services; and supporting, enhancing, or expanding mental and behavioral health preventive and crisis intervention services.

SEC. 3058. FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL CHILD TRAUMATIC STRESS NETWORK.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out section 582 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290hh–1) with respect to addressing the problem of high-risk or medically underserved persons who experience violence-related stress.

SEC. 3059. FUNDING FOR PROJECT AWARE.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out section 520A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–32) with respect to advancing wellness and resiliency in education.

SEC. 3059A. FUNDING FOR YOUTH SUICIDE PREVENTION.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out sections 520E and 520E–2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36, 290bb–36b).

SEC. 3059B. FUNDING FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH WORKFORCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out section 756 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294e–1).

CHAPTER 7—EXCHANGE GRANT PROGRAM

SEC. 3061. ESTABLISHING A GRANT PROGRAM FOR EXCHANGE MODERNIZATION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Out of funds appropriated under subsection (b), the Secretary shall award grants to each American Health Benefits Exchange established under section 1311(b) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18031(b)) (other than an Exchange established by the Secretary under section 1321(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18041(c))) that submits to the Secretary an application at such time and in such manner, and containing such information, as specified by the Secretary, for purposes of enabling such Exchange to modernize or update any system, program, or technology utilized by such Exchange to ensure such Exchange is compliant with all applicable requirements.

(b) *FUNDING.*—There is appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise obligated, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out this section.

Subtitle B—Medicaid

SEC. 3101. MANDATORY COVERAGE OF COVID–19 VACCINES AND ADMINISTRATION AND TREATMENT UNDER MEDICAID.

(a) *COVERAGE.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 1905(a)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)(4)) is amended—

(A) by striking “and (D)” and inserting “(D)”; and

(B) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “; (E) during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and ending on the last day of the first calendar quarter that begins at least one year after the last day of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B), a COVID–19 vaccine and administration of the vaccine; and (F) during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and ending on the last day of the first calendar quarter that begins at least one year after the last day of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B), testing

and treatments for COVID-19, including specialized equipment and therapies (including preventive therapies), and, without regard to the requirements of section 1902(a)(10)(B) (relating to comparability), in the case of an individual who is diagnosed with or presumed to have COVID-19, during the period such individual has (or is presumed to have) COVID-19, the treatment of a condition that may seriously complicate the treatment of COVID-19, if otherwise covered under the State plan (or waiver of such plan);”.

(2) MAKING COVID-19 VACCINE AVAILABLE TO ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY GROUPS AND TREATMENT AVAILABLE TO CERTAIN UNINSURED.—Section 1902(a)(10) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)) is amended in the matter following subparagraph (G)—

(A) by striking “and to other conditions which may complicate pregnancy, (VIII)” and inserting “, medical assistance for services related to other conditions which may complicate pregnancy, and medical assistance for vaccines described in section 1905(a)(4)(E) and the administration of such vaccines during the period described in such section, (VIII)”;

(B) by inserting “and medical assistance for vaccines described in section 1905(a)(4)(E) and the administration of such vaccines during the period described in such section” after “(described in subsection (z)(2))”;

(C) by striking “cancer (XV)” and inserting “cancer, (XV)”;

(D) by inserting “and medical assistance for vaccines described in section 1905(a)(4)(E) and the administration of such vaccines during the period described in such section” after “(described in subsection (k)(1))”;

(E) by inserting “and medical assistance for vaccines described in section 1905(a)(4)(E) and the administration of such vaccines during the period described in such section” after “family planning setting”;

(F) by striking “and (XVIII)” and inserting “(XVIII)”;

(G) by striking “and any visit described in section 1916(a)(2)(G) that is furnished during any such portion” and inserting “, any service described in section 1916(a)(2)(G) that is furnished during any such portion, any vaccine described in section 1905(a)(4)(E) (and the administration of such vaccine) that is furnished during any such portion, and testing and treatments for COVID-19, including specialized equipment and therapies (including preventive therapies), and, in the case of an individual who is diagnosed with or presumed to have COVID-19, during the period such individual has (or is presumed to have) COVID-19, the treatment of a condition that may seriously complicate the treatment of COVID-19, if otherwise covered under the State plan (or waiver of such plan)”;

(H) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “, and (XIX) medical assistance shall be made available during the period described in section 1905(a)(4)(E) for vaccines described in such section and the administration of such vaccines, for any individual who is eligible for and receiving medical assistance under the State plan or under a waiver of such plan (other than an individual who is eligible for medical assistance consisting only of payment of premiums pursuant to subparagraph (E) or (F) or section 1933), notwithstanding any provision of this title limiting such individual’s eligibility for medical assistance under such plan or waiver to coverage for a limited type of benefits and services that would not otherwise include coverage of a COVID-19 vaccine and its administration”;

(3) PROHIBITION OF COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsections (a)(2) and (b)(2) of section 1916 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396o) are each amended—

(i) in subparagraph (F), by striking “or” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (G), by striking “; and”;

and

(iii) by adding at the end the following subparagraphs:

“(H) during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this subparagraph and ending on the last day of the first calendar quarter that begins at least one year after the last day of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B), a COVID-19 vaccine and the administration of such vaccine (for any individual eligible for medical assistance for such vaccine (and administration)); or

“(I) during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this subparagraph and ending on the last day of the first calendar quarter that begins at least one year after the last day of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B), testing and treatments for COVID-19, including specialized equipment and therapies (including preventive therapies), and, in the case of an individual who is diagnosed with or presumed to have COVID-19, during the period during which such individual has (or is presumed to have) COVID-19, the treatment of a condition that may seriously complicate the treatment of COVID-19, if otherwise covered under the State plan (or waiver of such plan); and”.

(B) APPLICATION TO ALTERNATIVE COST SHARING.—Section 1916A(b)(3)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396o-1(b)(3)(B)) is amended—

(i) in clause (xi), by striking “any visit” and inserting “any service”;

(ii) by adding at the end the following clauses:

“(xii) During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this clause and ending on the last day of the first calendar quarter that begins at least one year after the last day of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B), a COVID-19 vaccine and the administration of such vaccine (for any individual eligible for medical assistance for such vaccine (and administration)).

“(xiii) During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this clause and ending on the last day of the first calendar quarter that begins at least one year after the last day of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B), testing and treatments for COVID-19, including specialized equipment and therapies (including preventive therapies), and, in the case of an individual who is diagnosed with or presumed to have COVID-19, during the period during which such individual has (or is presumed to have) COVID-19, the treatment of a condition that may seriously complicate the treatment of COVID-19, if otherwise covered under the State plan (or waiver of such plan).”.

(4) INCLUSION IN THE MEDICAID DRUG REBATE PROGRAM OF COVERED OUTPATIENT DRUGS USED FOR COVID-19 TREATMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The requirements of section 1927 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-8) shall apply to any drug or biological product to which subparagraph (F) of section 1905(a)(4) of such Act, as added by paragraph (1), applies or to which the subclause (XVIII) in the matter following subparagraph (G) of section 1902(a)(10) of such Act, as added by paragraph (2) applies, that is—

(i) furnished as medical assistance in accordance with such subparagraph (F) or subclause (XVIII) and section 1902(a)(10)(A) of such Act, as applicable, for the treatment, or prevention, of COVID-19, as described in such subparagraph or subclause, respectively; and

(ii) a covered outpatient drug (as defined in section 1927(k) of such Act, except that, in applying paragraph (2)(A) of such section to a drug to which such subparagraph (F) or such subclause (XVIII) applies, such drug shall be deemed a prescribed drug for purposes of section 1905(a)(12) of such Act).

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1927(d)(7) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-8(d)(7)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) Drugs and biological products to which section 1905(a)(4)(F) and subclause (XVIII) in the matter following subparagraph (G) of section 1902(a)(10) apply that are furnished as medical assistance in accordance with such section or clause, respectively, and section 1902(a)(10)(A), for the treatment or prevention, of COVID-19, as described in such subparagraph of subclause, respectively.”.

(5) ALTERNATIVE BENEFIT PLANS.—Section 1937(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396u-7(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(8) COVID-19 VACCINES, TESTING, AND TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this section, a State may not provide for medical assistance through enrollment of an individual with benchmark coverage or benchmark-equivalent coverage under this section unless, during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and ending on the last day of the first calendar quarter that begins at least one year after the last day of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B), such coverage includes (and does not impose any deduction, cost sharing, or similar charge for)—

“(A) COVID-19 vaccines and administration of the vaccines; and

“(B) testing and treatments for COVID-19, including specialized equipment and therapies (including preventive therapies), and, in the case of such an individual who is diagnosed with or presumed to have COVID-19, during the period such individual has (or is presumed to have) COVID-19, the treatment of a condition that may seriously complicate the treatment of COVID-19, if otherwise covered under the State plan (or waiver of such plan).”.

(b) TEMPORARY INCREASE IN FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR COVERAGE AND ADMINISTRATION OF COVID-19 VACCINES.—Section 1905 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “and (ff)” and inserting “(ff), and (hh)”;

(2) in subsection (ff), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “, subject to subsection (hh)” after “or (z)(2)” and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(hh) TEMPORARY INCREASED FMAP FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR COVERAGE AND ADMINISTRATION OF COVID-19 VACCINES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, during the period described in paragraph (2), the Federal medical assistance percentage for a State, with respect to amounts expended by the State for medical assistance for a vaccine described in subsection (a)(4)(E) (and the administration of such a vaccine), shall be equal to 100 percent.

“(2) PERIOD DESCRIBED.—The period described in this paragraph is the period that—

“(A) begins on the first day of the first quarter beginning after the date of the enactment of this subsection; and

“(B) ends on the last day of the first quarter that begins at least one year after the last day of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B).

“(3) EXCLUSION OF EXPENDITURES FROM TERRITORIAL CAPS.—Any payment made to a territory for expenditures for medical assistance under subsection (a)(4)(E) that are subject to the Federal medical assistance percentage specified under paragraph (1) shall not be taken into account for purposes of applying payment limits under subsections (f) and (g) of section 1108.”.

SEC. 3102. MODIFICATIONS TO CERTAIN COVERAGE UNDER MEDICAID FOR PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN.

(a) STATE OPTION.—Section 1902(e) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(16) EXTENDING CERTAIN COVERAGE FOR PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—At the option of the State, the State plan (or waiver of such State plan)

may provide, that an individual who, while pregnant, is eligible for and has received medical assistance under the State plan approved under this title (or a waiver of such plan) (including during a period of retroactive eligibility under subsection (a)(34)) shall, in addition to remaining eligible under paragraph (5) for all pregnancy-related and postpartum medical assistance available under the State plan (or waiver) through the last day of the month in which the 60-day period (beginning on the last day of her pregnancy) ends, remain eligible under the State plan (or waiver) for medical assistance for the period beginning on the first day occurring after the end of such 60-day period and ending on the last day of the month in which the 12-month period (beginning on the last day of her pregnancy) ends.

“(B) FULL BENEFITS DURING PREGNANCY AND THROUGHOUT THE 12-MONTH POSTPARTUM PERIOD.—The medical assistance provided for a pregnant or postpartum individual by a State making an election under this paragraph, without regard to the basis on which the individual is eligible for medical assistance under the State plan (or waiver), shall—

“(i) include all items and services covered under the State plan (or waiver) that are not less in amount, duration, or scope, or are determined by the Secretary to be substantially equivalent, to the medical assistance available for an individual described in subsection (a)(10)(A)(i); and

“(ii) be provided for the individual while pregnant and during the 12-month period that begins on the last day of the individual’s pregnancy and ends on the last day of the month in which such 12-month period ends.

“(C) COVERAGE UNDER CHIP.—A State making an election under this paragraph that covers under title XXI child health assistance for targeted low-income children who are pregnant or targeted low-income pregnant women, as applicable, shall also make the election under section 2107(e)(1)(J) of such title.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to State elections made under paragraph (16) of section 1902(e) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(e)), as added by subsection (a), during the 7-year period beginning on the 1st day of the 1st fiscal year quarter that begins at least one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3103. STATE OPTION TO PROVIDE QUALIFYING COMMUNITY-BASED MOBILE CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES.

Title XIX of the Social Security Act is amended by adding after section 1946 (42 U.S.C. 1396w-5) the following new section:

“SEC. 1947. STATE OPTION TO PROVIDE QUALIFYING COMMUNITY-BASED MOBILE CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 1902(a)(1) (relating to Statewide), section 1902(a)(10)(B) (relating to comparability), section 1902(a)(23)(A) (relating to freedom of choice of providers), or section 1902(a)(27) (relating to provider agreements), a State may, during the 5-year period beginning on the first day of the first fiscal year quarter that begins on or after the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, provide medical assistance for qualifying community-based mobile crisis intervention services under a State plan amendment or waiver approved under section 1115 or subsection (b) or (c) of section 1915.

“(b) QUALIFYING COMMUNITY-BASED MOBILE CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualifying community-based mobile crisis intervention services’ means, with respect to a State, items and services for which medical assistance is available under the State plan under this title or a waiver of such plan, that are—

“(1) furnished to an individual otherwise eligible for medical assistance under the State plan (or waiver of such plan) who is—

“(A) outside of a hospital or other facility setting; and

“(B) experiencing a mental health or substance use disorder crisis;

“(2) furnished by a multidisciplinary mobile crisis team—

“(A) that includes at least 1 behavioral health care professional who is capable of conducting an assessment of the individual, in accordance with the professional’s permitted scope of practice under State law, and other professionals or paraprofessionals with appropriate expertise in behavioral health or mental health crisis response, including nurses, social workers, peer support specialists, and others, as designated by the State through a State plan amendment (or waiver of such plan);

“(B) whose members are trained in trauma-informed care, de-escalation strategies, and harm reduction;

“(C) that is able to respond in a timely manner and, where appropriate, provide—

“(i) screening and assessment;

“(ii) stabilization and de-escalation; and

“(iii) coordination with, and referrals to, health services as needed;

“(D) that maintains relationships with relevant community partners, including medical and behavioral health providers, primary care providers, community health centers, crisis respite centers, and managed care organizations (if applicable);

“(E) that maintains the privacy and confidentiality of patient information consistent with Federal and State requirements; and

“(3) available 24 hours per day, every day of the year.

“(c) PAYMENTS.—Notwithstanding section 1905(b) or 1905(ff) and subject to subsections (y) and (z) of section 1905, during each of the first 12 fiscal quarters occurring during the period described in subsection (a) that a State meets the requirements described in subsection (d), the Federal medical assistance percentage applicable to amounts expended by the State for medical assistance for qualifying community-based mobile crisis intervention services furnished during such quarter shall be equal to 85 percent. In no case shall the application of the previous sentence result in the Federal medical assistance percentage applicable to amounts expended by a State for medical assistance for such qualifying community-based mobile crisis intervention services furnished during a quarter being less than the Federal medical assistance percentage that would apply to such amounts expended by the State for such services furnished during such quarter without application of the previous sentence.

“(d) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements described in this paragraph are the following:

“(1) The State demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Secretary that it will be able to support the provision of qualifying community-based mobile crisis intervention services that meet the conditions specified in subsection (b); and

“(2) The State provides assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that—

“(A) any additional Federal funds received by the State for qualifying community-based mobile crisis intervention services provided under this section that are attributable to the increased Federal medical assistance percentage under subsection (c) will be used to supplement, and not supplant, the level of State funds expended for such services for the fiscal year preceding the first fiscal quarter occurring during the period described in subsection (a);

“(B) if the State made qualifying community-based mobile crisis intervention services available in a region of the State in such fiscal year, the State will continue to make such services available in such region under this section during each month occurring during the period described in subsection (a) for which the Federal medical assistance percentage under subsection (c) is applicable with respect to the State.

“(e) FUNDING FOR STATE PLANNING GRANTS.—There is appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$15,000,000 to the Secretary for purposes of implementing, administering, and making planning grants to States as soon as practicable for purposes of developing a State plan amendment or section 1115, 1915(b), or 1915(c) waiver request (or an amendment to such a waiver) to provide qualifying community-based mobile crisis intervention services under this section, to remain available until expended.”

SEC. 3104. TEMPORARY INCREASE IN FMAP FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE UNDER STATE MEDICAID PLANS WHICH BEGIN TO EXPEND AMOUNTS FOR CERTAIN MANDATORY INDIVIDUALS.

Section 1905 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d), as amended by section 3101 of this subtitle, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the first sentence, by striking “and (hh)” and inserting “(hh), and (ii)”;

(2) in subsection (ff), by striking “subject to subsection (hh)” and inserting “subject to subsections (hh) and (ii)”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(ii) TEMPORARY INCREASE IN FMAP FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE UNDER STATE MEDICAID PLANS WHICH BEGIN TO EXPEND AMOUNTS FOR CERTAIN MANDATORY INDIVIDUALS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each quarter occurring during the 8-quarter period beginning with the first calendar quarter during which a qualifying State (as defined in paragraph (3)) expends amounts for all individuals described in section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) under the State plan (or waiver of such plan), the Federal medical assistance percentage determined under subsection (b) for such State shall, after application of any increase, if applicable, under section 6008 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, be increased by 5 percentage points, except for any quarter (and each subsequent quarter) during such period during which the State ceases to provide medical assistance to any such individual under the State plan (or waiver of such plan).

“(2) SPECIAL APPLICATION RULES.—Any increase described in paragraph (1) (or payment made for expenditures on medical assistance that are subject to such increase)—

“(A) shall not apply with respect to disproportionate share hospital payments described in section 1923;

“(B) shall not be taken into account in calculating the enhanced FMAP of a State under section 2105;

“(C) shall not be taken into account for purposes of part A, D, or E of title IV; and

“(D) shall not be taken into account for purposes of applying payment limits under subsections (f) and (g) of section 1108.

“(3) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualifying State’ means a State which has not expended amounts for all individuals described in section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) before the date of the enactment of this subsection.”

SEC. 3105. EXTENSION OF 100 PERCENT FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE TO URBAN INDIAN HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS.

Section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(b)) is amended by inserting after “(as defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act)” the following: “; for the 8 fiscal year quarters beginning with the first fiscal year quarter beginning after the date of the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, the Federal medical assistance percentage shall also be 100 per centum with respect to amounts expended as medical assistance for services which are received through an Urban Indian organization (as defined in paragraph (29) of section 4 of the Indian Health

Care Improvement Act) that has a grant or contract with the Indian Health Service under title V of such Act; and, for each 8 fiscal year quarters, the Federal medical assistance percentage shall also be 100 per centum with respect to amounts expended as medical assistance for services which are received through a Native Hawaiian Health Center (as defined in section 12(4) of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act) or a qualified entity (as defined in section 6(b) of such Act) that has a grant or contract with the Papa Ola Lokahi under section 8 of such Act”.

SEC. 3106. SUNSET OF LIMIT ON MAXIMUM REBATE AMOUNT FOR SINGLE SOURCE DRUGS AND INNOVATOR MULTIPLE SOURCE DRUGS.

Section 1927(c)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396f–8(c)(2)(D)) is amended by inserting after “December 31, 2009,” the following: “and before January 1, 2023.”

SEC. 3107. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR MEDICAID HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES DURING THE COVID-19 EMERGENCY.

(a) INCREASED FMAP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(b)) or section 1905(ff), in the case of a State that meets the HCBS program requirements under subsection (b), the Federal medical assistance percentage determined for the State under section 1905(b) of such Act (or, if applicable, under section 1905(ff) and, if applicable, increased under subsection (y), (z), (aa), or (ii) of section 1905 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d), section 1915(k) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n(k)), or section 6008(a) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116–127), shall be increased by 7.35 percentage points with respect to expenditures of the State under the State Medicaid program for home and community-based services (as defined in paragraph (2)(B)) that are provided during the HCBS program improvement period (as defined in paragraph (2)(A)). In no case may the application of the previous sentence result in the Federal medical assistance percentage determined for a State being more than 95 percent with respect to such expenditures. Any payment made to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, or American Samoa for expenditures on medical assistance that are subject to the Federal medical assistance percentage increase specified under the first sentence of this paragraph shall not be taken into account for purposes of applying payment limits under subsections (f) and (g) of section 1108 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1308).

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) HCBS PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT PERIOD.—The term “HCBS program improvement period” means, with respect to a State, the period—

- (i) beginning on April 1, 2021; and
- (ii) ending on March 31, 2022.

(B) HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES.—The term “home and community-based services” means any of the following:

(i) Home health care services authorized under paragraph (7) of section 1905(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)).

(ii) Personal care services authorized under paragraph (24) of such section.

(iii) PACE services authorized under paragraph (26) of such section.

(iv) Home and community-based services authorized under subsections (b), (c), (i), (j), and (k) of section 1915 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n), such services authorized under a waiver under section 1115 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1315), and such services through coverage authorized under section 1937 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396u–7).

(v) Case management services authorized under section 1905(a)(19) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)(19)) and section 1915(g) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n(g)).

(vi) Rehabilitative services, including those related to behavioral health, described in section 1905(a)(13) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)(13)).

(vii) Such other services specified by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(C) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term “eligible individual” means an individual who is eligible for and enrolled for medical assistance under a State Medicaid program and includes an individual who becomes eligible for medical assistance under a State Medicaid program when removed from a waiting list.

(D) MEDICAID PROGRAM.—The term “Medicaid program” means, with respect to a State, the State program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) (including any waiver or demonstration under such title or under section 1115 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1315) relating to such title).

(E) STATE.—The term “State” has the meaning given such term for purposes of title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(b) STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR FMAP INCREASE.—As conditions for receipt of the increase under subsection (a) to the Federal medical assistance percentage determined for a State, the State shall meet each of the following requirements (referred to in subsection (a) as the HCBS program requirements):

(1) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—The State shall use the Federal funds attributable to the increase under subsection (a) to supplement, and not supplant, the level of State funds expended for home and community-based services for eligible individuals through programs in effect as of April 1, 2021.

(2) REQUIRED IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—The State shall implement, or supplement the implementation of, one or more activities to enhance, expand, or strengthen home and community-based services under the State Medicaid program.

SEC. 3108. FUNDING FOR STATE STRIKE TEAMS FOR RESIDENT AND EMPLOYEE SAFETY IN NURSING FACILITIES.

Section 1919 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k) FUNDING FOR STATE STRIKE TEAMS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$250,000,000, to remain available until expended, for purposes of allocating such amount among the States (including the District of Columbia and each territory of the United States) for such a State to establish and implement a strike team that will be deployed to a nursing facility in the State with diagnosed or suspected cases of COVID-19 among residents or staff for the purposes of assisting with clinical care, infection control, or staffing during the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B).”

SEC. 3109. SPECIAL RULE FOR THE PERIOD OF A DECLARED PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY RELATED TO CORONAVIRUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1923(f)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–4(f)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “subparagraph (E)” and inserting “subparagraphs (E) and (F)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(F) ALLOTMENTS DURING THE CORONAVIRUS TEMPORARY MEDICAID FMAP INCREASE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, for any fiscal year for which the Federal medical assistance percentage applicable to expenditures under this section is increased pursuant to section 6008 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, the Secretary shall recalculate the annual DSH allotment, including the DSH allotment specified under paragraph (6)(A)(vi), to ensure that the total DSH payments (including both Federal and State shares) that a State may make related to a fiscal year is equal to the total DSH payments that the State could have made for such fiscal year without such increase to the Federal medical assistance percentage.

“(ii) NO APPLICATION TO ALLOTMENTS BEGINNING AFTER COVID-19 EMERGENCY PERIOD.—The DSH allotment for any State for the first fiscal year beginning after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) or any succeeding fiscal year shall be determined under this paragraph without regard to the DSH allotments determined under clause (i).”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect and apply as if included in the enactment of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116–127).

Subtitle C—Children’s Health Insurance Program

SEC. 3201. MANDATORY COVERAGE OF COVID-19 VACCINES AND ADMINISTRATION AND TREATMENT UNDER CHIP.

(a) COVERAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2103(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397cc(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following paragraph:

“(11) REQUIRED COVERAGE OF COVID-19 VACCINES AND TREATMENT.—Regardless of the type of coverage elected by a State under subsection (a), the child health assistance provided for a targeted low-income child, and, in the case of a State that elects to provide pregnancy-related assistance pursuant to section 2112, the pregnancy-related assistance provided for a targeted low-income pregnant woman (as such terms are defined for purposes of such section), shall include coverage, during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this paragraph and ending on the last day of the first calendar quarter that begins at least one year after the last day of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B), of—

“(A) a COVID-19 vaccine (and the administration of the vaccine); and

“(B) testing and treatments for COVID-19, including specialized equipment and therapies (including preventive therapies), and, in the case of an individual who is diagnosed with or presumed to have COVID-19, during the period during which such individual has (or is presumed to have) COVID-19, the treatment of a condition that may seriously complicate the treatment of COVID-19, if otherwise covered under the State child health plan (or waiver of such plan).”

(2) PROHIBITION OF COST SHARING.—Section 2103(e)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397cc(e)(2)), as amended by section 6004(b)(3) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, is amended—

(A) in the paragraph header, by inserting “A COVID-19 VACCINE, COVID-19 TREATMENT,” before “OR PREGNANCY-RELATED ASSISTANCE”; and

(B) by striking “visits described in section 1916(a)(2)(G), or” and inserting “services described in section 1916(a)(2)(G), vaccines described in section 1916(a)(2)(H) administered during the period described in such section (and the administration of such vaccines), testing or treatments described in section 1916(a)(2)(I) furnished during the period described in such section, or”.

(b) TEMPORARY INCREASE IN FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR COVERAGE AND ADMINISTRATION OF COVID-19 VACCINES.—Section 2105(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397ee(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(12) TEMPORARY ENHANCED PAYMENT FOR COVERAGE AND ADMINISTRATION OF COVID-19 VACCINES.—During the period described in section 1905(hh)(2), notwithstanding subsection (b), the enhanced FMAP for a State, with respect to payments under subsection (a) for expenditures under the State child health plan (or a waiver of such plan) for a vaccine described in section 1905(a)(4)(E) (and the administration of such a vaccine), shall be equal to 100 percent.”

(c) ADJUSTMENT OF CHIP ALLOTMENTS.—Section 2104(m) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “paragraphs (5) and (7)” and inserting “paragraphs (5), (7), and (12)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(12) ADJUSTING ALLOTMENTS TO ACCOUNT FOR INCREASED FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR COVERAGE AND ADMINISTRATION OF COVID-19 VACCINES.—If a State, commonwealth, or territory receives payment for a fiscal year (beginning with fiscal year 2021) under subsection (a) of section 2105 for expenditures that are subject to the enhanced FMAP specified under subsection (c)(12) of such section, the amount of the allotment determined for the State, commonwealth, or territory under this subsection—

“(A) for such fiscal year shall be increased by the projected expenditures for such year by the State, commonwealth, or territory under the State child health plan (or a waiver of such plan) for vaccines described in section 1905(a)(4)(E) (and the administration of such vaccines); and

“(B) once actual expenditures are available in the subsequent fiscal year, the fiscal year allotment that was adjusted by the amount described in subparagraph (A) shall be adjusted on the basis of the difference between—

“(i) such projected amount of expenditures described in subparagraph (A) for such fiscal year described in such subparagraph by the State, commonwealth, or territory; and

“(ii) the actual amount of expenditures for such fiscal year described in subparagraph (A) by the State, commonwealth, or territory under the State child health plan (or waiver of such plan) for vaccines described in section 1905(a)(4)(E) (and the administration of such vaccines).”.

SEC. 3202. MODIFICATIONS TO CERTAIN COVERAGE UNDER CHIP FOR PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN.

(a) MODIFICATIONS TO COVERAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2107(e)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397gg(e)(1)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (J) through (S) as subparagraphs (K) through (T), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (I) the following new subparagraph:

“(J) Paragraphs (5) and (16) of section 1902(e) (relating to the State option to provide medical assistance consisting of full benefits during pregnancy and throughout the 12-month postpartum period under title XIX, but only if the State has elected to apply such paragraph (16) with respect to pregnant women under title XIX), if the State provides child health assistance for targeted low-income children who are pregnant or to targeted low-income pregnant women and the State has elected to apply such paragraph (16) with respect to pregnant women under title XIX, the provision of assistance under the State child health plan or waiver for targeted low-income children or targeted low-income pregnant women during pregnancy and the 12-month postpartum period shall be required and not at the option of the State and shall include coverage of all items or services provided to a targeted low-income child or targeted low-income pregnant woman (as applicable) under the State child health plan or waiver..”.

(2) OPTIONAL COVERAGE OF TARGETED LOW-INCOME PREGNANT WOMEN.—Section 2112(d)(2)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397ll(d)(2)(A)) is amended by inserting after “60-day period” the following: “, or, in the case that subparagraph (A) of section 1902(e)(16) applies to the State child health plan (or waiver of such plan), pursuant to section 2107(e)(1), the 12-month period.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to State elections made under paragraph (16) of section 1902(e) of the Social Security Act (42

U.S.C. 1396a(e)), as added by section 3102(a) of subtitle B of this title, during the 7-year period beginning on the 1st day of the 1st fiscal year quarter that begins at least one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle D—Other Provisions

CHAPTER 1—ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND RATEPAYER PROTECTION DURING THE PANDEMIC

SEC. 3301. FUNDING FOR POLLUTION AND DISPARATE IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Environmental Protection Agency for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address health outcome disparities from pollution and the COVID-19 pandemic, of which—

(1) \$50,000,000, shall be for grants, contracts, and other agency activities that identify and address disproportionate environmental or public health harms and risks in minority populations or low-income populations under—

(A) section 103(b) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(b));

(B) section 1442 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-1);

(C) section 104(k)(7)(A) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604(k)(7)(A)); and

(D) sections 791 through 797 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16131 through 16137); and

(2) \$50,000,000 shall be for grants and activities authorized under subsections (a) through (c) of section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403) and grants and activities authorized under section 105 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7405).

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS.—

(1) Of the funds made available pursuant to subsection (a)(1), the Administrator shall reserve 2 percent for administrative costs necessary to carry out activities funded pursuant to such subsection.

(2) Of the funds made available pursuant to subsection (a)(2), the Administrator shall reserve 5 percent for activities funded pursuant to such subsection other than grants.

SEC. 3302. FUNDING FOR LIHEAP.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$4,500,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, for additional funding to provide payments under section 2602(b) of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8621(b)), except that—

(1) \$2,250,000,000 of such amounts shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year 2021 was less than \$1,975,000,000; and

(2) section 2607(b)(2)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 8626(b)(2)(B)) shall not apply to funds appropriated under this section for fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 3303. FUNDING FOR WATER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended, for grants to States and Indian Tribes to assist low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes, that pay a high proportion of household income for drinking water and wastewater services, by providing funds to owners or operators of public water systems or treatment works to reduce arrearages of and rates charged to such households for such services.

(b) ALLOTMENT.—The Secretary shall—

(1) allot amounts appropriated in this section to a State or Indian Tribe based on—

(A) the percentage of households in the State, or under the jurisdiction of the Indian Tribe,

with income equal or less than 150 percent of the Federal poverty line; and

(B) the percentage of households in the State, or under the jurisdiction of the Indian Tribe, that spend more than 30 percent of monthly income on housing; and

(2) reserve up to 3 percent of the amount appropriated in this section for Indian Tribes and tribal organizations.

CHAPTER 2—DISTANCE LEARNING AND CONSUMER PROTECTION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

SEC. 3311. FUNDING FOR CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY FUND TO PROTECT CONSUMERS FROM POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS PRODUCTS RELATED TO COVID-19.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Consumer Product Safety Commission for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

(b) PURPOSES.—The funds made available in subsection (a) shall only be used for purposes of the Consumer Product Safety Commission to—

(1) carry out the requirements in title XX of division FF of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260);

(2) enhance targeting, surveillance, and screening of consumer products, particularly COVID-19 products, entering the United States at ports of entry, including ports of entry for de minimis shipments;

(3) enhance monitoring of internet websites for the offering for sale of new and used violative consumer products, particularly COVID-19 products, and coordination with retail and resale websites to improve identification and elimination of listings of such products;

(4) increase awareness and communication particularly of COVID-19 product related risks and other consumer product safety information; and

(5) improve the Commission's data collection and analysis system especially with a focus on consumer product safety risks resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic to socially disadvantaged individuals and other vulnerable populations.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “Commission” means the Consumer Product Safety Commission;

(2) the term “violative consumer products” means consumer products in violation of an applicable consumer product safety standard under the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.) or any similar rule, regulation, standard, or ban under any other Act enforced by the Commission;

(3) the term “COVID-19 emergency period” means the period during which a public health emergency declared pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) with respect to the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19), including under any renewal of such declaration, is in effect; and

(4) the term “COVID-19 products” means consumer products, as defined by section 3(a)(5) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)(5)), whose risks have been significantly affected by COVID-19 or whose sales have materially increased during the COVID-19 emergency period as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

SEC. 3312. FUNDING FOR E-RATE SUPPORT FOR EMERGENCY EDUCATIONAL CONNECTIONS AND DEVICES.

(a) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall promulgate regulations providing for the provision, from amounts made available from the Emergency Connectivity Fund, of support under paragraphs (1)(B) and (2) of section 254(h) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254(h)) to an eligible school or library, for the purchase during a COVID-19 emergency period of eligible

equipment or advanced telecommunications and information services (or both), for use by—

(1) in the case of a school, students and staff of the school at locations that include locations other than the school; and

(2) in the case of a library, patrons of the library at locations that include locations other than the library.

(b) **SUPPORT AMOUNT.**—In providing support under the covered regulations, the Commission shall reimburse 100 percent of the costs associated with the eligible equipment, advanced telecommunications and information services, or eligible equipment and advanced telecommunications and information services, except that any reimbursement of a school or library for the costs associated with any eligible equipment may not exceed an amount that the Commission determines, with respect to the request by the school or library for the reimbursement, is reasonable.

(c) **EMERGENCY CONNECTIVITY FUND.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the “Emergency Connectivity Fund”.

(2) **APPROPRIATION.**—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Emergency Connectivity Fund for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

(A) \$7,599,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2030, for—

(i) the provision of support under the covered regulations; and

(ii) the Commission to adopt, and the Commission and the Universal Service Administrative Company to administer, the covered regulations; and

(B) \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2030, for the Inspector General of the Commission to conduct oversight of support provided under the covered regulations.

(3) **LIMITATION.**—Not more than 2 percent of the amount made available under paragraph (2)(A) may be used for the purposes described in clause (ii) of such paragraph.

(4) **RELATIONSHIP TO UNIVERSAL SERVICE CONTRIBUTIONS.**—Support provided under the covered regulations shall be provided from amounts made available from the Emergency Connectivity Fund and not from contributions under section 254(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254(d)).

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SERVICES.**—The term “advanced telecommunications and information services” means advanced telecommunications and information services, as such term is used in section 254(h) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254(h)).

(2) **COMMISSION.**—The term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) **CONNECTED DEVICE.**—The term “connected device” means a laptop computer, tablet computer, or similar end-user device that is capable of connecting to advanced telecommunications and information services.

(4) **COVERED REGULATIONS.**—The term “covered regulations” means the regulations promulgated under subsection (a).

(5) **COVID-19 EMERGENCY PERIOD.**—The term “COVID-19 emergency period” means a period that—

(A) begins on the date of a determination by the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) that a public health emergency exists as a result of COVID-19; and

(B) ends on the June 30 that first occurs after the date that is 1 year after the date on which such determination (including any renewal thereof) terminates.

(6) **ELIGIBLE EQUIPMENT.**—The term “eligible equipment” means the following:

(A) Wi-Fi hotspots.

(B) Modems.

(C) Routers.

(D) Devices that combine a modem and router.
(E) Connected devices.

(7) **ELIGIBLE SCHOOL OR LIBRARY.**—The term “eligible school or library” means an elementary school, secondary school, or library (including a Tribal elementary school, Tribal secondary school, or Tribal library) eligible for support under paragraphs (1)(B) and (2) of section 254(h) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254(h)).

(8) **EMERGENCY CONNECTIVITY FUND.**—The term “Emergency Connectivity Fund” means the fund established under subsection (c)(1).

(9) **LIBRARY.**—The term “library” includes a library consortium.

(10) **WI-FI.**—The term “Wi-Fi” means a wireless networking protocol based on Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standard 802.11 (or any successor standard).

(11) **WI-FI HOTSPOT.**—The term “Wi-Fi hotspot” means a device that is capable of—

(A) receiving advanced telecommunications and information services; and

(B) sharing such services with a connected device through the use of Wi-Fi.

CHAPTER 3—OVERSIGHT OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO COVID-19

SEC. 3321. FUNDING FOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Commerce for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated to the Department of Commerce to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19.

TITLE IV—COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES

Subtitle A—Defense Production Act of 1950

SEC. 4001. COVID-19 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SUPPLIES ENHANCEMENT.

(a) **SUPPORTING ENHANCED USE OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.**—In addition to funds otherwise available, there is appropriated, for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$10,000,000,000, notwithstanding section 304(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4534(e)), to remain available until September 30, 2025, to carry out titles I, III, and VII of such Act in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) **MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.**—

(1) **TESTING, PPE, VACCINES, AND OTHER MATERIALS.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts appropriated in subsection (a) shall be used for the purchase, production (including the construction, repair, and retrofitting of government-owned or private facilities as necessary), or distribution of medical supplies and equipment (including durable medical equipment) related to combating the COVID-19 pandemic, including—

(A) in vitro diagnostic products for the detection of SARS-CoV-2 or the diagnosis of the virus that causes COVID-19, and the reagents and other materials necessary for producing, conducting, or administering such products, and the machinery, equipment, laboratory capacity, or other technology necessary to produce such products;

(B) face masks and personal protective equipment, including face shields, nitrile gloves, N-95 filtering facepiece respirators, and any other masks or equipment (including durable medical equipment) needed to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the materials, machinery, additional manufacturing lines or facilities, or other technology necessary to produce such equipment; and

(C) drugs, devices, and biological products that are approved, cleared, licensed, or authorized under either of such Acts for use in treating or preventing COVID-19 and symptoms related

to COVID-19, and any materials, manufacturing machinery, additional manufacturing or fill-finish lines or facilities, technology, or equipment (including durable medical equipment) necessary to produce or use such drugs, biological products, or devices (including syringes, vials, or other supplies or equipment related to delivery, distribution, or administration).

(2) **RESPONDING TO PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES.**—After September 30, 2022, amounts appropriated in subsection (a) may be used for any activity authorized by paragraph (1), or any other activity necessary to meet critical public health needs of the United States, with respect to any pathogen that the President has determined has the potential for creating a public health emergency.

Subtitle B—Housing Provisions

SEC. 4101. EMERGENCY RENTAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) **FUNDING.**—

(1) **APPROPRIATION.**—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$20,250,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, for making payments to eligible grantees under this section—

(2) **RESERVATION OF FUNDS.**—Of the amount appropriated under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall reserve—

(A) \$305,000,000 for making payments under this section to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa;

(B) \$30,000,000 for costs of the Secretary for the administration of emergency rental assistance programs and technical assistance to recipients of any grants made by the Secretary to provide financial and other assistance to renters;

(C) \$3,000,000 for administrative expenses of the Inspector General relating to oversight of funds provided in this section; and

(D) \$1,200,000,000 for payments to high-need grantees as provided in this section.

(b) **ALLOCATION FOR RENTAL AND UTILITY ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **ALLOCATION FOR STATES AND UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The amount appropriated under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) that remains after the application of paragraph (2) of such subsection shall be allocated to eligible grantees described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (f)(1) in the same manner as the amount appropriated under section 501 of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) is allocated to States and units of local government under subsection (b)(1) of such section, except that section 501(b) of such subtitle A shall be applied—

(i) without regard to clause (i) of paragraph (1)(A);

(ii) by deeming the amount appropriated under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Act that remains after the application of paragraph (2) of such subsection to be the amount deemed to apply for purposes of applying clause (ii) of section 501(b)(1)(A) of such subtitle A;

(iii) by substituting “\$152,000,000” for “\$200,000,000” each place such term appears;

(iv) in subclause (I) of such section 501(b)(1)(A)(v), by substituting “under section 4101 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021” for “under section 501 of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021”; and

(v) in subclause (II) of such section 501(b)(1)(A)(v), by substituting “local government elects to receive funds from the Secretary under section 4101 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and will use the funds in a manner consistent with such section” for “local government elects to receive funds from the Secretary

under section 501 of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 and will use the funds in a manner consistent with such section”.

(B) **PRO RATA ADJUSTMENT.**—The Secretary shall make pro rata adjustments in the amounts of the allocations determined under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph for entities described in such subparagraph as necessary to ensure that the total amount of allocations made pursuant to such subparagraph does not exceed the remainder appropriated amount described in such subparagraph.

(2) **ALLOCATIONS FOR TERRITORIES.**—The amount reserved under subsection (a)(2)(A) shall be allocated to eligible grantees described in subsection (f)(1)(C) in the same manner as the amount appropriated under section 501(a)(2)(A) of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) is allocated under section 501(b)(3) of such subtitle A to eligible grantees under subparagraph (C) of such section 501(b)(3), except that section 501(b)(3) of such subtitle A shall be applied—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “of this Act” after “the amount reserved under subsection (a)(2)(A)”;

(B) in clause (i) of subparagraph (B), by substituting “the amount equal to 0.3 percent of the amount appropriated under subsection (a)(1)” with “the amount equal to 0.3 percent of the amount appropriated under subsection (a)(1) of this Act”.

(3) **HIGH-NEED GRANTEEES.**—The Secretary shall allocate funds reserved under subsection (a)(2)(D) to eligible grantees with a high need for assistance under this section as evidenced by the number of very low-income renter households paying more than 50 percent of income on rent or living in substandard or overcrowded conditions, rental market costs, and employment trends.

(c) **PAYMENT SCHEDULE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall pay all eligible grantees not less than 40 percent of each such eligible grantee’s total allocation provided under subsection (b) within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

(2) **SUBSEQUENT PAYMENTS.**—The Secretary shall pay to eligible grantees additional amounts in tranches up to the full amount of each such eligible grantee’s total allocation in accordance with a procedure established by the Secretary, provided that any such procedure established by the Secretary shall require that an eligible grantee must have obligated not less than 75 percent of the funds already disbursed by the Secretary pursuant to this section prior to disbursement of additional amounts.

(d) **USE OF FUNDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An eligible grantee shall only use the funds provided from payments made under this section as follows:

(A) **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to clause (ii) of this subparagraph, funds received by an eligible grantee from payments made under this section shall be used to provide financial assistance to eligible households, not to exceed 18 months, including the payment of—

(I) rent;

(II) rental arrears;

(III) utilities and home energy costs;

(IV) utilities and home energy costs arrears; and

(V) other expenses related to housing, as defined by the Secretary.

(ii) **LIMITATION.**—The aggregate amount of financial assistance an eligible household may receive under this section, when combined with financial assistance provided under section 501 of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260), shall not exceed 18 months.

(B) **HOUSING STABILITY SERVICES.**—Not more than 10 percent of funds received by an eligible grantee from payments made under this section

may be used to provide case management and other services intended to help keep households stably housed.

(C) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.**—Not more than 15 percent of the total amount paid to an eligible grantee under this section may be used for administrative costs attributable to providing financial assistance, housing stability services, and other affordable rental housing and eviction prevention activities, including for data collection and reporting requirements related to such funds.

(D) **OTHER AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING AND EVICTION PREVENTION ACTIVITIES.**—An eligible grantee may use any funds from payments made under this section that are unobligated on October 1, 2022, for purposes in addition to those specified in this paragraph, provided that—

(i) such other purposes are affordable housing purposes, as defined by the Secretary, serving very low-income families (as such term is defined in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b))); and

(ii) prior to obligating any funds for such purposes, the eligible grantee has obligated not less than 75 percent of the total funds allocated to such eligible grantee in accordance with this section.

(2) **DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE.**—Amounts appropriated under subsection (a)(1) of this section shall be subject to the same terms and conditions that apply under paragraph (4) of section 501(c) of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) to amounts appropriated under subsection (a)(1) of such section 501.

(e) **REALLOCATION OF FUNDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Beginning March 31, 2022, the Secretary shall reallocate funds allocated to eligible grantees in accordance with subsection (b) but not yet paid in accordance with subsection (c)(2) according to a procedure established by the Secretary.

(2) **ELIGIBILITY FOR REALLOCATED FUNDS.**—The Secretary shall require an eligible grantee to have obligated 50 percent of the total amount of funds allocated to such eligible grantee under subsection (b) to be eligible to receive funds reallocated under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(3) **PAYMENT OF REALLOCATED FUNDS BY THE SECRETARY.**—The Secretary shall pay to each eligible grantee eligible for a payment of reallocated funds described in paragraph (2) of this subsection the amount allocated to such eligible grantee in accordance with the procedure established by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(4) **USE OF REALLOCATED FUNDS.**—Eligible grantees may use any funds received in accordance with this subsection only for purposes specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (d).

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ELIGIBLE GRANTEE.**—The term “eligible grantee” means any of the following:

(A) The 50 States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(B) A unit of local government (as defined in paragraph (5)).

(C) The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

(2) **ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD.**—The term “eligible household” means a household of 1 or more individuals who are obligated to pay rent on a residential dwelling and with respect to which the eligible grantee involved determines that—

(A) 1 or more individuals within the household has—

(i) qualified for unemployment benefits; or

(ii) experienced a reduction in household income, incurred significant costs, or experienced other financial hardship during or due, directly or indirectly, to the coronavirus pandemic;

(B) 1 or more individuals within the household can demonstrate a risk of experiencing homelessness or housing instability; and

(C) the household is a low-income family (as such term is defined in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b))).

(3) **INSPECTOR GENERAL.**—The term “Inspector General” means the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(5) **UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—The term “unit of local government” has the meaning given such term in section 501 of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260).

(g) **AVAILABILITY.**—Funds provided to an eligible grantee under a payment made under this section shall remain available through September 30, 2025.

(h) **EXTENSION OF AVAILABILITY UNDER PROGRAM FOR EXISTING FUNDING.**—Paragraph (1) of section 501(e) of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) is amended by striking “December 31, 2021” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

SEC. 4102. EMERGENCY HOUSING VOUCHERS.

(a) **APPROPRIATION.**—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$5,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2030, for—

(1) incremental emergency vouchers under subsection (b);

(2) renewals of the vouchers under subsection (b);

(3) fees for the costs of administering vouchers under subsection (b) and other eligible expenses defined by notice to prevent, prepare, and respond to coronavirus to facilitate the leasing of the emergency vouchers, such as security deposit assistance and other costs related to retention and support of participating owners; and

(4) adjustments in the calendar year 2021 section 8 renewal funding allocation, including mainstream vouchers, for public housing agencies that experience a significant increase in voucher per-unit costs due to extraordinary circumstances or that, despite taking reasonable cost savings measures, would otherwise be required to terminate rental assistance for families as a result of insufficient funding.

(b) **EMERGENCY VOUCHERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide emergency rental assistance vouchers under subsection (a), which shall be tenant-based rental assistance under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)).

(2) **QUALIFYING INDIVIDUALS OR FAMILIES DEFINED.**—For the purposes of this section, qualifying individuals or families are those who are—

(A) homeless (as such term is defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302(a)));

(B) at risk of homelessness (as such term is defined in section 401(1) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360(1)));

(C) fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, as defined by the Secretary; or

(D) recently homeless, as determined by the Secretary, and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent the family’s homelessness or having high risk of housing instability.

(3) **ALLOCATION.**—The Secretary shall notify public housing agencies of the number of emergency vouchers provided under this section to be allocated to the agency not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, in accordance with a formula that includes public housing agency capacity and ensures geographic diversity, including with respect to rural areas, among public housing agencies administering the Housing Choice Voucher program.

(4) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(A) ELECTION TO ADMINISTER.—The Secretary shall establish a procedure for public housing agencies to accept or decline the agency vouchers allocated to the agency in accordance with the formula under subparagraph (3).

(B) FAILURE TO USE VOUCHERS PROMPTLY.—If a public housing agency fails to lease its authorized vouchers under subsection (b) on behalf of eligible families within a reasonable period of time, the Secretary may revoke and redistribute any unleased vouchers and associated funds, including administrative fees and costs referred to in subsection (a)(3), to other public housing agencies according to the formula under paragraph (3).

(5) WAIVERS AND ALTERNATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may waive or specify alternative requirements for any provision of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) or regulation applicable to such statute other than requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment, upon a finding that the waiver or alternative requirement is necessary to expedite or facilitate the use of amounts made available in this section.

(6) TERMINATION OF VOUCHERS UPON TURN-OVER.—After September 30, 2023, a public housing agency may not reissue any vouchers made available under this section when assistance for the family assisted ends.

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER COSTS.—The Secretary may use not more than \$20,000,000 of the amounts made available under this section for the costs to the Secretary of administering and overseeing the implementation of this section and the Housing Choice Voucher program generally, including information technology, financial reporting, and other costs. Of the amounts set aside under this subsection, the Secretary may use not more than \$10,000,000, without competition, to make new awards or increase prior awards to existing technical assistance providers to provide an immediate increase in capacity building and technical assistance to public housing agencies.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary may implement the provisions of this section by notice.

SEC. 4103. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL HOUSING.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to provide grants under section 521(a)(2) of the Housing Act of 1949 or agreements entered into in lieu of debt forgiveness or payments for eligible households as authorized by section 502(c)(5)(D) of the Housing Act of 1949, for temporary adjustment of income losses for residents of housing financed or assisted under section 514, 515, or 516 of the Housing Act of 1949 who have experienced income loss but are not currently receiving Federal rental assistance.

SEC. 4104. HOUSING ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES PROGRAMS FOR NATIVE AMERICANS.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$750,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, for activities and assistance authorized under title I of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA) (25 U.S.C. 4111 et seq.), under title VIII of NAHASDA (25 U.S.C. 4221 et seq.), and under section 106(a)(1) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 with respect to Indian tribes (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), which shall be made available as follows:

(1) HOUSING BLOCK GRANTS.—\$455,000,000 shall be available for the Native American Housing

Block Grants and Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant programs, as authorized under titles I and VIII of NAHASDA, subject to the following terms and conditions:

(A) FORMULA.—Of the amounts made available under this paragraph, \$450,000,000 shall be for grants under title I of NAHASDA and shall be distributed according to the same funding formula used in fiscal year 2021.

(B) NATIVE HAWAIIANS.—Of the amounts made available under this paragraph, \$5,000,000 shall be for grants under title VIII of NAHASDA.

(C) USE.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be used by recipients to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, including to maintain normal operations and fund eligible affordable housing activities under NAHASDA during the period that the program is impacted by coronavirus. In addition, amounts made available under subparagraph (B) shall be used to provide rental assistance to eligible Native Hawaiian families both on and off the Hawaiian Home Lands.

(D) TIMING OF OBLIGATIONS.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be used, as necessary, to cover or reimburse allowable costs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus that are incurred by a recipient, including for costs incurred as of January 21, 2020.

(E) WAIVERS OR ALTERNATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may waive or specify alternative requirements for any provision of NAHASDA (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.) or regulation applicable to the Native American Housing Block Grant or Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant program other than requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment, upon a finding that the waiver or alternative requirement is necessary to expedite or facilitate the use of amounts made available under this paragraph.

(F) UNOBLIGATED AMOUNTS.—Amounts made available under this paragraph which are not accepted, are voluntarily returned, or otherwise recaptured for any reason shall be used to fund grants under paragraph (2).

(2) INDIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS.—\$280,000,000 shall be available for grants under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, subject to the following terms and conditions:

(A) USE.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be used, without competition, for emergencies that constitute imminent threats to health and safety and are designed to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(B) PLANNING.—Not to exceed 20 percent of any grant made with funds made available under this paragraph shall be expended for planning and management development and administration.

(C) TIMING OF OBLIGATIONS.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be used, as necessary, to cover or reimburse allowable costs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus incurred by a recipient, including for costs incurred as of January 21, 2020.

(D) INAPPLICABILITY OF PUBLIC SERVICES CAP.—Indian tribes may use up to 100 percent of any grant from amounts made available under this paragraph for public services activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(E) WAIVERS OR ALTERNATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may waive or specify alternative requirements for any provision of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) or regulation applicable to the Indian Community Development Block Grant program other than requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment, upon a finding that the waiver or alternative requirement is necessary to expedite or facilitate the use of amounts made available under this paragraph.

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—\$10,000,000 shall be used, without competition, to make new

awards or increase prior awards to existing technical assistance providers to provide an immediate increase in training and technical assistance to Indian tribes, Indian housing authorities, tribally designated housing entities, and recipients under title VIII of NAHASDA for activities under this section.

(4) OTHER COSTS.—\$5,000,000 shall be used for the administrative costs to oversee and administer the implementation of this section, and pay for associated information technology, financial reporting, and other costs.

SEC. 4105. HOUSING COUNSELING.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (in this section referred to as the “Corporation”) for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for grants to housing counseling intermediaries approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, State housing finance agencies, and NeighborWorks organizations for providing housing counseling services, as authorized under the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 8101-8107) and consistent with the discretion set forth in section 606(a)(5) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 8105(a)(5)) to design and administer grant programs. Of the grant funds made available under this subsection, not less than 40 percent shall be provided to counseling organizations that—

(1) target housing counseling services to minority and low-income populations facing housing instability; or

(2) provide housing counseling services in neighborhoods having high concentrations of minority and low-income populations.

(b) LIMITATION.—The aggregate amount provided to NeighborWorks organizations under this section shall not exceed 15 percent of the total of grant funds made available by subsection (a).

(c) ADMINISTRATION AND OVERSIGHT.—The Corporation may retain a portion of the amounts provided under this section, in a proportion consistent with its standard rate for program administration in order to cover its expenses related to program administration and oversight.

(d) HOUSING COUNSELING SERVICES DEFINED.—For the purposes of this section, the term “housing counseling services” means—

(1) housing counseling provided directly to households facing housing instability, such as eviction, default, foreclosure, loss of income, or homelessness;

(2) education, outreach, training, technology upgrades, and other program related support; and

(3) operational oversight funding for grantees and subgrantees that receive funds under this section.

SEC. 4106. HOMELESSNESS ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES PROGRAM.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$5,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, except that amounts authorized under subsection (d)(3) shall remain available until September 30, 2029, for assistance under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12721 et seq.) for the following activities to primarily benefit qualifying individuals or families:

(1) Tenant-based rental assistance.

(2) The development and support of affordable housing pursuant to section 212(a) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12742(a)) (“the Act” herein).

(3) Supportive services to qualifying individuals or families not already receiving such supportive services, including—

(A) activities listed in section 401(29) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360(29));

(B) housing counseling; and

(C) homeless prevention services.

(4) The acquisition and development of non-congregate shelter units, all or a portion of which may—

(A) be converted to permanent affordable housing;

(B) be used as emergency shelter under subtitle B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11371-11378);

(C) be converted to permanent housing under subtitle C of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11381-11389); or

(D) remain as non-congregate shelter units.

(b) QUALIFYING INDIVIDUALS OR FAMILIES DEFINED.—For the purposes of this section, qualifying individuals or families are those who are—

(1) homeless, as defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302(a));

(2) at-risk of homelessness, as defined in section 401(1) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360(1));

(3) fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, as defined by the Secretary;

(4) in other populations where providing supportive services or assistance under section 212(a) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12742(a)) would prevent the family's homelessness or would serve those with the greatest risk of housing instability; or

(5) veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meet one of the preceding criteria.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) FUNDING RESTRICTIONS.—The cost limits in section 212(e) (42 U.S.C. 12742(e)), the commitment requirements in section 218(g) (42 U.S.C. 12748(g)), the matching requirements in section 220 (42 U.S.C. 12750), and the set-aside for housing developed, sponsored, or owned by community housing development organizations required in section 231 of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12771) shall not apply for amounts made available in this section.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Notwithstanding sections 212(c) and (d)(1) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12742(c) and (d)(1)), of the funds made available in this section for carrying out activities authorized in this section, a grantee may use up to fifteen percent of its allocation for administrative and planning costs.

(3) OPERATING EXPENSES.—Notwithstanding sections 212(a) and (g) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12742(a) and (g)), a grantee may use up to an additional five percent of its allocation for the payment of operating expenses of community housing development organizations and nonprofit organizations carrying out activities authorized under this section, but only if—

(A) such funds are used to develop the capacity of the community housing development organization or nonprofit organization in the jurisdiction or insular area to carry out activities authorized under this section; and

(B) the community housing development organization or nonprofit organization complies with the limitation on assistance in section 234(b) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12774(b)).

(4) CONTRACTING.—A grantee, when contracting with service providers engaged directly in the provision of services under paragraph (a)(3), shall, to the extent practicable, enter into contracts in amounts that cover the actual total program costs and administrative overhead to provide the services contracted.

(d) ALLOCATION.—

(1) FORMULA ASSISTANCE.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall allocate amounts made available under this section pursuant to section 217 of the Act (42 U.S.C. 12747) to grantees that received alloca-

tions pursuant to that same formula in fiscal year 2021, and shall make such allocations within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Up to \$25,000,000 of the amounts made available under this section shall be used, without competition, to make new awards or increase prior awards to existing technical assistance providers to provide an immediate increase in capacity building and technical assistance available to any grantees implementing activities or projects consistent with this section.

(3) OTHER COSTS.—Up to \$50,000,000 of the amounts made available under this section shall be used for the administrative costs to oversee and administer implementation of this section and the HOME program generally, including information technology, financial reporting, and other costs.

(4) WAIVERS OR ALTERNATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may waive or specify alternative requirements for any provision of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12701 et seq.) and titles I and IV of the McKinney-Vento Homelessness Act (42 U.S.C. 11301 et seq., 11360 et seq.) or regulation for the administration of the amounts made available under this section other than requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment, upon a finding that the waiver or alternative requirement is necessary to expedite or facilitate the use of amounts made available under this section.

SEC. 4107. HOMEOWNER ASSISTANCE FUND.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury for the Homeowner Assistance Fund established under subsection (c) for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$9,961,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for qualified expenses that meet the purposes specified under subsection (c) and expenses described in subsection (d)(1).

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONFORMING LOAN LIMIT.—The term “conforming loan limit” means the applicable limitation governing the maximum original principal obligation of a mortgage secured by a single-family residence, a mortgage secured by a 2-family residence, a mortgage secured by a 3-family residence, or a mortgage secured by a 4-family residence, as determined and adjusted annually under section 302(b)(2) of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act (12 U.S.C. 1717(b)(2)) and section 305(a)(2) of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act (12 U.S.C. 1454(a)(2)).

(2) DWELLING.—The term “dwelling” means any building, structure, or portion thereof which is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one or more individuals.

(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means—

(A) a State; or

(B) any entity eligible for payment under subsection (f).

(4) MORTGAGE.—The term “mortgage” means any credit transaction—

(A) that is secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other consensual security interest on a principal residence of a borrower that is (i) a 1- to 4-unit dwelling, or (ii) residential real property that includes a 1- to 4-unit dwelling; and

(B) the unpaid principal balance of which was, at the time of origination, not more than the conforming loan limit.

(5) FUND.—The term “Fund” means the Homeowner Assistance Fund established under subsection (c).

(6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(7) SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL.—The term “socially and economically disadvantaged individual” means an

individual who is a socially disadvantaged individual or an economically disadvantaged individual, as such terms are defined, respectively, under section 8 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637) and the regulations thereunder.

(8) STATE.—The term “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT; QUALIFIED EXPENSES.—There is established in the Department of the Treasury a Homeowner Assistance Fund to mitigate financial hardships associated with the coronavirus pandemic by providing such funds as are appropriated by subsection (a) to eligible entities for the purpose of preventing homeowner mortgage delinquencies, defaults, foreclosures, loss of utilities or home energy services, and displacements of homeowners experiencing financial hardship after January 21, 2020, through qualified expenses related to mortgages and housing, which include—

(A) mortgage payment assistance;

(B) financial assistance to allow a homeowner to reinstate a mortgage or to pay other housing related costs related to a period of forbearance, delinquency, or default;

(C) principal reduction;

(D) facilitating interest rate reductions;

(E) payment assistance for—

(i) utilities, including electric, gas, home energy, and water;

(ii) internet service, including broadband internet access service, as defined in section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation);

(iii) homeowner's insurance, flood insurance, and mortgage insurance; and

(iv) homeowner's association, condominium association fees, or common charges;

(F) reimbursement of funds expended by a State, local government, or designated entity under subsection (e) during the period beginning on January 21, 2020, and ending on the date that the first funds are disbursed by the eligible entity under the Homeowner Assistance Fund, for the purpose of providing housing or utility payment assistance to individuals or otherwise providing funds to prevent foreclosure or eviction of a homeowner or tenant or prevent mortgage delinquency or loss of housing or utilities as a response to the coronavirus disease (COVID) pandemic; and

(G) any other assistance to promote housing stability for homeowners, including preventing eviction, mortgage delinquency or default, foreclosure, or the loss of utility or home energy services, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) TARGETING.—Not less than 60 percent of amounts made to each eligible entity allocated amounts under subsection (d) or (f) shall be used for qualified expenses that assist homeowners having incomes equal to or less than 100 percent of the area median income for their household size or equal to or less than 100 percent of the median income for the United States, as determined by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, whichever is greater. The eligible entity shall prioritize remaining funds to socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

(d) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

(1) ADMINISTRATION.—Of any amounts made available under this section, the Secretary shall reserve—

(A) to the Department of the Treasury, an amount not to exceed \$40,000,000 to administer and oversee the Fund, and to provide technical assistance to eligible entities for the creation and implementation of State and tribal programs to administer assistance from the Fund; and

(B) to the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury, an amount to not exceed \$2,600,000 for oversight of the program under this section.

(2) FOR STATES.—After the application of paragraphs (1), (4), and (5) of this subsection and subject to paragraph (3) of this subsection, the Secretary shall allocate the remaining funds available within the Homeowner Assistance Fund to each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico based on homeowner need, taking into consideration, for such State relative to all States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, which is determined by—

(A) the average number of unemployed individuals measured over a period of time not fewer than 3 months and not more than 12 months;

(B) the total number of mortgagors with—

(i) mortgage payments that are more than 30 days past due; or

(ii) mortgages in foreclosure.

(3) SMALL STATE MINIMUM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall receive no less than \$40,000,000 for the purposes established in (c).

(B) PRO RATA ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary shall adjust on a pro rata basis the amount of the payments for each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico determined under this subsection without regard to this subparagraph to the extent necessary to comply with the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(4) TERRITORY SET-ASIDE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, of the amounts appropriated under subsection (a), the Secretary shall reserve \$30,000,000 to be disbursed to Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands based on each such territory's share of the combined total population of all such territories, as determined by the Secretary. For the purposes of this paragraph, population shall be determined based on the most recent year for which data are available from the United States Census Bureau.

(5) TRIBAL SET-ASIDE.—The Secretary shall allocate funds to any eligible entity designated under subsection (f) pursuant to the requirements of that subsection.

(e) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS TO STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make payments, beginning not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, from amounts allocated under subsection (d) to eligible entities that have notified the Secretary that they request to receive payment from the Fund and that the eligible entity will use such payments in compliance with this section.

(2) REALLOCATION.—If a State does not request allocated funds by the 45th day after the date of enactment of this Act, such State shall not be eligible for a payment from the Secretary pursuant to this section, and the Secretary shall, by the 180th day after the date of enactment of this Act, reallocate any funds that were not requested by such State among the States that have requested funds by the 45th day after the date of enactment of this Act. For any such reallocation of funds, the Secretary shall adhere to the requirements of subsection (d), except for paragraph (1), to the greatest extent possible, provided that the Secretary shall also take into consideration in determining such reallocation a State's remaining need and a State's record of using payments from the Fund to serve homeowners at disproportionate risk of mortgage default, foreclosure, or displacement, including homeowners having incomes equal to or less than 100 percent of the area median income for their household size or 100 percent of the median income for the United States, as determined by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, whichever is greater, and minority homeowners.

(f) TRIBAL SET-ASIDE.—

(1) SET-ASIDE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, of the amounts appro-

riated under subsection (a), the Secretary shall use 5 percent to make payments to entities that are eligible for payments under clauses (i) and (ii) of section 501(b)(2)(A) of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) for the purposes described in subsection (c).

(2) ALLOCATION AND PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall allocate the funds set aside under paragraph (1) using the allocation formulas described in clauses (i) and (ii) of section 501(b)(2)(A) of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), and shall make payments of such amounts beginning no later than 45 days after enactment of this Act to entities eligible for payment under clauses (i) and (ii) of section 501(b)(2)(A) of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) that notify the Secretary that they request to receive payments allocated from the Fund by the Secretary for purposes described under subsection (c) and will use such payments in compliance with this section.

(3) ADJUSTMENT.—Allocations provided under this subsection may be further adjusted as provided by section 501(b)(2)(B) of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260).

SEC. 4108. RELIEF MEASURES FOR SECTION 502 AND 504 DIRECT LOAN BORROWERS.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$39,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for direct loans made under sections 502 and 504 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1472, 1474).

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—The Secretary may use not more than 3 percent of the amounts appropriated under this section for administrative purposes.

SEC. 4109 FAIR HOUSING ACTIVITIES.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (in this section referred to as the "Secretary") for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the Fair Housing Initiatives Program under section 561 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 (42 U.S.C. 3616a) to ensure fair housing organizations have additional resources to address fair housing inquiries, complaints, investigations, and education and outreach activities, during or relating to the coronavirus pandemic.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—The Secretary may use not more than 3 percent of the amounts appropriated under this section for administrative purposes.

Subtitle C—Small Business (SSBCI)

SEC. 4201. STATE SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT INITIATIVE.

(a) STATE SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT INITIATIVE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 3003—

(i) in subsection (b)—

(I) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of subsection (d), the Secretary shall allocate Federal funds to participating States so that each State is eligible to receive an amount equal to what the State would receive under the 2021 allocation, as determined under paragraph (2).”;

(II) in paragraph (2)—

(aa) by striking “2009” each place such term appears and inserting “2021”;

(bb) by striking “2008” each place such term appears and inserting “2020”;

(cc) in subparagraph (A), by striking “The Secretary” and inserting “With respect to States other than Tribal governments, the Secretary”;

(dd) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking “2007” and inserting “2019”;

(ee) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to States that are Tribal governments, the Secretary shall determine the 2021 allocation by allocating \$500,000,000 among the Tribal governments in the proportion the Secretary determines appropriate, including with consideration to available employment and economic data regarding each such Tribal government.

“(ii) NOTICE OF INTENT; TIMING OF ALLOCATION.—With respect to allocations to States that are Tribal governments, the Secretary may—

“(I) require Tribal governments that individually or jointly wish to participate in the Program to file a notice of intent with the Secretary not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of subsection (d); and

“(II) notwithstanding paragraph (I), allocate Federal funds to participating Tribal governments not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of subsection (d).

“(D) EMPLOYMENT DATA.—If the Secretary determines that employment data with respect to a State is unavailable from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, the Secretary shall consider such other economic and employment data that is otherwise available for purposes of determining the employment data of such State.”; and

(III) by striking paragraph (3); and

(ii) in subsection (c)—

(I) in paragraph (1)(A)(iii), by inserting before the period the following: “that have delivered loans or investments to eligible businesses”; and

(II) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

“(4) TERMINATION OF AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS NOT TRANSFERRED.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any portion of a participating State's allocated amount that has not been transferred to the State under this section may be deemed by the Secretary to be no longer allocated to the State and no longer available to the State and shall be returned to the general fund of the Treasury or reallocated as described under subparagraph (B), if—

“(i) the second 1/3 of a State's allocated amount has not been transferred to the State before the end of the end of the 3-year period beginning on the date that the Secretary approves the State for participation; or

“(ii) the last 1/3 of a State's allocated amount has not been transferred to the State before the end of the end of the 6-year period beginning on the date that the Secretary approves the State for participation.

“(B) REALLOCATION.—Any amount deemed by the Secretary to be no longer allocated to a State and no longer available to such State under subparagraph (A) may be reallocated by the Secretary to other participating States. In making such a reallocation, the Secretary shall not take into account the minimum allocation requirements under subsection (b)(2)(B) or the specific allocation for Tribal governments described under subsection (b)(2)(C).”;

(B) in section 3004(d), by striking “date of enactment of this Act” each place it appears and inserting “date of the enactment of section 3003(d)”;

(C) in section 3005(b), by striking “date of enactment of this Act” each place it appears and inserting “date of the enactment of section 3003(d)”;

(D) in section 3006(b)(4), by striking “date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “date of the enactment of section 3003(d)”;

(E) in section 3007(b), by striking “March 31, 2011” and inserting “March 31, 2022”;

(F) in section 3009, by striking “date of enactment of this Act” each place it appears and inserting “date of the enactment of section 3003(d)”;

(G) in section 3011(b), by striking “date of the enactment of this Act” each place it appears and inserting “date of the enactment of section 3003(d)”.

(2) APPROPRIATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$10,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, to provide support to small businesses responding to and recovering from the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, ensure business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals have access to credit and investments, provide technical assistance to help small businesses applying for various support programs, and to pay reasonable costs of administering such Initiative.

(B) RESCISSION.—With respect to amounts appropriated under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the Secretary of the Treasury shall complete all disbursements and remaining obligations before September 30, 2030; and

(ii) any amounts that remain unexpended (whether obligated or unobligated) on September 30, 2030, shall be rescinded and deposited into the general fund of the Treasury.

(b) ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS TO SUPPORT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS.—Section 3003 of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5702) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS TO SUPPORT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS.—Of the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2021 to carry out the Program, the Secretary shall—

“(1) allocate \$1,500,000,000 to States allocated under this section and, by regulation or other guidance, prescribe Program requirements that the funds be expended for business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals;

“(2) allocate such amounts to States based on the needs of business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, as determined by the Secretary, in each State, and not subject to the allocation formula described under subsection (b);

“(3) oversee the States’ expenditure of these funds to directly support business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and

“(4) establish a minimum amount of support that a State shall provide to business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

“(e) INCENTIVE ALLOCATIONS TO SUPPORT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS.—Of the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2021 to carry out the Program, the Secretary shall set aside \$1,000,000,000 for an incentive program under which the Secretary shall increase the second 1/3 and last 1/3 allocations for States that demonstrate robust support, as determined by the Secretary, for business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals in the deployment of prior allocation amounts.”.

(c) ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS TO SUPPORT VERY SMALL BUSINESSES.—Section 3003 of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5702), as amended by subsection (b), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS TO SUPPORT VERY SMALL BUSINESSES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts appropriated to carry out the Program, the Secretary shall allocate not less than \$500,000,000 to States

from funds allocated under this section to be expended for very small businesses.

“(2) VERY SMALL BUSINESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘very small business’—

“(A) means a business with fewer than 10 employees; and

“(B) may include independent contractors and sole proprietors.”.

(d) CDFI AND MDI PARTICIPATION PLAN.—Section 3004 of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5703) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) CDFI AND MDI PARTICIPATION PLAN.—The Secretary may not approve a State to be a participating State unless the State has provided the Secretary with a plan detailing how minority depository institutions and community development financial institutions will be encouraged to participate in State programs.”.

(e) PANDEMIC RESPONSE PLAN.—Section 3004 of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5703), as amended by subsection (d), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) PANDEMIC RESPONSE PLAN.—The Secretary may not approve a State to be a participating State unless the State has provided the Secretary with a description of how the State will expeditiously utilize funds to support small businesses, including business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, in responding to and recovering from the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.”.

(f) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 3009 of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5708) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Of the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2021 to carry out the Program, \$500,000,000 may be used by the Secretary to—

“(1) provide funds to States to carry out a technical assistance plan under which a State will provide legal, accounting, and financial advisory services, either directly or contracted with legal, accounting, and financial advisory firms, with priority given to business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, to very small businesses and business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals applying for—

“(A) State programs under the Program; and

“(B) other State or Federal programs that support small businesses;

“(2) transfer amounts to the Minority Business Development Agency, so that the Agency may use such amounts in a manner the Agency determines appropriate, including through contracting with third parties, to provide technical assistance to business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals applying to—

“(A) State programs under the Program; and

“(B) other State or Federal programs that support small businesses; and

“(3) contract with legal, accounting, and financial advisory firms (with priority given to business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals), to provide technical assistance to business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals applying to—

“(A) State programs under the Program; and

“(B) other State or Federal programs that support small businesses.”.

(g) PREDATORY LENDING PROHIBITED.—Section 3004 of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (15 U.S.C. 5702), as amended by subsection (e), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) PREDATORY LENDING PROHIBITED.—The Secretary may not approve a State to be a participating State unless the State has agreed that no lending activity supported by amounts received by the State under the Program would re-

sult in predatory lending, as determined by the Secretary.”.

(h) INCLUSION OF TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—Section 3002(10) of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5701(10)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) a Tribal government, or a group of Tribal governments that jointly apply for an allocation.”.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3002 of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5701) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(15) BUSINESS ENTERPRISE OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS.—The term ‘business enterprise owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals’ means a business that—

“(A) if privately owned, 51 percent is owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals;

“(B) if publicly owned, 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and

“(C) in the case of a mutual institution, a majority of the Board of Directors, account holders, and the community which the institution services is predominantly comprised of socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

“(16) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘community development financial institution’ has the meaning given that term under section 103 of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994.

“(17) MINORITY DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION.—The term ‘minority depository institution’ has the meaning given that term under section 308(b) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989.

“(18) SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘socially and economically disadvantaged individual’ means an individual who is a socially disadvantaged individual or an economically disadvantaged individual, as such terms are defined, respectively, under section 8 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637) and the regulations thereunder.

“(19) TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘Tribal government’ means a government of an Indian Tribe listed on the list of recognized Tribes published by the Secretary of the Interior under section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131) and means the Office of Hawaiian Affairs established by the Constitution of the State of Hawaii.”.

(j) RULE OF APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to funds appropriated under this section and funds appropriated on and after the date of enactment of this section.

Subtitle D—Airlines

SEC. 4301. AIR TRANSPORTATION PAYROLL SUPPORT PROGRAM EXTENSION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions in section 40102(a) of title 49, United States Code, shall apply with respect to terms used in this section, except that—

(1) the term “catering functions” means preparation, assembly, or both, of food, beverages, provisions and related supplies for delivery, and the delivery of such items, directly to aircraft or to a location on or near airport property for subsequent delivery to aircraft;

(2) the term “contractor” means—

(A) a person that performs, under contract with a passenger air carrier conducting operations under part 121 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations—

(i) catering functions; or

(ii) functions on the property of an airport that are directly related to the air transportation of persons, property, or mail, including

the loading and unloading of property on aircraft, assistance to passengers under part 382 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, security, airport ticketing and check-in functions, ground-handling of aircraft, or aircraft cleaning and sanitization functions and waste removal; or

(B) a subcontractor that performs such functions;

(3) the term “employee” means an individual, other than a corporate officer, who is employed by an air carrier or a contractor;

(4) the term “eligible air carrier” means an air carrier that—

(A) received financial assistance pursuant section 402(a)(1) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260);

(B) provides air transportation as of March 31, 2021;

(C) has not conducted involuntary furloughs or reduced pay rates or benefits between March 31, 2021, and the date on which the air carrier makes a certification to the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (D); and

(D) certifies to the Secretary that such air carrier will—

(i) refrain from conducting involuntary furloughs or reducing pay rates or benefits until September 30, 2021, or the date on which assistance provided under this section is exhausted, whichever is later;

(ii) refrain from purchasing an equity security of the air carrier or the parent company of the air carrier that is listed on a national securities exchange through September 30, 2022;

(iii) refrain from paying dividends, or making other capital distributions, with respect to common stock (or equivalent interest) of such air carrier through September 30, 2022;

(iv) during the 2-year period beginning April 1, 2021, and ending April 1, 2023, refrain from paying—

(I) any officer or employee of the air carrier whose total compensation exceeded \$425,000 in calendar year 2019 (other than an employee whose compensation is determined through an existing collective bargaining agreement entered into prior to the date of enactment of this Act)—

(aa) total compensation that exceeds, during any 12 consecutive months of such 2-year period, the total compensation received by the officer or employee from the air carrier in calendar year 2019; or

(bb) severance pay or other benefits upon termination of employment with the air carrier which exceeds twice the maximum total compensation received by the officer or employee from the air carrier in calendar year 2019; and

(II) any officer or employee of the air carrier whose total compensation exceeded \$3,000,000 in calendar year 2019 during any 12 consecutive months of such period total compensation in excess of the sum of—

(aa) \$3,000,000; and

(bb) 50 percent of the excess over \$3,000,000 of the total compensation received by the officer or employee from the air carrier in calendar year 2019.

(5) the term “eligible contractor” means a contractor that—

(A) received financial assistance pursuant to section 402(a)(2) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260);

(B) performs one or more of the functions described under paragraph (2) as of March 31, 2021;

(C) has not conducted involuntary furloughs or reduced pay rates or benefits between March 31, 2021, and the date on which the contractor makes a certification to the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (D); and

(D) certifies to the Secretary that such contractor will—

(i) refrain from conducting involuntary furloughs or reducing pay rates or benefits until September 30, 2021, or the date on which assistance provided under this section is exhausted, whichever is later;

(ii) refrain from purchasing an equity security of the contractor or the parent company of the contractor that is listed on a national securities exchange through September 30, 2022;

(iii) refrain from paying dividends, or making other capital distributions, with respect to common stock (or equivalent interest) of the contractor through September 30, 2022;

(iv) during the 2-year period beginning April 1, 2021, and ending April 1, 2023, refrain from paying—

(I) any officer or employee of the contractor whose total compensation exceeded \$425,000 in calendar year 2019 (other than an employee whose compensation is determined through an existing collective bargaining agreement entered into prior to the date of enactment of this Act)—

(aa) total compensation that exceeds, during any 12 consecutive months of such 2-year period, the total compensation received by the officer or employee from the contractor in calendar year 2019; or

(bb) severance pay or other benefits upon termination of employment with the contractor which exceeds twice the maximum total compensation received by the officer or employee from the contractor in calendar year 2019; and

(II) any officer or employee of the contractor whose total compensation exceeded \$3,000,000 in calendar year 2019 during any 12 consecutive months of such period total compensation in excess of the sum of—

(aa) \$3,000,000; and

(bb) 50 percent of the excess over \$3,000,000 of the total compensation received by the officer or employee from the contractor in calendar year 2019.

(6) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) PAYROLL SUPPORT GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To preserve aviation jobs and compensate air carrier industry workers, the Secretary shall make available to eligible air carriers and eligible contractors, financial assistance exclusively for the continuation of payment of employee wages, salaries, and benefits to—

(A) eligible air carriers, in an aggregate amount of \$14,000,000,000; and

(B) eligible contractors, in an aggregate amount of \$1,000,000,000.

(2) APPORTIONMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall apportion funds to eligible air carriers and eligible contractors in accordance with the requirements of this section not later than April 15, 2021.

(B) ELIGIBLE AIR CARRIERS.—The Secretary shall apportion funds made available under paragraph (1)(A) to each eligible air carrier in the ratio that—

(i) the amount received by the air carrier pursuant to section 403(a) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) bears to

(ii) \$15,000,000,000.

(C) ELIGIBLE CONTRACTORS.—The Secretary shall apportion, to each eligible contractor, an amount equal to the total amount such contractor received pursuant to section 403(a) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260).

(3) IN GENERAL.—

(A) FORMS; TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary shall provide financial assistance to an eligible air carrier or eligible contractor under this section in the same form and on the same terms and conditions as determined by pursuant to section 403(b)(1)(A) of subtitle A of title IV of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. No. 116-260).

(B) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall publish streamlined and expedited procedures not later than 5 days after the date of enactment of this section for eligible air carriers and eligible contractors to submit requests for financial assistance under this section.

(C) DEADLINE FOR IMMEDIATE PAYROLL ASSISTANCE.—Not later than 10 days after the date of

enactment of this section, the Secretary shall make initial payments to air carriers and contractors that submit requests for financial assistance approved by the Secretary.

(4) TAXPAYER PROTECTION.—The Secretary shall receive financial instruments issued by recipients of financial assistance under this section in the same form and amount, and under the same terms and conditions, as determined by the Secretary under section 408 of subtitle A of title IV of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. No. 116-260).

(5) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Of the amounts made available under paragraph (1)(A), \$10,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary for costs and administrative expenses associated with providing financial assistance under this section.

(c) FUNDING.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$15,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out this section.

TITLE V—COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

Subtitle A—Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

SEC. 5001. CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 602. CORONAVIRUS STATE FISCAL RECOVERY FUND.

“(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$219,800,000,000, to remain available until expended, for making payments under this section to States, territories, and Tribal governments to mitigate the fiscal effects stemming from the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19).

“(b) AUTHORITY TO MAKE PAYMENTS.—

“(1) PAYMENTS TO TERRITORIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall reserve \$4,500,000,000 of the amount appropriated under subsection (a) to make payments to the territories.

“(B) ALLOCATION.—Of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) 50 percent of such amount shall be allocated by the Secretary equally among each territory; and

“(ii) 50 percent of such amount shall be allocated by the Secretary as an additional amount to each territory in an amount which bears the same proportion to 1/2 of the total amount reserved under subparagraph (A) as the relative population of the territory bears to the total population of all such territories.

“(C) PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall pay each territory the total of the amounts allocated for the territory under subparagraph (B).

“(2) PAYMENTS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall reserve \$20,000,000,000 of the amount appropriated under subsection (a) to make payments to Tribal governments.

“(B) ALLOCATION.—Of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) \$1,000,000,000 shall be allocated by the Secretary equally among each Tribal government; and

“(ii) \$19,000,000,000 shall be allocated by the Secretary among each Tribal government in an amount determined by the Secretary.

“(C) PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall pay each Tribal government the total of the amounts allocated for the Tribal government under subparagraph (B).

“(3) PAYMENTS TO EACH OF THE 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall reserve \$195,300,000,000 of the amount appropriated

under subsection (a) to make payments to each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

“(B) ALLOCATIONS.—Of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) \$25,500,000,000 of such amount shall be allocated by the Secretary equally among each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia;

“(ii) an amount equal to \$1,250,000,000 less the amount allocated for the District of Columbia pursuant to section 601(c)(6) shall be allocated by the Secretary as an additional amount to the District of Columbia; and

“(iii) an amount equal to the remainder of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A) after the application of clauses (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph shall be allocated by the Secretary as an additional amount to each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia in an amount which bears the same proportion to such remainder as the average estimated number of seasonally-adjusted unemployed individuals (as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) in the State or District of Columbia over the 3-month period ending in December 2020 bears to the average estimated number of seasonally-adjusted unemployed individuals in all of the 50 States and the District of Columbia over the same period.

“(C) PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall pay each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia the total of the amounts allocated for the State and District of Columbia under subparagraph (B).

“(4) POPULATION DATA.—For purposes of determining allocations for a State or territory under this section, the population of the State or territory shall be determined based on the most recent data available from the Bureau of the Census.

“(5) TIMING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), to the extent practicable, with respect to each State, territory, and Tribal government allocated a payment under this subsection, the Secretary shall make the payment required for the State, territory, or Tribal government (as applicable) not later than 60 days after the date on which the certification required under subsection (d) is provided to the Secretary.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—With respect to the amount allocated to the District of Columbia under paragraph (3)(B)(ii)—

“(i) the Secretary shall pay such amount to the District of Columbia not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this section; and

“(ii) the District of Columbia shall not be required to submit a certification under subsection (d) as a condition for receiving such payment.

“(6) PRO RATA ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.—The amounts otherwise determined for allocation and payment under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) may be adjusted by the Secretary on a pro rata basis to the extent necessary to ensure that all available funds are distributed to territories, Tribal governments, and States in accordance with the requirements specified in each paragraph (as applicable) and the certification requirement specified in subsection (d).

“(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) USE OF FUNDS.—A State, territory, or Tribal government shall only use the funds provided under a payment made under this section, or transferred pursuant to section 603(c)(3), to—

“(A) respond to or mitigate the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) or its negative economic impacts;

“(B) cover costs incurred as a result of such emergency;

“(C) replace revenue that was lost, delayed, or decreased (as determined based on revenue projections for the State, Tribal Government, or territory as of January 27, 2020) as a result of such emergency; or

“(D) address the negative economic impacts of such emergency.

“(2) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—A State, territory, or Tribal government receiving a payment from

funds made available under this section may transfer funds to a private nonprofit organization (as that term is defined in paragraph (17) of section 401 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360(17)), or a public benefit corporation involved in the transportation of passengers or cargo, a special-purpose unit of State or local government.

“(d) CERTIFICATION OF NEED AND INTENDED USES.—In order to receive a payment under this section (other than the payment made in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(B) of this section) or a transfer of funds under section 603(c)(3), a State, territory, or Tribal government shall provide the Secretary with a certification signed by the authorized officer of such State, territory, or Tribal government, that—

“(1) such State, territory, or Tribal government requires Federal assistance under this section to effectively carry out the activities specified in subsection (c) of this section; and

“(2) such State, territory, or Tribal government’s intended uses of any payment under this section, or transfer of funds under section 603(c)(3), are consistent with subsection (c) of this section.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(2) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

“(3) TERRITORY.—The term ‘territory’ means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

“(4) TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘Tribal Government’ means the recognized governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation, individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published most recently as of the date of enactment of this Act pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

“SEC. 603. CORONAVIRUS LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUND.

“(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$130,200,000,000, to remain available until expended, for making payments under this section to metropolitan cities, nonentitlement units of local government, and counties to mitigate the fiscal effects stemming from the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19).

“(b) AUTHORITY TO MAKE PAYMENTS.—

“(1) METROPOLITAN CITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount appropriated under subsection (a), the Secretary shall reserve \$45,570,000,000 to make payments to metropolitan cities.

“(B) ALLOCATION AND PAYMENT.—From the amount reserved under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall estimate, allocate, and pay, to each metropolitan city an amount determined for the metropolitan city consistent with the formula under section 106(b) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306(b)), except that, in applying such formula, the Secretary shall substitute ‘all metropolitan cities’ for ‘all metropolitan areas’ each place it appears.

“(2) NONENTITLEMENT UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount appropriated under subsection (a), the Secretary shall reserve \$19,530,000,000 to make payments to States for distribution by the State to nonentitlement units of local government in the State.

“(B) ALLOCATION AND PAYMENT.—From the amount reserved under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall allocate and pay to each State an amount which bears the same proportion to such reserved amount as the total population of

all areas that are non-metropolitan cities in the State bears to the total population of all areas that are non-metropolitan cities in all such States.

“(C) DISTRIBUTION TO NONENTITLEMENT UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after a State receives a payment under subparagraph (B), the State shall distribute to each nonentitlement unit of local government in the State an amount that bears the same proportion to the amount of such payment as the population of the nonentitlement unit of local government bears to the total population of all the nonentitlement units of local government in the State, subject to clause (iii).

“(ii) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—

“(I) EXTENSION FOR DISTRIBUTION.—If an authorized officer of a State required to make distributions under clause (i) certifies in writing to the Secretary before the end of the 30-day distribution period described in such clause that it would constitute an excessive administrative burden for the State to meet the terms of such clause with respect to 1 or more such distributions, the authorized officer may request, and the Secretary shall grant, an extension of such period of not more than 30 days to allow the State to make such distributions in accordance with clause (i).

“(II) ADDITIONAL EXTENSIONS.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—If a State has been granted an extension to the distribution period under subclause (I) but is unable to make all the distributions required under clause (i) before the end of such period as extended, the authorized officer of the State may request an additional extension of the distribution period of not more than 30 days. The Secretary may grant a request for an additional extension of such period only if—

“(AA) the authorized officer making such request provides a written plan to the Secretary specifying, for each distribution for which an additional extension is requested, when the State expects to make such distribution and the actions the State has taken and will take in order to make all such distributions before the end of the distribution period (as extended under subclause (I) and this subclause); and

“(BB) the Secretary certifies in writing that the actions specified in such plan are likely sufficient for the State to make all such distributions before the end of the distribution period (as so extended).

“(bb) FURTHER ADDITIONAL EXTENSIONS.—If a State granted an additional extension of the distribution period under item (aa) requires any further additional extensions of such period, the request only may be made and granted subject to the requirements specified in item (aa).

“(iii) CAPPED AMOUNT.—The total amount distributed to a nonentitlement unit of local government under this paragraph may not exceed the amount equal to 75 percent of the most recent budget for the nonentitlement unit of local government as of January 27, 2020.

“(iv) REDISTRIBUTION OF EXCESS AMOUNTS.—Any amounts not distributed to a nonentitlement unit of local government as a result of the application of clause (iii) shall be retained or paid as follows:

“(I) 50 percent of all such undistributed amounts shall be retained by the State.

“(II) Subject to the payment limit under clause (iii), the remainder of all such undistributed amounts shall be allocated and paid by the State to each nonentitlement unit of local government in the State an amount that bears the same proportion to such remainder as the population of the nonentitlement unit of local government bears to the total population of all nonentitlement units of local government in the State.

“(v) ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.—A State may make pro rata adjustments to the allocations determined under clause (iv)(II) as necessary to comply with clause (iii) and ensure that all

available funds are distributed to nonentitlement units of local government in a State.

“(D) PENALTY FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.—If, by the end of the 120-day period that begins on the date a State receives a payment under subparagraph (B) or, if later, the last day of the distribution period for the State (as extended with respect to the State under subparagraph (C)(ii)), such State has failed to make all the distributions from such payment in accordance with the terms of subparagraph (C) (including any extensions of the distribution period granted in accordance with such subparagraph), an amount equal to the amount of such payment that remains undistributed as of such date shall be booked as a debt of such State owed to the Federal Government, shall be paid back from the State’s allocation provided under section 602(b)(3)(B)(iii), and shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury.

“(3) COUNTIES.—

“(A) AMOUNT.—From the amount appropriated under subsection (a), the Secretary shall reserve \$65,100,000,000 of such amount to make payments directly to counties in an amount which bears the same proportion to the total amount reserved under this paragraph as the relative population of each such county bears to the total population of all such entities.

“(B) SPECIAL RULES.—

“(i) URBAN COUNTIES.—No county that is an ‘urban county’ (as defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302)) shall receive less than the amount the county would otherwise receive if the amount paid under this paragraph were allocated to metropolitan cities and urban counties under section 106(b) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306(b)).

“(ii) COUNTIES THAT ARE NOT UNITS OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—In the case of an amount to be paid to a county that is not a unit of general local government, the amount shall instead be paid to the State in which such county is located, and such State shall distribute such amount to units of general local government within such county in an amounts that bear the same proportion as the population of such units of general local government bear to the total population of such county.

“(iii) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—For purposes of this paragraph, the District of Columbia shall be considered to consist of a single county that is a unit of general local government.

“(4) CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENTS.—A unit of general local government that has formed a consolidated government, or that is geographically contained (in full or in part) within the boundaries of another unit of general local government may receive a distribution under each of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), as applicable, based on the respective formulas specified in such paragraphs.

“(5) PRO RATA ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.—The amounts otherwise determined for allocation and payment under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) may be adjusted by the Secretary on a pro rata basis to the extent necessary to ensure that all available funds are distributed to metropolitan cities, counties, and States in accordance with the requirements specified in each paragraph (as applicable) and the certification requirement specified in subsection (d).

“(6) POPULATION.—For purposes of determining allocations under this section, the population of an entity shall be determined based on the most recent data are available from the Bureau of the Census or, if not available, from such other data as a State determines appropriate.

“(7) TIMING.—To the extent practicable—

“(A) with respect to each metropolitan city allocated a payment under paragraph (1) and each county allocated a payment under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall make the payment required for the metropolitan city or county (as applicable) not later than 60 days after the date

on which the certification required under subsection (d) is provided to the Secretary; and

“(B) with respect to the payments allocated to States under paragraph (2) for distribution to nonentitlement units of local government, the Secretary shall make such payments not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section.

“(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) USE OF FUNDS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), a metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county receiving a payment from funds made available under this section shall only use such amounts to—

“(A) respond to or mitigate the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) or its negative economic impacts;

“(B) cover costs incurred as a result of such emergency;

“(C) replace revenue that was lost, delayed, or decreased (as determined based on revenue projections for the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county as of January 27, 2020) as a result of such emergency; or

“(D) address the negative economic impacts of such emergency.

“(2) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—A metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county receiving a payment from funds made available under this section may transfer funds to a private nonprofit organization (as that term is defined in paragraph (17) of section 401 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360(17)), a public benefit corporation involved in the transportation of passengers or cargo, or a special-purpose unit of State or local government.

“(3) TRANSFERS TO STATES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, a metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county receiving a payment from funds made available under this section may transfer such funds to the State in which such entity is located.

“(d) CERTIFICATION OF NEED AND INTENDED USES.—In order to receive a payment under paragraphs (1) or (3) of subsection (b), a metropolitan city or a county (as each of those terms are defined in subsection (e)), shall provide the Secretary with a certification signed by the authorized officer of such metropolitan city or county, that—

“(1) such metropolitan city or county requires Federal assistance under this section to effectively carry out the activities specified in subsection (c); and

“(2) such metropolitan city or county’s intended uses of any payment under this section are consistent with subsection (c).

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COUNTY.—The term ‘county’ means a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as defined by the Bureau of the Census).

“(2) METROPOLITAN CITY.—The term ‘metropolitan city’ has the meaning given that term in section 102(a)(4) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(4)) and includes cities that relinquish or defer their status as a metropolitan city for purposes of receiving allocations under section 106 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5306) for fiscal year 2021.

“(3) NONENTITLEMENT UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘nonentitlement unit of local government’ means a ‘city’ (as that term is defined in section 102(a)(5) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(5))) that is not a metropolitan city.

“(4) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(5) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

“(6) UNIT OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘unit of general local government’ has

the meaning given that term in section 102(a)(1) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(1)).”

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The heading for title VI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) is amended by striking “FUND” and inserting “AND FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS”.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

SEC. 5111. EMERGENCY FEDERAL EMPLOYEE LEAVE FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT; APPROPRIATION.—There is established in the Treasury the Emergency Federal Employee Leave Fund (in this section referred to as the “Fund”), to be administered by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, for the purposes set forth in subsection (b). In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$570,000,000, which shall be deposited into the Fund and remain available through September 30, 2022. The Fund is available for reasonable expenses incurred by the Office of Personnel Management in administering this section.

(b) PURPOSE.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available for reimbursement to an agency for the use of paid leave under this section by any employee of the agency who is unable to work because the employee—

(1) is subject to a Federal, State, or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19;

(2) has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID-19;

(3) is caring for an individual who is subject to such an order or has been so advised;

(4) is experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 and seeking a medical diagnosis;

(5) is caring for a son or daughter of such employee if the school or place of care of the son or daughter has been closed, if the school of such son or daughter requires or makes optional a virtual learning instruction model or requires or makes optional a hybrid of in-person and virtual learning instruction models, or the child care provider of such son or daughter is unavailable, due to COVID-19 precautions;

(6) is experiencing any other substantially similar condition;

(7) is caring for a family member with a mental or physical disability or who is 55 years of age or older and incapable of self-care, without regard to whether another individual other than the employee is available to care for such family member, if the place of care for such family member is closed or the direct care provider is unavailable due to COVID-19; or

(8) is obtaining immunization related to COVID-19 or to recover from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such immunization.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Paid leave under this section may only be provided to and used by an employee during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2021.

(2) TOTAL HOURS; AMOUNT.—Paid leave under this section—

(A) shall be provided to an employee in an amount not to exceed 600 hours of paid leave for each full-time employee, and in the case of a part-time employee, employee on an uncommon tour of duty, or employee with a seasonal work schedule, in an amount not to exceed the proportional equivalent of 600 hours to the extent amounts in the Fund remain available for reimbursement;

(B) shall be paid at the same hourly rate as other leave payments; and

(C) may not be provided to an employee if the leave would result in payments greater than \$2,800 in aggregate for any biweekly pay period for a full-time employee, or a proportionally equivalent biweekly limit for a part-time employee.

(3) **RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LEAVE.**—Paid leave under this section—

(A) is in addition to any other leave provided to an employee; and

(B) may not be used by an employee concurrently with any other paid leave.

(4) **CALCULATION OF RETIREMENT BENEFIT.**—Any paid leave provided to an employee under this section shall reduce the total service used to calculate any Federal civilian retirement benefit.

(d) **EMPLOYEE DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “employee” means—

(1) an individual in the executive branch for whom annual and sick leave is provided under subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) an individual employed by the United States Postal Service;

(3) an individual employed by the Postal Regulatory Commission; and

(4) an employee of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Courts.

SEC. 5112. FUNDING FOR THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$77,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for necessary expenses of the Government Accountability Office to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus and to support oversight of the Coronavirus response and of funds provided in this Act or any other Act pertaining to the Coronavirus pandemic.

SEC. 5113. PANDEMIC RESPONSE ACCOUNTABILITY COMMITTEE FUNDING AVAILABILITY.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$40,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee to promote transparency and support oversight of the Coronavirus response and of funds provided in this Act or any other Act pertaining to the Coronavirus pandemic.

SEC. 5114. FUNDING FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$12,800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for necessary expenses for the White House, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

TITLE VI—COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

SEC. 6001. MODIFICATIONS TO PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM.

(a) **ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN NONPROFIT ENTITIES FOR COVERED LOANS UNDER THE PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 7(a)(36) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)), as amended by the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260), is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (xv), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in clause (xvi), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(xvii) the term ‘additional covered nonprofit entity’—

“(I) means an organization described in any paragraph of section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, other than paragraph (3), (4), (6), or (19), and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code; and

“(II) does not include any entity that, if the entity were a business concern, would be described in section 120.110 of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations (or in any successor regulation or other related guidance or rule that may be

issued by the Administrator) other than a business concern described in paragraph (a) or (k) of such section.”; and

(B) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) in clause (iii), by adding at the end the following:

“(III) **ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS.**—Subject to the provisions in this subparagraph, during the covered period—

“(aa) a nonprofit organization shall be eligible to receive a covered loan if the nonprofit organization employs not more than 500 employees per physical location of the organization; and

“(bb) an additional covered nonprofit entity and an organization that, but for subclauses (I)(dd) and (II)(dd) of clause (vii), would be eligible for a covered loan under clause (vii) shall be eligible to receive a covered loan if the entity or organization employs not more than 300 employees per physical location of the entity or organization.”;

(ii) in clause (iv)—

(I) in subclause (III), by striking “and” at the end;

(II) in subclause (IV)—

(aa) by striking “(aa)”;

(bb) by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon; and

(cc) by striking item (bb); and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(V) any nonprofit organization, additional covered nonprofit entity, or any organization made eligible for a loan under clause (vii); and”;

(iii) by striking clause (vi) and inserting the following:

“(vi) **ELIGIBILITY OF ADDITIONAL COVERED NONPROFIT ENTITIES.**—An additional covered nonprofit entity shall be eligible to receive a covered loan if—

“(I) the additional covered nonprofit entity does not receive more than 15 percent of its receipts from lobbying activities;

“(II) the lobbying activities of the additional covered nonprofit entity do not comprise more than 15 percent of the total activities of the organization;

“(III) the cost of the lobbying activities of the additional covered nonprofit entity did not exceed \$1,000,000 during the most recent tax year of the additional covered nonprofit entity that ended prior to February 15, 2020; and

“(IV) the additional covered nonprofit entity employs not more than 300 employees.”.

(2) **ELIGIBILITY FOR SECOND DRAW LOANS.**—Paragraph (37)(A)(i) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)), as added by the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260), is amended by inserting “‘additional covered nonprofit entity,’” after “the terms”.

(b) **ELIGIBILITY OF INTERNET PUBLISHING ORGANIZATIONS FOR COVERED LOANS UNDER THE PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 7(a)(36)(D) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)(D)), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended—

(A) in clause (iii), by adding at the end the following:

“(IV) **ELIGIBILITY OF INTERNET PUBLISHING ORGANIZATIONS.**—A business concern or other organization that was not eligible to receive a covered loan the day before the date of enactment of this subclause, is assigned a North American Industry Classification System code of 519130, certifies in good faith as an Internet-only news publisher or Internet-only periodical publisher, and is engaged in the collection and distribution of local or regional and national news and information shall be eligible to receive a covered loan for the continued provision of news, information, content, or emergency information if—

“(aa) the business concern or organization employs not more than 500 employees, or the size standard established by the Administrator for that North American Industry Classification

code, per physical location of the business concern or organization; and

“(bb) the business concern or organization makes a good faith certification that proceeds of the loan will be used to support expenses at the component of the business concern or organization that supports local or regional news.”;

(B) in clause (iv), by adding at the end the following:

“(VI) any business concern or other organization that was not eligible to receive a covered loan the day before the date of enactment of this subclause, is assigned a North American Industry Classification System code of 519130, certifies in good faith as an Internet-only news publisher or Internet-only periodical publisher, and is engaged in the collection and distribution of local or regional and national news and information, if the business concern or organization—

“(aa) employs not more than 500 employees, or the size standard established by the Administrator for that North American Industry Classification code, per physical location of the business concern or organization; and

“(bb) is majority owned or controlled by a business concern or organization that is assigned a North American Industry Classification System code of 519130.”;

(C) in clause (v), by striking “clause (iii)(II), (iv)(IV), or (vii)” and inserting “subclause (II), (III), or (IV) of clause (iii), subclause (IV) or (VI) of clause (iv), clause (vi), or clause (vii)”;

(D) in clause (viii)(II)—

(i) by striking “business concern made eligible by clause (iii)(II) or clause (iv)(IV) of this subparagraph” and inserting “business concern made eligible by subclause (II) or (IV) of clause (iii) or subclause (IV) or (VI) of clause (iv) of this subparagraph”; and

(ii) by inserting “or organization” after “business concern” each place it appears.

(2) **ELIGIBILITY FOR SECOND DRAW LOANS.**—Section 7(a)(37)(A)(iv)(II) of the Small Business Act, as amended by the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260), is amended by striking “clause (iii)(II), (iv)(IV), or (vii)” and inserting “subclause (II) or (III) of clause (iii), subclause (IV) or (V) of clause (iv), clause (vi), or clause (vii)”.

(c) **COORDINATION WITH CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM.**—Section 7A(a)(12) of the Small Business Act (as redesignated, transferred, and amended by section 304(b) of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (Public Law 116–260)) is amended—

(A) by striking “CARES Act or” and inserting “CARES Act.”; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, or premiums taken into account in determining the credit allowed under section 6432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986”.

(2) **PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM SECOND DRAW.**—Section 7(a)(37)(J)(iii)(I) of the Small Business Act, as amended by the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260), is amended—

(A) by striking “or” at the end of item (aa);

(B) by striking the period at the end of item (bb) and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new item:

“(cc) premiums taken into account in determining the credit allowed under section 6432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.”.

(3) **APPLICABILITY.**—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply only with respect to applications for forgiveness of covered loans made under paragraphs (36) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended by the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division

N of Public Law 116-260), that are received on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) COMMITMENT AUTHORITY AND APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) COMMITMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 1102(b)(1) of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136) is amended by striking “\$806,450,000,000” and inserting “\$813,700,000,000”.

(2) DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$7,250,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out this section.

SEC. 6002. TARGETED EIDL ADVANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Small Business Administration;

(2) the terms “covered entity” and “economic loss” have the meanings given the terms in section 331(a) of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116-260);

(3) the term “severely impacted small business” means a covered entity that—

(A) has suffered an economic loss of greater than 50 percent; and

(B) employs not more than 10 employees;

(4) the term “substantially impacted small business” means a covered entity that—

(A) employs not more than 10 employees; and

(B) is not a severely impacted small business; and

(5) the term “supplemental payment” means a payment—

(A) made by the Administrator under section 1110(e) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9009(e)) to a severely impacted small business or a substantially impacted small business;

(B) in an amount that is \$5,000; and

(C) that, with respect to a covered entity, is in addition to any payment made to the covered entity under section 1110(e) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9009(e)) or section 331 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116-260).

(b) PAYMENTS.—The Administrator shall take the following actions:

(1) Not later than 14 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall begin processing applications for payments, and may make payments, to covered entities that have not received the full amounts to which the covered entities are entitled under section 331 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116-260).

(2)(A) During the 14-day period beginning on the date that is 28 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, and subject to the availability of funds, the Administrator shall—

(i) begin processing applications for supplemental payments to severely impacted small businesses; and

(ii) continue to process applications for the payments described in paragraph (1).

(B) During the period described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator may make supplemental payments to severely impacted small businesses, and payments described in paragraph (1), in the order that the Administrator receives applications for those payments.

(3)(A) Beginning on the date that is 42 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, and subject to the availability of funds, the Administrator shall—

(i) begin processing applications for supplemental payments to substantially impacted small businesses; and

(ii) continue to process applications for the supplemental payments described in paragraph (2) and payments described in paragraph (1).

(B) During the period described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator may make supple-

mental payments to substantially impacted small businesses, supplemental payments described in paragraph (2), and payments described in paragraph (1), in the order that the Administrator receives applications for those payments.

(c) APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Administrator for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$15,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out this section.

SEC. 6003. SUPPORT FOR RESTAURANTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

(2) AFFILIATED BUSINESS.—The term “affiliated business” means a business in which an eligible entity has an equity or right to profit distributions of not less than 50 percent, or in which an eligible entity has the contractual authority to control the direction of the business, provided that such affiliation shall be determined as of any arrangements or agreements in existence as of March 13, 2020.

(3) COVERED PERIOD.—The term “covered period” means the period—

(A) beginning on February 15, 2020; and

(B) ending on December 31, 2021, or a date to be determined by the Administrator that is not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section.

(4) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity”—

(A) means a restaurant, food stand, food truck, food cart, caterer, saloon, inn, tavern, bar, lounge, brewpub, tasting room, taproom, licensed facility or premise of a beverage alcohol producer where the public may taste, sample, or purchase products, or other similar place of business in which the public or patrons assemble for the primary purpose of being served food or drink;

(B) includes an entity described in subparagraph (A) that is located in an airport terminal or that is a Tribally-owned concern; and

(C) does not include—

(i) an entity described in subparagraph (A) that—

(I) is a State or local government-operated business;

(II) as of March 13, 2020, owns or operates (together with any affiliated business) more than 20 locations, regardless of whether those locations do business under the same or multiple names; or

(III) has a pending application for or has received a grant under section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116-260); or

(ii) a publicly-traded company.

(5) EXCHANGE; ISSUER; SECURITY.—The terms “exchange”, “issuer”, and “security” have the meanings given those terms in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

(6) FUND.—The term “Fund” means the Restaurant Revitalization Fund established under subsection (b).

(7) PANDEMIC-RELATED REVENUE LOSS.—The term “pandemic-related revenue loss” means, with respect to an eligible entity—

(A) except as provided in subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D), the gross receipts, as established using such verification documentation as the Administrator may require, of the eligible entity during 2020 subtracted from the gross receipts of the eligible entity in 2019, if such sum is greater than zero;

(B) if the eligible entity was not in operation for the entirety of 2019—

(i) the difference between—

(I) the product obtained by multiplying the average monthly gross receipts of the eligible entity in 2019 by 12; and

(II) the product obtained by multiplying the average monthly gross receipts of the eligible entity in 2020 by 12; or

(ii) an amount based on a formula determined by the Administrator;

(C) if the eligible entity opened during the period beginning on January 1, 2020, and ending on the day before the date of enactment of this section—

(i) the expenses described in subsection (c)(5)(A) that were incurred by the eligible entity minus any gross receipts received; or

(ii) an amount based on a formula determined by the Administrator; or

(D) if the eligible entity has not yet opened as of the date of application for a grant under subsection (c), but has incurred expenses described in subsection (c)(5)(A) as of the date of enactment of this section—

(i) the amount of those expenses; or

(ii) an amount based on a formula determined by the Administrator.

For purposes of this paragraph, the pandemic-related revenue losses for an eligible entity shall be reduced by any amounts received from a covered loan made under paragraph (36) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) in 2020 or 2021.

(8) PAYROLL COSTS.—The term “payroll costs” has the meaning given the term in section 7(a)(36)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)(A)), except that such term shall not include—

(A) qualified wages (as defined in subsection (c)(3) of section 2301 of the CARES Act) taken into account in determining the credit allowed under such section 2301; or

(B) premiums taken into account in determining the credit allowed under section 6432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(9) PUBLICLY-TRADED COMPANY.—The term “publicly-traded company” means an entity that is majority owned or controlled by an entity that is an issuer, the securities of which are listed on a national securities exchange under section 6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78f).

(10) TRIBALLY-OWNED CONCERN.—The term “Tribally-owned concern” has the meaning given the term in section 124.3 of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(b) RESTAURANT REVITALIZATION FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the Restaurant Revitalization Fund.

(2) APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Restaurant Revitalization Fund for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$25,000,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under subparagraph (A)—

(I) \$5,000,000,000 shall be available to eligible entities with gross receipts during 2019 of not more than \$500,000; and

(II) \$20,000,000,000 shall be available to the Administrator to award grants under subsection (c) in an equitable manner to eligible entities of different sizes based on annual gross receipts.

(ii) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Administrator may make adjustments as necessary to the distribution of funds under clause (i)(II) based on demand and the relative local costs in the markets in which eligible entities operate.

(C) GRANTS AFTER INITIAL PERIOD.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (B), on and after the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, or another period of time determined by the Administrator, the Administrator may make grants using amounts appropriated under subparagraph (A) to any eligible entity regardless of the annual gross receipts of the eligible entity.

(3) USE OF FUNDS.—The Administrator shall use amounts in the Fund to make grants described in subsection (c).

(c) RESTAURANT REVITALIZATION GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b) and paragraph (3), the Administrator shall award grants to eligible entities in the order in which applications are received by the Administrator.

(2) APPLICATION.—

(A) CERTIFICATION.—An eligible entity applying for a grant under this subsection shall make a good faith certification that—

(i) the uncertainty of current economic conditions makes necessary the grant request to support the ongoing operations of the eligible entity; and

(ii) the eligible entity has not applied for or received a grant under section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260).

(B) BUSINESS IDENTIFIERS.—In accepting applications for grants under this subsection, the Administrator shall prioritize the ability of each applicant to use their existing business identifiers over requiring other forms of registration or identification that may not be common to their industry and imposing additional burdens on applicants.

(3) PRIORITY IN AWARDING GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—During the initial 21-day period in which the Administrator awards grants under this subsection, the Administrator shall prioritize awarding grants to eligible entities that are small business concerns owned and controlled by women (as defined in section 3(n) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(n))), small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans (as defined in section 3(q) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q))), or socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns (as defined in section 8(a)(4)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(4)(A))). The Administrator may take such steps as necessary to ensure that eligible entities described in this subparagraph have access to grant funding under this section after the end of such 21-day period.

(B) CERTIFICATION.—For purposes of establishing priority under subparagraph (A), an applicant shall submit a self-certification of eligibility for priority with the grant application.

(4) GRANT AMOUNT.—

(A) AGGREGATE MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The aggregate amount of grants made to an eligible entity and any affiliated businesses of the eligible entity under this subsection—

(i) shall not exceed \$10,000,000; and

(ii) shall be limited to \$5,000,000 per physical location of the eligible entity.

(B) DETERMINATION OF GRANT AMOUNT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this paragraph, the amount of a grant made to an eligible entity under this subsection shall be equal to the pandemic-related revenue loss of the eligible entity.

(ii) RETURN TO TREASURY.—Any amount of a grant made under this subsection to an eligible entity based on estimated receipts that is greater than the actual gross receipts of the eligible entity in 2020 shall be returned to the Treasury.

(5) USE OF FUNDS.—During the covered period, an eligible entity that receives a grant under this subsection may use the grant funds for the following expenses incurred as a direct result of, or during, the COVID–19 pandemic:

(A) Payroll costs.

(B) Payments of principal or interest on any mortgage obligation (which shall not include any prepayment of principal on a mortgage obligation).

(C) Rent payments, including rent under a lease agreement (which shall not include any prepayment of rent).

(D) Utilities.

(E) Maintenance expenses, including—

(i) construction to accommodate outdoor seating; and

(ii) walls, floors, deck surfaces, furniture, fixtures, and equipment.

(F) Supplies, including protective equipment and cleaning materials.

(G) Food and beverage expenses that are within the scope of the normal business practice of the eligible entity before the covered period.

(H) Covered supplier costs, as defined in section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (as redesignated, transferred, and amended by section 304(b) of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (Public Law 116–260)).

(I) Operational expenses.

(J) Paid sick leave.

(K) Any other expenses that the Administrator determines to be essential to maintaining the eligible entity.

(6) RETURNING FUNDS.—If an eligible entity that receives a grant under this subsection fails to use all grant funds or permanently ceases operations on or before the last day of the covered period, the eligible entity shall return to the Treasury any funds that the eligible entity did not use for the allowable expenses under paragraph (5).

SEC. 6004. COMMUNITY NAVIGATOR PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATION.—The term “Administration” means the Small Business Administration.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

(3) COMMUNITY NAVIGATOR SERVICES.—The term “community navigator services” means the outreach, education, and technical assistance provided by community navigators that target eligible businesses to increase awareness of, and participation in, programs of the Small Business Administration.

(4) COMMUNITY NAVIGATOR.—The term “community navigator” means a community organization, community financial institution as defined in section 7(a)(36)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)(A)), or other private nonprofit organization engaged in the delivery of community navigator services.

(5) ELIGIBLE BUSINESS.—The term “eligible business” means any small business concern, with priority for small business concerns owned and controlled by women (as defined in section 3(n) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(n))), small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans (as defined in section 3(q) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q))), and socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns (as defined in section 8(a)(4)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(4)(A))).

(6) PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term “private nonprofit organization” means an entity that is described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

(7) RESOURCE PARTNER.—The term “resource partner” means—

(A) a small business development center (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632));

(B) a women’s business center (as described in section 29 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656)); and

(C) a chapter of the Service Corps of Retired Executives (as defined in section 8(b)(1)(B) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 637(b)(1)(B))).

(8) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term “small business concern” has the meaning given under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

(9) STATE.—The term “State” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam, or an agency, instrumentality, or fiscal agent thereof.

(10) UNIT OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term “unit of general local government” means a county, city, town, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

(b) COMMUNITY NAVIGATOR PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall establish a

Community Navigator pilot program to make grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, private nonprofit organizations, resource partners, States, Tribes, and units of local government to ensure the delivery of free community navigator services to current or prospective owners of eligible businesses in order to improve access to assistance programs and resources made available because of the COVID–19 pandemic by Federal, State, Tribal, and local entities.

(2) APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Administrator for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for carrying out this subsection.

(c) OUTREACH AND EDUCATION.—

(1) PROMOTION.—The Administrator shall develop and implement a program to promote community navigator services to current or prospective owners of eligible businesses.

(2) CALL CENTER.—The Administrator shall establish a telephone hotline to offer information about Federal programs to assist eligible businesses and offer referral services to resource partners, community navigators, potential lenders, and other persons that the Administrator determines appropriate for current or prospective owners of eligible businesses.

(3) OUTREACH.—The Administrator shall—

(A) conduct outreach and education, in the 10 most commonly spoken languages in the United States, to current or prospective owners of eligible businesses on community navigator services and other Federal programs to assist eligible businesses;

(B) improve the website of the Administration to describe such community navigator services and other Federal programs; and

(C) implement an education campaign by advertising in media targeted to current or prospective owners of eligible businesses.

(4) APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Administrator for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$75,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for carrying out this subsection.

(d) SUNSET.—The authority of the Administrator to make grants under this section shall terminate on December 31, 2025.

SEC. 6005. SHUTTERED VENUE OPERATORS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,250,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260), of which \$500,000 shall be used to provide technical assistance to help applicants access the System for Award Management (or any successor thereto) or to assist applicants with an alternative grant application system, which the Administrator of the Small Business Administration may develop for use for grant programs of the Small Business Administration.

SEC. 6006. DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Administrator for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to remain available until expended—

(1) \$840,000,000 for administrative expenses, including to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the COVID–19 pandemic, domestically or internationally, including administrative expenses related to paragraphs (36) and (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260), section 6002 of this title, and section 6003 of this title; and

(2) \$460,000,000 to carry out the disaster loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)), of which \$70,000,000 shall be for the cost of direct loans authorized by such section and \$390,000,000 shall be for administrative expenses to carry out such program.

(b) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Inspector General of the Small Business Administration for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

**TITLE VII—COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**
**Subtitle A—Transportation and
Infrastructure**

**SEC. 7001. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AGENCY APPROPRIATION.**

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$50,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to carry out the purposes of the Disaster Relief Fund for costs associated with major disaster declarations.

SEC. 7002. FUNERAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For the emergency declaration issued by the President on March 13, 2020, pursuant to section 501(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5191(b)), and for any subsequent major disaster declaration that supersedes such emergency declaration, the President shall provide financial assistance to an individual or household to meet disaster-related funeral expenses under section 408(e)(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174(e)(1)), for which the Federal cost share shall be 100 percent.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated under section 7001 may be used to carry out subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 7003. ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$3,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to the Department of Commerce for economic adjustment assistance as authorized by sections 209 and 703 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3149 and 3233) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus and for necessary expenses for responding to economic injury as a result of coronavirus.

(b) Of the funds provided by this section, up to 2 percent shall be used for Federal costs to administer such assistance utilizing temporary Federal personnel as may be necessary consistent with the requirements applicable to such administrative funding in fiscal year 2020 to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus and which shall remain available until September 30, 2027.

(c) Of the funds provided by this section, 15 percent shall be for assistance to communities that have suffered economic injury as a result of job losses in the travel, tourism, or outdoor recreation sectors.

(d) The total amount provided by this section shall be allocated to eligible recipients in the States and Territories according to the total level of economic injury of such States and Territories as a result of coronavirus beginning on March 1, 2020, as measured by the change in economic activity, demonstrated by current Federal economic data sources such as unemployment claims and gross domestic product, before and after such date.

**SEC. 7004. GREAT LAKES ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OP-
ERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.**

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of amounts not otherwise appropriated from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund pursuant to section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus by conducting the operations, maintenance, and capital infrastructure activities of the Seaway International Bridge.

**SEC. 7005. GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD
PASSENGER CORPORATION.**

(a) NORTHEAST CORRIDOR APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$820,388,160, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for grants as authorized under section 11101(a) of the FAST Act (Public Law 114–94) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(b) NATIONAL NETWORK APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$679,611,840, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for grants as authorized under section 11101(b) of the FAST Act (Public Law 114–94) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(c) LONG-DISTANCE SERVICE RESTORATION AND EMPLOYEE RECALLS.—Not less than \$165,926,000 of the aggregate amounts made available under subsections (a) and (b) shall be for use by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation to—

(1) restore, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the frequency of rail service on long-distance routes (as defined in section 24102 of title 49, United States Code) that the National Railroad Passenger Corporation reduced the frequency of on or after July 1, 2020, and continue to operate such service at such frequency; and

(2) recall and manage employees furloughed on or after October 1, 2020, as a result of efforts to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(d) USE OF FUNDS IN LIEU OF CAPITAL PAYMENTS.—Not less than \$109,805,000 of the aggregate amounts made available under subsections (a) and (b)—

(1) shall be for use by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation in lieu of capital payments from States and commuter rail passenger transportation providers that are subject to the cost allocation policy under section 24905(c) of title 49, United States Code; and

(2) notwithstanding sections 24319(g) and 24905(c)(1)(A)(i) of title 49, United States Code, such amounts do not constitute cross-subsidization of commuter rail passenger transportation.

(e) USE OF FUNDS FOR STATE PAYMENTS FOR STATE-SUPPORTED ROUTES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under subsection (b), \$174,850,000 shall be for use by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation to offset amounts required to be paid by States for covered State-supported routes.

(2) FUNDING SHARE.—The share of funding provided under paragraph (1) with respect to a covered State-supported route shall be distributed as follows:

(A) Each covered State-supported route shall receive 7 percent of the costs allocated to the route in fiscal year 2019 under the cost allocation methodology adopted pursuant to section 209 of the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–432).

(B) Any remaining amounts after the distribution described in subparagraph (A) shall be apportioned to each covered State-supported route in proportion to the passenger revenue of such route and other revenue allocated to such route in fiscal year 2019 divided by the total passenger

revenue and other revenue allocated to all covered State-supported routes in fiscal year 2019.

(3) COVERED STATE-SUPPORTED ROUTE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “covered State-supported route” means a State-supported route, as such term is defined in section 24102 of title 49, United States Code, but does not include a State-supported route for which service was terminated on or before February 1, 2020.

(f) USE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT REPAYMENT OR PREPAYMENT.—Not more than \$100,885,000 of the aggregate amounts made available under subsections (a) and (b) shall be—

(1) for the repayment or prepayment of debt incurred by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation under financing arrangements entered into prior to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) to pay required reserves, costs, and fees related to such debt, including for loans from the Department of Transportation and loans that would otherwise have been paid from National Railroad Passenger Corporation revenues.

(g) PROJECT MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT.—Not more than \$2,000,000 of the aggregate amounts made available under subsections (a) and (b) shall be for activities authorized under section 11101(c) of the FAST Act (Public Law 114–94).

**SEC. 7006. FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION
GRANTS.**

(a) FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$30,461,355,534, to remain available until September 30, 2024, that shall—

(A) be for grants to eligible recipients under sections 5307, 5309, 5310, and 5311 of title 49, United States Code, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus; and

(B) not be subject to any prior restriction on the total amount of funds available for implementation or execution of programs authorized under sections 5307, 5310, or 5311 of such title.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a)(1) or (b) of section 5307 and section 5310(b)(2)(A) of title 49, United States Code, funds provided under this section, other than subsection (b)(4), shall be available for the operating expenses of transit agencies to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus public health emergency, including, beginning on January 20, 2020—

(i) reimbursement for payroll of public transportation (including payroll and expenses of private providers of public transportation);

(ii) operating costs to maintain service due to lost revenue due as a result of the coronavirus public health emergency, including the purchase of personal protective equipment; and

(iii) paying the administrative leave of operations or contractor personnel due to reductions in service.

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds described in subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) available for immediate obligation, notwithstanding the requirement for such expenses to be included in a transportation improvement program, long-range transportation plan, statewide transportation plan, or statewide transportation improvement program under sections 5303 and 5304 of title 49, United States Code;

(ii) directed to payroll and operations of public transportation (including payroll and expenses of private providers of public transportation), unless the recipient certifies to the Administrator of the Federal Transit Administration that the recipient has not furloughed any employees;

(iii) used to provide a Federal share of the costs for any grant made under this section of 100 percent.

(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

(1) URBANIZED AREA FORMULA GRANTS.—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a), \$26,086,580,227 shall be for grants to recipients and subrecipients under section 5307 of title 49, United States Code, and shall be administered as if such funds were provided under section 5307 of such title.

(B) *ALLOCATION.*—Amounts made available under subparagraph (A) shall be apportioned to urbanized areas based on data contained in the National Transit Database such that—

(i) each urbanized area shall receive an apportionment of an amount that, when combined with amounts that were otherwise made available to such urbanized area for similar activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, is equal to 132 percent of the urbanized area's 2018 operating costs; and

(ii) for funds remaining after the apportionment described in clause (i), such funds shall be apportioned such that—

(I) each urbanized area that did not receive an apportionment under clause (i) shall receive an apportionment equal to 25 percent of the urbanized area's 2018 operating costs; and

(II) each urbanized area under clause (i), when the amounts that were otherwise made available, prior to clause (i) to that urbanized area for similar activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus are equal to or greater than 130 percent of the urbanized area's 2018 operating costs but do not exceed 132 percent of such costs, such urbanized area shall receive an apportionment equal to 10 percent of the urbanized area's 2018 operating costs, in addition to amounts apportioned to the urbanized area under clause (i).

(2) *FORMULA GRANTS FOR THE ENHANCED MOBILITY OF SENIORS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a), \$50,000,000 shall be for grants to recipients or subrecipients eligible under section 5310 of title 49, United States Code, and shall be apportioned in accordance with such section.

(B) *ALLOCATION RATIO.*—Amounts made available under subparagraph (A) shall be allocated in the same ratio as funds were provided under section 5310 of title 49, United States Code, for fiscal year 2020.

(3) *FORMULA GRANTS FOR RURAL AREAS.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a), \$317,214,013 shall be for grants to recipients or subrecipients eligible under section 5311 of title 49, United States Code, and shall be administered as if the funds were provided under section 5311 of such title, and shall be apportioned in accordance with such section, except as described in paragraph (B).

(B) *ALLOCATION RATIO.*—Amounts made available under subparagraph (A) to States, as defined in section 5302 of title 49, United States Code, shall be allocated to such States based on data contained in the National Transit Database, such that—

(i) any State that received an amount for similar activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus that is equal to or greater than 150 percent of the combined 2018 rural operating costs of the recipients and subrecipients in such State shall receive an amount equal to 5 percent of such State's 2018 rural operating costs;

(ii) any State that does not receive an allocation under clause (i) that received an amount for similar activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus that is equal to or greater than 140 percent of the combined 2018 rural operating costs of the recipients and subrecipients in that State shall receive an amount equal to 10 percent of such State's 2018 rural operating costs; and

(iii) any State that does not receive an allocation under clauses (i) or (ii) shall receive an amount equal to 20 percent of such State's 2018 rural operating costs.

(4) *CAPITAL INVESTMENTS.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a)—

(i) \$1,425,000,000 shall be for grants administered under subsections (d) and (e) of section 5309 of title 49, United States Code, and section 3005(b) of the FAST Act (Public Law 114-94); and

(ii) \$250,000,000 shall be for grants administered under subsection (h) of section 5309 of title 49, United States Code.

(B) *FUNDING DISTRIBUTION.*—

(i) *IN GENERAL.*—Of the amounts made available in subparagraph (A)(i), \$1,250,000,000 shall be provided to each recipient for all projects with existing full funding grant agreements that received allocations for fiscal year 2019 or 2020 and all projects under section 3005(b) of Public Law 114-94 that received allocations for fiscal year 2019 or 2020, except that recipients with projects open for revenue service are not eligible to receive a grant under this subparagraph. Funds shall be provided proportionally based on the non-capital investment grant or non-expedited project delivery share of the amount allocated.

(ii) *ALLOCATION.*—Of the amounts made available in subparagraph (A)(i), \$175,000,000 shall be provided to each recipient for all projects with existing full funding grant agreements that received an allocation only prior to fiscal year 2019, except that projects open for revenue service are not eligible to receive a grant under this subparagraph and no project may receive more than 40 percent of the amounts provided under this clause. The Administrator of the Federal Transit Administration shall proportionally distribute funds in excess of such percent to recipients for which the percent of funds does not exceed 40 percent. Funds shall be provided proportionally based on the non-capital investment grant share of the amount allocated.

(iii) *ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS.*—For amounts made available in subparagraph (A)(ii), eligible recipients shall be any recipient of an allocation under subsection (h) of section 5309 of title 49, United States Code, or an applicant in the project development phase described in paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(iv) *AMOUNT.*—Amounts distributed under clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of subparagraph (A) shall be provided notwithstanding the limitation of any calculation of the maximum amount of Federal financial assistance for the project under subsection (k)(2)(C)(ii) or (h)(7) of section 5309 of title 49, United States Code, or section 3005(b)(9) of the FAST Act (Public Law 114-94).

(5) *SECTION 5311(F) SERVICES.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a) and in addition to the amounts made available under paragraph (3), \$100,000,000 shall be available for grants to recipients for bus operators that partner with recipients or subrecipients of funds under section 5311(f) of title 49, United States Code.

(B) *ALLOCATION RATIO.*—Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the Administrator of the Federal Transit Administration shall allocate amounts under subparagraph (A) in the same ratio as funds were provided under section 5311 of title 49, United States Code, for fiscal year 2020.

(C) *EXCEPTION.*—If a State or territory does not have bus providers eligible under section 5311(f) of title 49, United States Code, funds under this paragraph may be used by such State or territory for any expense eligible under section 5311 of title 49, United States Code.

(6) *PLANNING.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a), \$25,000,000 shall be for grants to recipients eligible under section 5307 of title 49, United States Code, for the planning of public transportation associated with the restoration of services as the coronavirus public health emergency concludes and shall be available in accordance with such section.

(B) *AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR ROUTE PLANNING.*—Amounts made available under subparagraph (A) shall be available for route planning designed to—

(i) increase ridership and reduce travel times, while maintaining or expanding the total level of vehicle revenue miles of service provided in the planning period; or

(ii) make service adjustments to increase the quality or frequency of service provided to low-income riders and disadvantaged neighborhoods or communities.

(C) *LIMITATION.*—Amounts made available under subparagraph (A) shall not be used for route planning related to transitioning public transportation service provided as of the date of receipt of funds to a transportation network company or other third-party contract provider, unless the existing provider of public transportation service is a third-party contract provider.

(7) *RECIPIENTS AND SUBRECIPIENTS REQUIRING ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a), \$2,207,561,294 shall be for grants to eligible recipients or subrecipients of funds under sections 5307 or 5311 of title 49, United States Code, that, as a result of COVID-19, require additional assistance for costs related to operations, personnel, cleaning, and sanitation combating the spread of pathogens on transit systems, and debt service payments incurred to maintain operations and avoid layoffs and furloughs.

(B) *ADMINISTRATION.*—Funds made available under subparagraph (A) shall, after allocation, be administered as if provided under paragraph (1) or (3), as applicable.

(C) *APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.*—

(i) *IN GENERAL.*—The Administrator of the Federal Transit Administration may not allocate funds to an eligible recipient or subrecipient of funds under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, unless the recipient provides to the Administrator—

(I) estimates of financial need;

(II) data on reductions in farebox or other sources of local revenue for sustained operations;

(III) a spending plan for such funds; and

(IV) demonstration of expenditure of greater than 90 percent of funds available to the applicant from funds made available for similar activities in fiscal year 2020.

(ii) *DEADLINES.*—The Administrator of the Federal Transit Administration shall—

(I) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a Notice of Funding Opportunity for assistance under this paragraph; and

(II) not later than 120 days after the application deadline established in the Notice of Funding Opportunity under subclause (I), make awards under this paragraph to selected applicants.

(iii) *EVALUATION.*—

(I) *IN GENERAL.*—Applications for assistance under this paragraph shall be evaluated by the Administrator of the Federal Transit Administration based on the level of financial need demonstrated by an eligible recipient or subrecipient, including projections of future financial need to maintain service as a percentage of the 2018 operating costs that has not been replaced by the funds made available to the eligible recipient or subrecipient under paragraphs (1) through (5) of this subsection when combined with the amounts allocated to such eligible recipient or subrecipient from funds previously made available for the operating expenses of transit agencies related to the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(II) *RESTRICTION.*—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall only be available for operating expenses.

(iv) *STATE APPLICANTS.*—A State may apply for assistance under this paragraph on behalf of an eligible recipient or subrecipient or a group of eligible recipients or subrecipients.

(D) *UNOBLIGATED FUNDS.*—If amounts made available under this paragraph remain unobligated on September 30, 2023, such amounts shall be available for any purpose eligible under sections 5307 or 5311 of title 49, United States Code.

SEC. 7007. RELIEF FOR AIRPORTS.**(a) IN GENERAL.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$8,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for assistance to airports under sections 47101 through 47144 of title 49, United States Code, to be made available to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS.**—Amounts made available under this section—

(A) may not be used for any purpose not directly related to the airport; and

(B) may not be provided to any airport that was allocated in excess of 4 years of operating funds to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus in fiscal year 2020.

(b) **ALLOCATIONS.**—The following terms shall apply to the amounts made available under this section:

(1) OPERATING EXPENSES AND DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not more than \$6,492,000,000 shall be made available for primary airports, as such term is defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code, and certain cargo airports, for costs related to operations, personnel, cleaning, sanitization, janitorial services, combating the spread of pathogens at the airport, and debt service payments.

(B) **DISTRIBUTION.**—Amounts made available under this paragraph—

(i) shall not be subject to the reduced apportionments under section 47114(f) of title 49, United States Code;

(ii) shall first be apportioned as set forth in sections 47114(c)(1)(A), 47114(c)(1)(C)(i), 47114(c)(1)(C)(ii), 47114(c)(2)(A), 47114(c)(2)(B), and 47114(c)(2)(E) of title 49, United States Code; and

(iii) shall not be subject to a maximum apportionment limit set forth in section 47114(c)(1)(B) of title 49, United States Code.

(C) **REMAINING AMOUNTS.**—Any amount remaining after distribution under subparagraph (B) shall be distributed to the sponsor of each primary airport (as such term is defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code) based on each such primary airport's passenger enplanements compared to the total passenger enplanements of all such primary airports in calendar year 2019.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not more than \$608,000,000 allocated under subsection (a)(1) shall be available to pay a Federal share of 100 percent of the costs for any grant awarded in fiscal year 2021, or in fiscal year 2020 with less than a 100-percent Federal share, for an airport development project (as such term is defined in section 47102 of title 49).

(B) **REMAINING AMOUNTS.**—Any amount remaining under this paragraph shall be distributed as described in paragraph (1)(C).

(3) NONPRIMARY AIRPORTS.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not more than \$100,000,000 shall be made available for general aviation and commercial service airports that are not primary airports (as such terms are defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code) for costs related to operations, personnel, cleaning, sanitization, janitorial services, combating the spread of pathogens at the airport, and debt service payments.

(B) **DISTRIBUTION.**—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be apportioned to each non-primary airport based on the categories published in the most current National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems, reflecting the percentage of the aggregate published eligible development costs for each such category, and then dividing the allocated funds evenly among the eligible airports in each category, rounding up to the nearest thousand dollars.

(C) **REMAINING AMOUNTS.**—Any amount remaining under this paragraph shall be distributed as described in paragraph (1)(C).

(4) AIRPORT CONCESSIONS.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not more than \$800,000,000 shall be made available for sponsors of primary airports to provide relief from rent and minimum annual guarantees to airport concessions, of which at least \$640,000,000 shall be available to provide relief to eligible small airport concessions and of which at least \$160,000,000 shall be available to provide relief to eligible large airport concessions located at primary airports.

(B) **DISTRIBUTION.**—The amounts made available for each set-aside in this paragraph shall be distributed to the sponsor of each primary airport (as such term is defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code) based on each such primary airport's passenger enplanements compared to the total passenger enplanements of all such primary airports in calendar year 2019.

(C) **CONDITIONS.**—As a condition of approving a grant under this paragraph—

(i) the sponsor shall provide such relief from the date of enactment of this Act until the sponsor has provided relief equaling the total grant amount, to the extent practicable and to the extent permissible under State laws, local laws, and applicable trust indentures; and

(ii) for each set-aside, the sponsor shall provide relief from rent and minimum annual guarantee obligations to each eligible airport concession in an amount that reflects each eligible airport concession's proportional share of the total amount of the rent and minimum annual guarantees of those eligible airport concessions at such airport.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration may retain up to 0.1 percent of the funds provided under this section to fund the award of, and oversight by the Administrator of, grants made under this section.

(2) WORKFORCE RETENTION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) **REQUIRED RETENTION.**—As a condition for receiving funds provided under this section, an airport shall continue to employ, through September 30, 2021, at least 90 percent of the number of individuals employed (after making adjustments for retirements or voluntary employee separations) by the airport as of March 27, 2020.

(B) **WAIVER OF RETENTION REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary shall waive the workforce retention requirement if the Secretary determines that—

(i) the airport is experiencing economic hardship as a direct result of the requirement; or

(ii) the requirement reduces aviation safety or security.

(C) **EXCEPTION.**—The workforce retention requirement shall not apply to nonhub airports or nonprimary airports receiving funds under this section.

(D) **NONCOMPLIANCE.**—Any financial assistance provided under this section to an airport that fails to comply with the workforce retention requirement described in subparagraph (A), and does not otherwise qualify for a waiver or exception under this paragraph, shall be subject to clawback by the Secretary.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) **ELIGIBLE LARGE AIRPORT CONCESSION.**—The term “eligible large airport concession” means a concession (as defined in section 23.3 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations), that is interterminal and has maximum gross receipts, averaged over the previous three fiscal years, of more than \$56,420,000.

(2) **ELIGIBLE SMALL AIRPORT CONCESSION.**—The term “eligible small airport concession” means a concession (as defined in section 23.3 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations), that is interterminal and—

(A) a small business with maximum gross receipts, averaged over the previous 3 fiscal years, of less than \$56,420,000; or

(B) is a joint venture (as defined in section 23.3 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations).

SEC. 7008. EMERGENCY FAA EMPLOYEE LEAVE FUND.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT; APPROPRIATION.**—There is established in the Federal Aviation Adminis-

tration an Emergency FAA Employee Leave Fund (in this section referred to as the “Fund”), to be administered by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, for the purposes set forth in subsection (b). In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$9,000,000, which shall be deposited into the Fund and remain available through September 30, 2022.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—Amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Administrator for the use of paid leave under this section by any employee of the Administration who is unable to work because the employee—

(1) is subject to a Federal, State, or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19;

(2) has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID-19;

(3) is caring for an individual who is subject to such an order or has been so advised;

(4) is experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 and seeking a medical diagnosis;

(5) is caring for a son or daughter of such employee if the school or place of care of the son or daughter has been closed, if the school of such son or daughter requires or makes optional a virtual learning instruction model or requires or makes optional a hybrid of in-person and virtual learning instruction models, or the child care provider of such son or daughter is unavailable, due to COVID-19 precautions;

(6) is experiencing any other substantially similar condition;

(7) is caring for a family member with a mental or physical disability or who is 55 years of age or older and incapable of self-care, without regard to whether another individual other than the employee is available to care for such family member, if the place of care for such family member is closed or the direct care provider is unavailable due to COVID-19; or

(8) is obtaining immunization related to COVID-19 or to recover from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such immunization.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) **PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.**—Paid leave under this section may only be provided to and used by an employee of the Administration during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this section and ending on September 30, 2021.

(2) **TOTAL HOURS; AMOUNT.**—Paid leave under this section—

(A) shall be provided to an employee of the Administration in an amount not to exceed 600 hours of paid leave for each full-time employee, and in the case of a part-time employee, employee on an uncommon tour of duty, or employee with a seasonal work schedule, in an amount not to exceed the proportional equivalent of 600 hours to the extent amounts in the Fund remain available for reimbursement;

(B) shall be paid at the same hourly rate as other leave payments; and

(C) may not be provided to an employee if the leave would result in payments greater than \$2,800 in aggregate for any biweekly pay period for a full-time employee, or a proportionally equivalent biweekly limit for a part-time employee.

(3) **RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LEAVE.**—Paid leave under this section—

(A) is in addition to any other leave provided to an employee of the Administration; and

(B) may not be used by an employee of the Administration concurrently with any other paid leave.

(4) **CALCULATION OF RETIREMENT BENEFIT.**—Any paid leave provided to an employee of the Administration under this section shall reduce the total service used to calculate any Federal retirement benefit.

Subtitle B—Aviation Manufacturing Jobs Protection

SEC. 7101. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEE GROUP.**—The term “eligible employee group” means the portion of an employer’s United States workforce that—

(A) does not exceed 25 percent of the employer’s total United States workforce as of April 1, 2020; and

(B) contains only employees with a total compensation level of \$200,000 or less per year; and

(C) is engaged in aviation manufacturing activities and services, or maintenance, repair, and overhaul activities and services.

(2) **AVIATION MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**—The term “aviation manufacturing company” means a corporation, firm, or other business entity—

(A) that—

(i) actively manufactures an aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, or a component, part, or systems of an aircraft or aircraft engine under a Federal Aviation Administration production approval; or

(ii) holds a certificate issued under part 145 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, for maintenance, repair, and overhaul of aircraft, aircraft engines, components, or propellers.

(B) which—

(i) is established, created, or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States; and

(ii) has significant operations in, and a majority of its employees engaged in aviation manufacturing activities and services, or maintenance, repair, and overhaul activities and services based in the United States;

(C) which has involuntarily furloughed or laid off at least 10 percent of its workforce in 2020 as compared to 2019 or has experienced at least a 15 percent decline in 2020 revenues as compared to 2019;

(D) that, as supported by sworn financial statements or other appropriate data, has identified the eligible employee group and the amount of total compensation level for the eligible employee group;

(E) that agrees to provide private contributions and maintain the total compensation level for the eligible employee group for the duration of an agreement under this subtitle;

(F) that agrees to provide immediate notice and justification to the Secretary of involuntary furloughs or layoffs exceeding 10 percent of the workforce that is not included in an eligible employee group for the duration of an agreement and receipt of public contributions under this subtitle;

(G) that has not conducted involuntary furloughs or reduced pay rates or benefits for the eligible employee group, subject to the employer’s right to discipline or terminate an employee in accordance with employer policy, between the date of application and the date on which such a corporation, firm, or other business entity enters into an agreement with the Secretary under this subtitle; and

(H) that—

(i) in the case of a corporation, firm, or other business entity including any parent company or subsidiary of such a corporation, firm, or other business entity, that holds any type or production certificate or similar authorization issued under section 44704 of title 49, United States Code, with respect to a transport-category airplane covered under part 25 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, certificated with a passenger seating capacity of 50 or more, agrees to refrain from conducting involuntary layoffs or furloughs, or reducing pay rates and benefits, for the eligible employee group, subject to the employer’s right to discipline or terminate an employee in accordance with employer policy from the date of agreement until September 30, 2021, or the duration of the agreement and receipt of public contributions under this subtitle, whichever period ends later; or

(ii) in the case of corporation, firm, or other business entity not specified under subparagraph (i), agrees to refrain from conducting involuntary layoffs or furloughs, or reducing pay rates and benefits, for the eligible employee group, subject to the employer’s right to discipline or terminate an employee in accordance with employer policy for the duration of the agreement and receipt of public contributions under this subtitle.

(3) **EMPLOYEE.**—The term “employee” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203).

(4) **EMPLOYER.**—The term “employer” means an aviation manufacturing company that is an employer (as defined in section 3 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203)).

(5) **PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION.**—The term “private contribution” means the contribution funded by the employer under this subtitle to maintain 50 percent of the eligible employee group’s total compensation level, and combined with the public contribution, is sufficient to maintain the total compensation level for the eligible employee group as of April 1, 2020.

(6) **PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION.**—The term “public contribution” means the contribution funded by the Federal Government under this title to provide 50 percent of the eligible employees group’s total compensation level, and combined with the private contribution, is sufficient to maintain the total compensation level for those in the eligible employee group as of April 1, 2020.

(7) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Transportation.

(8) **TOTAL COMPENSATION LEVEL.**—The term “total compensation level” means the level of total base compensation and benefits being provided to an eligible employee group employee, excluding overtime and premium pay, and excluding any Federal, State, or local payroll taxes paid, as of April 1, 2020.

SEC. 7102. PAYROLL SUPPORT PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall establish a payroll support program and enter into agreements with employers who meet the eligibility criteria specified in subsection (b) and are not ineligible under subsection (c), to provide public contributions to supplement compensation of an eligible employee group. There is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$3,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the Secretary to carry out the payroll support program authorized under the preceding sentence for which 1 percent of the funds may be used for implementation costs and administrative expenses.

(b) **ELIGIBILITY.**—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement and provide public contributions, for a term no longer than 6 months, solely with an employer that agrees to use the funds received under an agreement exclusively for the continuation of employee wages, salaries, and benefits, to maintain the total compensation level for the eligible employee group as of April 1, 2020 for the duration of the agreement, and to facilitate the retention, rehire, or recall of employees of the employer, except that such funds may not be used for back pay of returning re-hired or recalled employees.

(c) **INELIGIBILITY.**—The Secretary may not enter into any agreement under this section with an employer who was allowed a credit under section 2301 of the CARES Act (26 U.S.C. 3111 note) for the immediately preceding calendar quarter ending before such agreement is entered into, who received financial assistance under section 4113 of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9073), or who is currently expending financial assistance under the paycheck protection program established under section 7(a)(36) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)), as of the date the employer submits an application under the payroll support program established under subsection (a).

(d) **REDUCTIONS.**—To address any shortfall in assistance that would otherwise be provided

under this subtitle, the Secretary shall reduce, on a pro rata basis, the financial assistance provided under this subtitle.

(e) **AGREEMENT DEADLINE.**—No agreement may be entered into by the Secretary under the payroll support program established under subsection (a) after the last day of the 6 month period that begins on the effective date of the first agreement entered into under such program.

Subtitle C—Continued Assistance to Rail Workers

SEC. 7201. ADDITIONAL ENHANCED BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2(a)(5)(A) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(a)(5)(A)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “March 14, 2021” and inserting “August 29, 2021”;

(B) by striking “or July 1, 2020” and inserting “July 1, 2020, or July 1, 2021”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: “For registration periods beginning after March 14, 2021, but on or before August 29, 2021, the recovery benefit payable under this subparagraph shall be in the amount of \$800.”

(b) **CLARIFICATION ON AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS.**—Funds appropriated under subparagraph (B) of section 2(a)(5) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(a)(5)) shall be available to cover the cost of recovery benefits provided under such section 2(a)(5) by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) as well as to cover the cost of such benefits provided under such section 2(a)(5) as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7202. EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(c)(2)(D)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking “185 days” and inserting “305 days”;

(B) in subclause (II),

(i) by striking “19 consecutive 14-day periods” and inserting “31 consecutive 14-day periods”; and

(ii) by striking “6 consecutive 14-day periods” and inserting “18 consecutive 14-day periods”;

(2) in clause (ii)—

(A) by striking “120 days of unemployment” and inserting “240 days of unemployment”;

(B) by striking “12 consecutive 14-day periods” and inserting “24 consecutive 14-day periods”; and

(C) by striking “6 consecutive 14-day periods” and inserting “18 consecutive 14-day periods”; and

(3) in clause (iii)—

(A) by striking “June 30, 2021” and inserting “June 30, 2022”; and

(B) by striking “the provisions of clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply to any employee whose extended benefit period under subparagraph (B) begins after March 14, 2021, and shall not apply to any employee with respect to any registration period beginning after April 5, 2021.” and inserting “the provisions of clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply to any employee with respect to any registration period beginning after August 29, 2021.”

(b) **CLARIFICATION ON AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS.**—Funds appropriated under either the first or second sentence of clause (v) of section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act shall be available to cover the cost of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D) by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) as well as to cover the cost of such benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D) as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7203. EXTENSION OF WAIVER OF THE 7-DAY WAITING PERIOD FOR BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 2112(a) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9030(a)) is amended by striking “March 14, 2021” and inserting “August 29, 2021”.

(b) *CLARIFICATION ON AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS.*—Funds appropriated under section 2112(c) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9030(c)) shall be available to cover the cost of additional benefits payable due to section 2112(a) of such Act by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) as well as to cover the cost of such benefits payable due to such section 2112(a) as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7204. RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD AND OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL FUNDING.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

(1) \$27,975,000, to remain available until expended, for the Railroad Retirement Board, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, of which—

(A) \$6,800,000 shall be for additional hiring and overtime bonuses as needed to administer the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; and

(B) \$21,175,000 shall be to supplement, not supplant, existing resources devoted to operations and improvements for the Information Technology Investment Initiatives of the Railroad Retirement Board; and

(2) \$500,000, to remain available until expended, for the Railroad Retirement Board Office of Inspector General for audit, investigatory and review activities.

TITLE VIII—COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

SEC. 8001. FUNDING FOR CLAIMS AND APPEALS PROCESSING.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$272,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, pursuant to sections 308, 310, 7101 through 7113, 7701, and 7703 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 8002. FUNDING AVAILABILITY FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH NEEDS.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$13,482,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for allocation under chapters 17, 20, 73, and 81 of title 38, United States Code, of which not more than \$4,000,000,000 shall be available pursuant to section 1703 of title 38, United States Code for health care furnished through the Veterans Community Care program in sections 1703(c)(1) and 1703(c)(5) of such title.

SEC. 8003. FUNDING FOR SUPPLY CHAIN MODERNIZATION.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for the supply chain modernization initiative under sections 308, 310, and 7301(b) of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 8004. FUNDING FOR STATE HOMES.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

(1) \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended, for allocation under sections 8131 through 8137 of title 38, United States Code; and

(2) \$250,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for a one-time only obligation and expenditure to existing State extended care facilities for veterans in proportion to each

State's share of the total resident capacity in such facilities as of the date of enactment of this Act where such capacity includes only veterans on whose behalf the Department pays a per diem payment pursuant to section 1741 or 1745 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 8005. FUNDING FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for audits, investigations, and other oversight of projects and activities carried out with funds made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 8006. COVID-19 VETERAN RAPID RETRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out a program under which the Secretary shall provide up to 12 months of retraining assistance to an eligible veteran for the pursuit of a covered program of education. Such retraining assistance shall be in addition to any other entitlement to educational assistance or benefits for which a veteran is, or has been, eligible.

(b) *ELIGIBLE VETERANS.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—In this section, the term “eligible veteran” means a veteran who—

(A) as of the date of the receipt by the Department of Veterans Affairs of an application for assistance under this section, is at least 22 years of age but not more than 66 years of age;

(B) as of such date, is unemployed by reason of the covered public health emergency, as certified by the veteran;

(C) as of such date, is not eligible to receive educational assistance under chapter 30, 31, 32, 33, or 35 of title 38, United States Code, or chapter 1606 of title 10, United States Code;

(D) is not enrolled in any Federal or State jobs program;

(E) is not in receipt of compensation for a service-connected disability rated totally disabling by reason of unemployability; and

(F) will not be in receipt of unemployment compensation (as defined in section 85(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), including any cash benefit received pursuant to subtitle A of title II of division A of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136), as of the first day on which the veteran would receive a housing stipend payment under this section.

(2) *TREATMENT OF VETERANS WHO TRANSFER ENTITLEMENT.*—For purposes of paragraph (1)(C), a veteran who has transferred all of the veteran's entitlement to educational assistance under section 3319 of title 38, United States Code, shall be considered to be a veteran who is not eligible to receive educational assistance under chapter 33 of such title.

(3) *FAILURE TO COMPLETE.*—A veteran who receives retraining assistance under this section to pursue a program of education and who fails to complete the program of education shall not be eligible to receive additional assistance under this section.

(c) *COVERED PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—For purposes of this section, a covered program of education is a program of education (as such term is defined in section 3452(b) of title 38, United States Code) for training, pursued on a full-time or part-time basis—

(A) that—

(i) is approved under chapter 36 of such title; and

(ii) does not lead to a bachelors or graduate degree; and

(iii) is designed to provide training for a high-demand occupation, as determined under paragraph (3); or

(B) that is a high technology program of education offered by a qualified provider, under the meaning given such terms in section 116 of the Harry W. Colmery Veterans Educational Assist-

ance Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-48; 38 U.S.C. 3001 note).

(2) *ACCREDITED PROGRAMS.*—In the case of an accredited program of education, the program of education shall not be considered a covered program of education under this section if the program has received a show cause order from the accreditor of the program during the five-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) *DETERMINATION OF HIGH-DEMAND OCCUPATIONS.*—

(A) *INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION.*—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall use the list of high-demand occupations compiled by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics until the final list under subparagraph (C) is complete.

(B) *STUDY REQUIRED.*—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development corporation or another appropriate non-Department entity for the conduct of a study to determine which occupations are high-demand occupations. Such study shall be completed not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(C) *FINAL LIST.*—The Secretary—

(i) may add or remove occupation from the list in use pursuant to subparagraph (A) during the 90-day period following the completion of the study required by subparagraph (B);

(ii) shall issue a final list of high-demand occupations for use under this section by not later than 90 days after the date of the completion of the study; and

(iii) shall make such final list publicly available on a website of the Department.

(D) *USE OF LIST.*—The Secretary shall use the list developed under this paragraph in order to apply the requirement that retraining assistance under this section is used for training for a high-demand occupation, but the Secretary may remove occupations from the list as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(4) *FULL-TIME DEFINED.*—For purposes of this subsection, the term “full-time” has the meaning given such term under section 3688 of title 38, United States Code.

(d) *AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.*—

(1) *RETRAINING ASSISTANCE.*—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall provide to an eligible veteran pursuing a covered program of education under the retraining assistance program under this section an amount equal to the amount of educational assistance payable under section 3313(c)(1)(A) of title 38, United States Code, for each month the veteran pursues the covered program of education. Such amount shall be payable directly to the educational institution offering the covered program of education pursued by the veteran as follows:

(A) 50 percent of the total amount payable shall be paid when the eligible veteran begins the program of education.

(B) 25 percent of the total amount payable shall be paid when the eligible veteran completes the program of education.

(C) 25 percent of the total amount payable shall be paid when the eligible veteran finds employment in a field related to the program of education.

(2) *FAILURE TO COMPLETE.*—

(A) *PRO-RATED PAYMENTS.*—In the case of a veteran who pursues a covered program of education under the retraining assistance program under this section, but who does not complete the program of education, the Secretary shall pay to the educational institution offering such program of education a pro-rated amount based on the number of months the veteran pursued the program of education in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) *PAYMENT OTHERWISE DUE UPON COMPLETION OF PROGRAM.*—The Secretary shall pay to the educational institution a pro-rated amount under paragraph (1)(B) when the veteran provides notice to the educational institution that the veteran no longer intends to pursue the program of education.

(C) **NONRECOVERY FROM VETERAN.**—In the case of a veteran referred to in subparagraph (A), the educational institution may not seek payment from the veteran for any amount that would have been payable under paragraph (1)(B) had the veteran completed the program of education.

(D) **PAYMENT DUE UPON EMPLOYMENT.**—

(i) **VETERANS WHO FIND EMPLOYMENT.**—In the case of a veteran referred to in subparagraph (A) who finds employment in a field related to the program of education during the 180-day period beginning on the date on which the veteran withdraws from the program of education, the Secretary shall pay to the educational institution a pro-rated amount under paragraph (1)(C) when the veteran finds such employment.

(ii) **VETERANS WHO DO NOT FIND EMPLOYMENT.**—In the case of a veteran referred to in subparagraph (A) who does not find employment in a field related to the program of education during the 180-day period beginning on the date on which the veteran withdraws from the program of education—

(I) the Secretary shall not make a payment to the educational institution under paragraph (1)(C); and

(II) the educational institution may not seek payment from the veteran for any amount that would have been payable under paragraph (1)(C) had the veteran found employment during such 180-day period.

(3) **HOUSING STIPEND.**—For each month that an eligible veteran pursues a covered program of education under the retraining assistance program under this section, the Secretary shall pay to the veteran a monthly housing stipend in an amount equal to—

(A) in the case of a covered program of education leading to a degree, or a covered program of education not leading to a degree, at an institution of higher learning (as that term is defined in section 3452(f) of title 38, United States Code) pursued on more than a half-time basis, the amount specified under subsection (c)(1)(B) of section 3313 of title 38, United States Code;

(B) in the case of a covered program of education other than a program of education leading to a degree at an institution other than an institution of higher learning pursued on more than a half-time basis, the amount specified under subsection (g)(3)(A)(ii) of such section; or

(C) in the case of a covered program of education pursued on less than a half-time basis, or a covered program of education pursued solely through distance learning on more than a half-time basis, the amount specified under subsection (c)(1)(B)(iii) of such section.

(4) **FAILURE TO FIND EMPLOYMENT.**—The Secretary shall not make a payment under paragraph (1)(C) with respect to an eligible veteran who completes or fails to complete a program of education under the retraining assistance program under this section if the veteran fails to find employment in a field related to the program of education within the 180-period beginning on the date on which the veteran withdraws from or completes the program.

(e) **NO TRANSFERABILITY.**—Retraining assistance provided under this section may not be transferred to another individual.

(f) **LIMITATION.**—Not more than 17,250 eligible veterans may receive retraining assistance under this section.

(g) **TERMINATION.**—No retraining assistance may be paid under this section after the date that is 21 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(h) **COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the termination of the retraining assistance program under subsection (k), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the outcomes and effectiveness of the program.

(i) **FUNDING.**—In addition to amounts otherwise available there is appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year

2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$386,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out this section.

SEC. 8007. PROHIBITION ON COPAYMENTS AND COST SHARING FOR VETERANS DURING EMERGENCY RELATING TO COVID-19.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs—

(1) shall provide for any copayment or other cost sharing with respect to health care under the laws administered by the Secretary received by a veteran during the period specified in subsection (b); and

(2) shall reimburse any veteran who paid a copayment or other cost sharing for health care under the laws administered by the Secretary received by the veteran during such period the amount paid by the veteran.

(b) **PERIOD SPECIFIED.**—The period specified in this subsection is the period beginning on April 6, 2020, and ending on September 30, 2021.

(c) **FUNDING.**—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$2,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out this section, except for health care furnished pursuant to section 1703(c)(2)-(c)(4) of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 8008. EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EMPLOYEE LEAVE FUND.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT; APPROPRIATION.**—There is established in the Treasury the Emergency Department of Veterans Affairs Employee Leave Fund (in this section referred to as the “Fund”), to be administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, for the purposes set forth in subsection (b). In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$80,000,000, which shall be deposited into the Fund and remain available through September 20, 2022.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—Amounts in the Fund shall be available for payment to the Department of Veterans Affairs for the use of paid leave by any covered employee who is unable to work because the employee—

(1) is subject to a Federal, State, or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19;

(2) has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID-19;

(3) is caring for an individual who is subject to such an order or has been so advised;

(4) is experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 and seeking a medical diagnosis;

(5) is caring for a son or daughter of such employee if the school or place of care of the son or daughter has been closed, if the school of such son or daughter requires or makes optional a virtual learning instruction model or requires or makes optional a hybrid of in-person and virtual learning instruction models, or the child care provider of such son or daughter is unavailable, due to COVID-19 precautions;

(6) is experiencing any other substantially similar condition;

(7) is caring for a family member with a mental or physical disability or who is 55 years of age or older and incapable of self-care, without regard to whether another individual other than the employee is available to care for such family member, if the place of care for such family member is closed or the direct care provider is unavailable due to COVID-19; or

(8) is obtaining immunization related to COVID-19 or to recover from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such immunization.

(c) **LIMITATIONS.**—

(1) **PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.**—Paid leave under this section may only be provided to and used by a covered employee during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2021.

(2) **TOTAL HOURS; AMOUNT.**—Paid leave under this section—

(A) shall be provided to a covered employee in an amount not to exceed 600 hours of paid leave for each full-time employee, and in the case of a part-time employee, employee on an uncommon tour of duty, or employee with a seasonal work schedule, in an amount not to exceed the proportional equivalent of 600 hours to the extent amounts in the Fund remain available for reimbursement;

(B) shall be paid at the same hourly rate as other leave payments; and

(C) may not be provided to a covered employee if the leave would result in payments greater than \$2,800 in aggregate for any biweekly pay period for a full-time employee, or a proportionally equivalent biweekly limit for a part-time employee.

(3) **RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LEAVE.**—Paid leave under this section—

(A) is in addition to any other leave provided to a covered employee; and

(B) may not be used by a covered employee concurrently with any other paid leave.

(4) **CALCULATION OF RETIREMENT BENEFIT.**—Any paid leave provided to a covered employee under this section shall reduce the total service used to calculate any Federal civilian retirement benefit.

(d) **COVERED EMPLOYEE DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “covered employee” means an employee of the Department of Veterans Affairs appointed under chapter 74 of title 38, United States Code.

TITLE IX—COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Subtitle A—Crisis Support for Unemployed Workers

PART 1—EXTENSION OF CARES ACT UNEMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 9011. EXTENSION OF PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2102(c) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9021(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “paragraphs (2) and (3)” and inserting “paragraph (2)”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking “March 14, 2021” and inserting “August 29, 2021”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (3) and redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3).

(b) **INCREASE IN NUMBER OF WEEKS.**—Section 2102(c)(2) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 9021(c)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “50 weeks” and inserting “74 weeks”; and

(2) by striking “50-week period” and inserting “74-week period”.

(c) **HOLD HARMLESS FOR PROPER ADMINISTRATION.**—In the case of an individual who is eligible to receive pandemic unemployment assistance under section 2102 of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9021) as of the day before the date of enactment of this Act and on the date of enactment of this Act becomes eligible for pandemic emergency unemployment compensation under section 2107 of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9025) by reason of the amendments made by section 9016(b) of this title, any payment of pandemic unemployment assistance under such section 2102 made after the date of enactment of this Act to such individual during an appropriate period of time, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, that should have been made under such section 2107 shall not be considered to be an overpayment of assistance under such section 2102, except that an individual may not receive payment for assistance under section 2102 and a payment for assistance under section 2107 for the same week of unemployment.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply as if included in the enactment of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136), except that no amount shall be payable by virtue of such amendments

with respect to any week of unemployment commencing before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9012. EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FOR GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 903(i)(1)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1103(i)(1)(D)) is amended by striking “March 14, 2021” and inserting “August 29, 2021”.

(b) *INCREASE IN REIMBURSEMENT RATE.*—Section 903(i)(1)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1103(i)(1)(B)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting “and except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph” after “as determined by the Secretary of Labor”; and

(2) by inserting after the first sentence the following: “With respect to the amounts of such compensation paid for weeks of unemployment beginning after March 31, 2021, and ending on or before August 29, 2021, the preceding sentence shall be applied by substituting ‘75 percent’ for ‘one-half’.”

SEC. 9013. EXTENSION OF FEDERAL PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 2104(e)(2) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9023(e)(2)) is amended by striking “March 14, 2021” and inserting “August 29, 2021”.

(b) *AMOUNT.*—Section 2104(b)(3)(A) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 9023(b)(3)(A)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) For weeks of unemployment ending after March 14, 2021, and ending on or before August 29, 2021, \$400.”

SEC. 9014. EXTENSION OF FULL FEDERAL FUNDING OF THE FIRST WEEK OF COMPENSABLE REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT FOR STATES WITH NO WAITING WEEK.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 2105(e)(2) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9024(e)(2)) is amended by striking “March 14, 2021” and inserting “August 29, 2021”.

(b) *FULL REIMBURSEMENT.*—Paragraph (3) of section 2105(c) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 9024(c)) is repealed and such section shall be applied to weeks of unemployment to which an agreement under section 2105 of such Act applies as if such paragraph had not been enacted.

SEC. 9015. EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY STATE STAFFING FLEXIBILITY.

If a State modifies its unemployment compensation law and policies, subject to the succeeding sentence, with respect to personnel standards on a merit basis on an emergency temporary basis as needed to respond to the spread of COVID-19, such modifications shall be disregarded for the purposes of applying section 303 of the Social Security Act and section 3304 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to such State law. Such modifications shall only apply through August 29, 2021, and shall be limited to engaging of temporary staff, rehiring of retirees or former employees on a non-competitive basis, and other temporary actions to quickly process applications and claims.

SEC. 9016. EXTENSION OF PANDEMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 2107(g) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9025(g)) is amended to read as follows:

“(g) *APPLICABILITY.*—An agreement entered into under this section shall apply to weeks of unemployment—

“(1) beginning after the date on which such agreement is entered into; and

“(2) ending on or before August 29, 2021.”

(b) *INCREASE IN NUMBER OF WEEKS.*—Section 2107(b)(2) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 9025(b)(2)) is amended by striking “24” and inserting “48”.

(c) *COORDINATION OF PANDEMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION WITH EXTENDED COMPENSATION.*—Section 2107(a)(5)(B) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 9025(a)(5)(B)) is amended by inserting “or for the week that includes the date

of enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (without regard to the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) of section 9016 of such Act)” after “2020”.

(d) *EFFECTIVE DATE.*—The amendments made by this section shall apply as if included in the enactment of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136), except that no amount shall be payable by virtue of such amendments with respect to any week of unemployment commencing before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9017. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY FINANCING OF SHORT-TIME COMPENSATION PAYMENTS IN STATES WITH PROGRAMS IN LAW.

Section 2108(b)(2) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9026(b)(2)) is amended by striking “March 14, 2021” and inserting “August 29, 2021”.

SEC. 9018. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY FINANCING OF SHORT-TIME COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS FOR STATES WITHOUT PROGRAMS IN LAW.

Section 2109(d)(2) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9027(d)(2)) is amended by striking “March 14, 2021” and inserting “August 29, 2021”.

PART 2—EXTENSION OF FFCA UNEMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 9021. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR STATES WITH ADVANCES.

Section 1202(b)(10)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1322(b)(10)(A)) is amended by striking “March 14, 2021” and inserting “August 29, 2021”.

SEC. 9022. EXTENSION OF FULL FEDERAL FUNDING OF EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

Section 4105 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “March 14, 2021” each place it appears and inserting “August 29, 2021”.

PART 3—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FUNDING FOR TIMELY, ACCURATE, AND EQUI- TABLE PAYMENT

SEC. 9031. FUNDING FOR ADMINISTRATION.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses to carry out Federal activities relating to the administration of unemployment compensation programs.

SEC. 9032. FUNDING FOR FRAUD PREVENTION, EQUITABLE ACCESS, AND TIMELY PAYMENT TO ELIGIBLE WORKERS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Labor for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$2,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, to detect and prevent fraud, promote equitable access, and ensure the timely payment of benefits with respect to unemployment insurance programs, including programs extended under this subtitle.

(b) *USE OF FUNDS.*—Amounts made available under subsection (a) may be used—

(1) for Federal administrative costs related to the purposes described in subsection (a);

(2) for systemwide infrastructure investment and development related to such purposes; and

(3) to make grants to States or territories administering unemployment insurance programs described in subsection (a) for such purposes, including the establishment of procedures or the building of infrastructure to verify or validate identity, implement Federal guidance regarding fraud detection and prevention, and accelerate claims processing or process claims backlogs due to the pandemic.

(c) *RESTRICTIONS ON GRANTS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.*—As a condition of receiving a grant under subsection (b)(3), the Secretary may require that a State or territory receiving such a grant shall—

(1) use such program integrity tools as the Secretary may specify; and

(2) as directed by the Secretary, conduct user accessibility testing on any new system developed by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

Subtitle B—Emergency Assistance to Families Through Home Visiting Programs

SEC. 9101. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES THROUGH HOME VISITING PROGRAMS.

Title V of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 701-713) is amended by inserting after section 511 the following:

“SEC. 511A. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES THROUGH HOME VISITING PROGRAMS.

“(a) *SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION.*—In addition to amounts otherwise appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the Secretary \$150,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, to enable eligible entities to conduct programs in accordance with section 511 and subsection (c) of this section.

“(b) *ELIGIBILITY FOR FUNDS.*—To be eligible to receive funds made available by subsection (a) of this section, an entity shall—

“(1) as of the date of the enactment of this section, be conducting a program under section 511;

“(2) ensure the modification of grants, contracts, and other agreements, as applicable, executed under section 511 under which the program is conducted as are necessary to provide that, during the period that begins with the date of the enactment of this section and ends with the end of the 2nd succeeding fiscal year after the funds are awarded, the entity shall—

“(A) not reduce funding for, or staffing levels of, the program on account of reduced enrollment in the program; and

“(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local diaper banks to the extent practicable; and

“(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

“(c) *USES OF FUNDS.*—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

“(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A);

“(2) to pay hazard pay or other additional staff costs associated with providing home visits or administration for programs funded under section 511;

“(3) to train home visitors employed by the entity in conducting a virtual home visit and in emergency preparedness and response planning for families served, and may include training on how to safely conduct intimate partner violence screenings, and training on safety and planning for families served to support the family outcome improvements listed in section 511(d)(2)(B);

“(4) for the acquisition by families served by programs under section 511 of such technological means as are needed to conduct and support a virtual home visit;

“(5) to provide emergency supplies (such as diapers and diapering supplies including diaper wipes and diaper cream, necessary to ensure that a child using a diaper is properly cleaned and protected from diaper rash, formula, food, water, hand soap and hand sanitizer) to an eligible family (as defined in section 511(k)(2));

“(6) to coordinate with and provide reimbursement for supplies to diaper banks when using such entities to provide emergency supplies specified in paragraph (5); or

“(7) to provide prepaid grocery cards to an eligible family (as defined in section 511(k)(2)) participating in the maternal, infant, and early childhood home visiting program under section

511 for the purpose of enabling the family to meet the emergency needs of the family.”.

Subtitle C—Emergency Assistance to Children and Families

SEC. 9201. PANDEMIC EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.

Section 403 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) PANDEMIC EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out this subsection.

“(2) RESERVATION OF FUNDS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Of the amount specified in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall reserve \$2,000,000 for administrative expenses and the provision of technical assistance to States and Indian tribes with respect to the use of funds provided under this subsection.

“(3) ALLOTMENTS.—

“(A) 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—

“(i) TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE ALLOTTED.—The Secretary shall allot a total of 92.5 percent of the amount specified in paragraph (1) that is not reserved under paragraph (2) among the States that are not a territory and that are operating a program funded under this part, in accordance with clause (ii) of this subparagraph.

“(ii) ALLOTMENT FORMULA.—The Secretary shall allot to each such State the sum of the following percentages of the total amount described in clause (i):

“(I) 50 percent, multiplied by—

“(aa) the population of children in the State, determined on the basis of the most recent population estimates as determined by the Bureau of the Census; divided by

“(bb) the total population of children in the States that are not territories, as so determined; plus

“(II) 50 percent, multiplied by—

“(aa) the total amount expended by the State for basic assistance, non-recurrent short term benefits, and emergency assistance in fiscal year 2019, as reported by the State under section 411; divided by

“(bb) the total amount expended by the States that are not territories for basic assistance, non-recurrent short term benefits, and emergency assistance in fiscal year 2019, as so reported by the States.

“(B) TERRITORIES AND INDIAN TRIBES.—The Secretary shall allot among the territories and Indian tribes otherwise eligible for a grant under this part such portions of 7.5 percent of the amount specified in paragraph (1) that are not reserved under paragraph (2) as the Secretary deems appropriate based on the needs of the territory or tribe involved.

“(C) EXPENDITURE COMMITMENT REQUIREMENT.—To receive the full amount of funding payable under this subsection, a State or Indian tribe shall inform the Secretary as to whether it intends to use all of its allotment under this paragraph and provide that information—

“(i) in the case of a State that is not a territory, within 45 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection; or

“(ii) in the case of a territory or an Indian tribe, within 90 days after such date of enactment.

“(4) GRANTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide funds to each State and Indian tribe to which an amount is allotted under paragraph (3), from the amount so allotted.

“(B) TREATMENT OF UNUSED FUNDS.—

“(i) REALLOTMENT.—The Secretary shall reallocate in accordance with paragraph (3) all funds provided to any State or Indian tribe under this subsection that are unused, among the other States and Indian tribes eligible for funds under this subsection. For purposes of

paragraph (3), the Secretary shall treat the funds as if included in the amount specified in paragraph (1).

“(ii) PROVISION.—The Secretary shall provide funds to each such other State or Indian tribe in an amount equal to the amount so reallocated.

“(5) RECIPIENT OF FUNDS PROVIDED FOR TERRITORIES.—In the case of a territory not operating a program funded under this part, the Secretary shall provide the funds required to be provided to the territory under this subsection, to the agency that administers the bulk of local human services programs in the territory.

“(6) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A State or Indian tribe to which funds are provided under this subsection may use the funds only for non-recurrent short term benefits, whether in the form of cash or in other forms.

“(B) LIMITATION ON USE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—A State to which funds are provided under this subsection shall not expend more than 15 percent of the funds for administrative purposes.

“(C) NONSUPPLANTATION.—Funds provided under this subsection shall be used to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, or tribal funds for services and activities that promote the purposes of this part.

“(D) EXPENDITURE DEADLINE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), a State or Indian tribe to which funds are provided under this subsection shall expend the funds not later than the end of fiscal year 2022.

“(ii) EXCEPTION FOR REALLOTTED FUNDS.—A State or Indian tribe to which funds are provided under paragraph (4)(B) shall expend the funds within 12 months after receipt.

“(7) EXPENDITURE REPORTS.—On expending all funds provided to a State or Indian tribe under this subsection, the entity shall submit to the Secretary a written report that describes how the funds were expended, which report shall be so submitted—

“(A) if the entity is a State that is not a territory, within 90 days after expenditure; or

“(B) if the entity is a territory or is operating a tribal program funded under this part, within 120 days after expenditure.

“(8) SUSPENSION OF TERRITORY SPENDING CAP.—Section 1108 shall not apply with respect to any funds provided under this subsection.

“(9) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) APPLICABLE PERIOD.—The term ‘applicable period’ means the period that begins with April 1, 2021, and ends with September 30, 2022.

“(B) NON-RECURRENT SHORT TERM BENEFITS.—The term ‘non-recurrent short term benefits’ has the meaning given the term in OMB approved Form ACF-196R, published on July 31, 2014.

“(C) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means the 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the territories.

“(D) TERRITORY.—The term ‘territory’ means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.”.

Subtitle D—Elder Justice and Support Guarantee

SEC. 9301. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES PROGRAMS.

Subtitle A of title XX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397-1397h) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 2010. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES PROGRAMS.

“(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$276,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the programs described in subtitle B.

“(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available by subsection (a)—

“(A) \$88,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the programs described in subtitle B in fiscal year 2021, of which not less than an amount equal to \$100,000,000 minus the amount previously provided in fiscal year 2021 to carry out section 2042(b) shall be made available to carry out such section; and

“(B) \$188,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the programs described in subtitle B in fiscal year 2022, of which not less than \$100,000,000 shall be for activities described in section 2042(b).

“(2) SERVICES FOR ALL ADULTS.—The amounts made available by subsection (a) of this section to carry out section 2042(b) may be used to provide services under programs described in section 2042(b) for all adults, as defined by local adult protective services statutes and regulations.”.

Subtitle E—Support to Skilled Nursing Facilities in Response to COVID-19

SEC. 9401. PROVIDING FOR INFECTION CONTROL SUPPORT TO SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES THROUGH CONTRACTS WITH QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 1862(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395y(g)) is amended—

(1) by striking “The Secretary” and inserting

“(1) The Secretary”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) In addition to any amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended, for purposes of carrying out infection control support (as determined appropriate by the Secretary) through the development and dissemination of protocols relating to the prevention or mitigation of COVID-19 in skilled nursing facilities (as defined in section 1819(a)).”.

SEC. 9402. FUNDING FOR STRIKE TEAMS FOR RESIDENT AND EMPLOYEE SAFETY IN SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES.

Section 1819 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395i-3) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k) FUNDING FOR STRIKE TEAMS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$250,000,000, to remain available until expended, for purposes of allocating such amount among the States (including the District of Columbia and each territory of the United States) for such a State to establish and implement a strike team that will be deployed to a skilled nursing facility in the State with diagnosed or suspected cases of COVID-19 among residents or staff for the purposes of assisting with clinical care, infection control, or staffing during the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B).”.

Subtitle F—Preserving Health Benefits for Workers

SEC. 9500. PRESERVING HEALTH BENEFITS FOR WORKERS.

(a) PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FOR COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE FOR INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—

(1) PROVISION OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS PAYABLE.—In the case of any premium for a period of coverage during the period beginning on the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and ending on September 30, 2021, for COBRA continuation coverage with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3), such individual shall be treated for purposes of any COBRA continuation provision as having paid the amount of such premium if such individual pays (or any person other than such individual's employer pays on behalf of such individual) 15 percent of the amount of such premium.

(B) PLAN ENROLLMENT OPTION.—

(i) *IN GENERAL.*—Notwithstanding the COBRA continuation provisions, any assistance eligible individual who is enrolled in a group health plan offered by a plan sponsor may, not later than 90 days after the date of notice of the plan enrollment option described in this subparagraph, elect to enroll in coverage under a plan offered by such plan sponsor that is different than coverage under the plan in which such individual was enrolled at the time, in the case of any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3), the qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act, except for the voluntary termination of such individual's employment by such individual, occurred, and such coverage shall be treated as COBRA continuation coverage for purposes of the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision.

(ii) *REQUIREMENTS.*—Any assistance eligible individual may elect to enroll in different coverage as described in clause (i) only if—

(I) the employer involved has made a determination that such employer will permit such assistance eligible individual to enroll in different coverage as provided under this subparagraph;

(II) the premium for such different coverage does not exceed the premium for coverage in which such individual was enrolled at the time such qualifying event occurred;

(III) the different coverage in which the individual elects to enroll is coverage that is also offered to similarly situated active employees of the employer at the time at which such election is made; and

(IV) the different coverage in which the individual elects to enroll is not—

(a) coverage that provides only excepted benefits as defined in section 9832(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 733(c) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and section 2791(c) of the Public Health Service Act;

(b) a qualified small employer health reimbursement arrangement (as defined in section 9831(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); or

(c) a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

(2) *LIMITATION OF PERIOD OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.*—

(A) *ELIGIBILITY FOR ADDITIONAL COVERAGE.*—Paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3) for months of coverage beginning on or after the earlier of—

(i) the first date that such individual is eligible for coverage under any other group health plan (other than coverage consisting of only excepted benefits (as defined in section 9832(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 733(c) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and section 2791(c) of the Public Health Service Act), coverage under a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), coverage under a qualified small employer health reimbursement arrangement (as defined in section 9831(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986)), or eligible for benefits under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act; or

(ii) the earlier of—

(I) the date following the expiration of the maximum period of continuation coverage required under the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision; or

(II) the date following the expiration of the period of continuation coverage allowed under paragraph (4)(B)(ii).

(B) *NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.*—Any assistance eligible individual shall notify the group health plan with respect to which paragraph (1)(A) applies if such paragraph ceases to apply

by reason of clause (i) of subparagraph (A) (as applicable). Such notice shall be provided to the group health plan in such time and manner as may be specified by the Secretary of Labor.

(3) *ASSISTANCE ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.*—For purposes of this section, the term “assistance eligible individual” means, with respect to a period of coverage during the period beginning on the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and ending on September 30, 2021, any individual that is a qualified beneficiary who—

(A) is eligible for COBRA continuation coverage by reason of a qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act, except for the voluntary termination of such individual's employment by such individual; and

(B) elects such coverage.

(4) *EXTENSION OF ELECTION PERIOD AND EFFECT ON COVERAGE.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—For purposes of applying section 605(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, section 4980B(f)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and section 2205(a) of the Public Health Service Act, in the case of—

(i) an individual who does not have an election of COBRA continuation coverage in effect on the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act but who would be an assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3) if such election were so in effect; or

(ii) an individual who elected COBRA continuation coverage and discontinued from such coverage before the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act,

such individual may elect the COBRA continuation coverage under the COBRA continuation coverage provisions containing such provisions during the period beginning on the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act and ending 60 days after the date on which the notification required under paragraph (6)(C) is provided to such individual.

(B) *COMMENCEMENT OF COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.*—Any COBRA continuation coverage elected by a qualified beneficiary during an extended election period under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall commence (including for purposes of applying the treatment of premium payments under paragraph (1)(A) and any cost-sharing requirements for items and services under a group health plan) with the first period of coverage beginning on or after the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(ii) shall not extend beyond the period of COBRA continuation coverage that would have been required under the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision if the coverage had been elected as required under such provision.

(5) *EXPEDITED REVIEW OF DENIALS OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.*—In any case in which an individual requests treatment as an assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3) and is denied such treatment by the group health plan, the Secretary of Labor (or the Secretary of Health and Human Services in connection with COBRA continuation coverage which is provided other than pursuant to part 6 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974), in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide for expedited review of such denial. An individual shall be entitled to such review upon application to such Secretary in such form and manner as shall be provided by such Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury. Such Secretary shall make a determination regarding such individual's eligibility within 15 business days after receipt of such individual's

application for review under this paragraph. Such Secretary's determination upon review of the denial shall be de novo and shall be the final determination of such Secretary. The provisions of this paragraph, paragraphs (1) through (4), and paragraphs (6) through (7) shall be treated as provisions of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 for purposes of part 5 of subtitle B of such title.

(6) *NOTICES TO INDIVIDUALS.*—

(A) *GENERAL NOTICE.*—

(i) *IN GENERAL.*—In the case of notices provided under section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-6(4)), with respect to individuals who, during the period described in paragraph (3), become entitled to elect COBRA continuation coverage, the requirements of such provisions shall not be treated as met unless such notices include an additional written notification to the recipient in clear and understandable language of—

(I) the availability of premium assistance with respect to such coverage under this subsection; and

(II) the option to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits assistance eligible individuals described in paragraph (3) to elect enrollment in different coverage (as described in paragraph (1)(B)).

(ii) *ALTERNATIVE NOTICE.*—In the case of COBRA continuation coverage to which the notice provision under such sections does not apply, the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall, in consultation with administrators of the group health plans (or other entities) that provide or administer the COBRA continuation coverage involved, provide rules requiring the provision of such notice.

(iii) *FORM.*—The requirement of the additional notification under this subparagraph may be met by amendment of existing notice forms or by inclusion of a separate document with the notice otherwise required.

(B) *SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.*—Each additional notification under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) the forms necessary for establishing eligibility for premium assistance under this subsection;

(ii) the name, address, and telephone number necessary to contact the plan administrator and any other person maintaining relevant information in connection with such premium assistance;

(iii) a description of the extended election period provided for in paragraph (4)(A);

(iv) a description of the obligation of the qualified beneficiary under paragraph (2)(B) and the penalty provided under section 6720C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for failure to carry out the obligation;

(v) a description, displayed in a prominent manner, of the qualified beneficiary's right to a reduced premium and any conditions on entitlement to the reduced premium; and

(vi) a description of the option of the qualified beneficiary to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits such beneficiary to elect to enroll in such different coverage under paragraph (1)(B).

(C) *NOTICE IN CONNECTION WITH EXTENDED ELECTION PERIODS.*—In the case of any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3) (or any individual described in paragraph (4)(A)) who became entitled to elect COBRA continuation coverage before the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the administrator of the applicable group health plan (or other entity) shall provide (within 60 days after such first

day of such first month) for the additional notification required to be provided under subparagraph (A) and failure to provide such notice shall be treated as a failure to meet the notice requirements under the applicable COBRA continuation provision.

(D) MODEL NOTICES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3), the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the additional notification required under this paragraph.

(7) NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF PERIOD OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to any assistance eligible individual, subject to subparagraph (B), the requirements of section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-6(4)), shall not be treated as met unless the plan administrator of the individual, during the period specified under subparagraph (C), provides to such individual a written notice in clear and understandable language—

(i) that the premium assistance for such individual will expire soon and the prominent identification of the date of such expiration; and

(ii) that such individual may be eligible for coverage without any premium assistance through—

(I) COBRA continuation coverage; or

(II) coverage under a group health plan.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement for the group health plan administrator to provide the written notice under subparagraph (A) shall be waived if the premium assistance for such individual expires pursuant to clause (i) of paragraph (2)(A).

(C) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the period specified in this subparagraph is, with respect to the date of expiration of premium assistance for any assistance eligible individual pursuant to a limitation requiring a notice under this paragraph, the period beginning on the day that is 45 days before the date of such expiration and ending on the day that is 15 days before the date of such expiration.

(D) MODEL NOTICES.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual, the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the notification required under this paragraph.

(8) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor may jointly prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this subsection, including the prevention of fraud and abuse under this subsection, except that the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may prescribe such regulations (including interim final regulations) or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of paragraphs (5), (6), (7), and (9).

(9) OUTREACH.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall provide outreach consisting of public education and enrollment assistance relating to premium assistance provided under this subsection. Such outreach shall target employers, group health plan administrators, public assistance programs, States, insurers, and other entities as determined appropriate by such Secretaries. Such outreach shall include an initial focus on those individuals electing continuation coverage who are referred to in paragraph

(6)(C). Information on such premium assistance, including enrollment, shall also be made available on websites of the Departments of Labor, Treasury, and Health and Human Services.

(B) ENROLLMENT UNDER MEDICARE.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide outreach consisting of public education. Such outreach shall target individuals who lose health insurance coverage. Such outreach shall include information regarding enrollment for Medicare benefits for purposes of preventing mistaken delays of such enrollment by such individuals, including lifetime penalties for failure of timely enrollment.

(10) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(A) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “administrator” has the meaning given such term in section 3(16)(A) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(B) COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—The term “COBRA continuation coverage” means continuation coverage provided pursuant to part 6 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (other than under section 609), title XXII of the Public Health Service Act, or section 4980B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (other than subsection (f)(1) of such section insofar as it relates to pediatric vaccines), or under a State program that provides comparable continuation coverage. Such term does not include coverage under a health flexible spending arrangement under a cafeteria plan within the meaning of section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) COBRA CONTINUATION PROVISION.—The term “COBRA continuation provision” means the provisions of law described in subparagraph (B).

(D) COVERED EMPLOYEE.—The term “covered employee” has the meaning given such term in section 607(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(E) QUALIFIED BENEFICIARY.—The term “qualified beneficiary” has the meaning given such term in section 607(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(F) GROUP HEALTH PLAN.—The term “group health plan” has the meaning given such term in section 607(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(G) STATE.—The term “State” includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(H) PERIOD OF COVERAGE.—Any reference in this subsection to a period of coverage shall be treated as a reference to a monthly or shorter period of coverage with respect to which premiums are charged with respect to such coverage.

(I) PLAN SPONSOR.—The term “plan sponsor” has the meaning given such term in section 3(16)(B) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(J) PREMIUM.—The term “premium” includes, with respect to COBRA continuation coverage, any administrative fee.

(11) IMPLEMENTATION FUNDING.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the Secretary of Labor for fiscal year 2021, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the Employee Benefits Security Administration to carry out the provisions of this subtitle.

(b) COBRA PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(1) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section: “SEC. 6432. CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The person to whom premiums are payable for continuation coverage under section 9501(a)(1) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 shall be allowed as a credit

against the tax imposed by section 3111(b), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(b), for each calendar quarter an amount equal to the premiums not paid by assistance eligible individuals for such coverage by reason of such section 9501(a)(1) with respect to such calendar quarter.

“(b) PERSON TO WHOM PREMIUMS ARE PAYABLE.—For purposes of subsection (a), except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, the person to whom premiums are payable under such continuation coverage shall be treated as being—

“(1) in the case of any group health plan which is a multiemployer plan (as defined in section 3(37) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974), the plan,

“(2) in the case of any group health plan not described in paragraph (1)—

“(A) which is subject to the COBRA continuation provisions contained in—

“(i) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,

“(ii) the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, or

“(iii) the Public Health Service Act, or

“(B) under which some or all of the coverage is not provided by insurance, the employer maintaining the plan, and

“(3) in the case of any group health plan not described in paragraph (1) or (2), the insurer providing the coverage under the group health plan.

“(c) LIMITATIONS AND REFUNDABILITY.—

“(1) CREDIT LIMITED TO CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the tax imposed by section 3111(b), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(b), for such calendar quarter (reduced by any credits allowed against such taxes under sections 3131, 3132, and 3134 on the wages paid with respect to the employment of all employees of the employer.

“(2) REFUNDABILITY OF EXCESS CREDIT.—

“(A) CREDIT IS REFUNDABLE.—If the amount of the credit under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation of paragraph (1) for any calendar quarter, such excess shall be treated as an overpayment that shall be refunded under sections 6402(a) and 6413(b).

“(B) CREDIT MAY BE ADVANCED.—In anticipation of the credit, including the refundable portion under subparagraph (A), the credit may be advanced, according to forms and instructions provided by the Secretary, up to an amount calculated under subsection (a) through the end of the most recent payroll period in the quarter.

“(C) TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall waive any penalty under section 6656 for any failure to make a deposit of the tax imposed by section 3111(b), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(b), if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the anticipation of the credit allowed under this section.

“(D) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, any amounts due to an employer under this paragraph shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

“(3) OVERSTATEMENTS.—Any overstatement of the credit to which a person is entitled under this section (and any amount paid by the Secretary as a result of such overstatement) shall be treated as an underpayment by such person of the taxes described in paragraph (1) and may be assessed and collected by the Secretary in the same manner as such taxes.

“(d) GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘person’ includes the government of any State or political subdivision thereof, any Indian tribal government (as defined in section 139E(c)(1)), any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, and any agency or instrumentality of the Government of

the United States that is described in section 501(c)(1) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a).

“(e) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—For purposes of chapter 1, the gross income of any person allowed a credit under this section shall be increased for the taxable year which includes the last day of any calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is allowed by the amount of such credit. No credit shall be allowed under this section with respect to any amount which is taken into account as qualified wages under section 2301 of the CARES Act or section 3134 of this title or as qualified health plan expenses under section 7001(d) or 7003(d) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act or section 3131 or 3132 of this title.

“(f) EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENT.—Notwithstanding section 6501, the limitation on the time period for the assessment of any amount attributable to a credit claimed under this section shall not expire before the date that is 5 years after the later of—

“(1) the date on which the original return which includes the calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is determined is filed, or

“(2) the date on which such return is treated as filed under section 6501(b)(2).

“(g) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue such regulations, or other guidance, forms, instructions, and publications, as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out this section, including—

“(1) the requirement to report information or the establishment of other methods for verifying the correct amounts of reimbursements under this section,

“(2) the application of this section to group health plans that are multiemployer plans (as defined in section 3(37) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974),

“(3) to allow the advance payment of the credit determined under subsection (a), subject to the limitations provided in this section, based on such information as the Secretary shall require,

“(4) to provide for the reconciliation of such advance payment with the amount of the credit at the time of filing the return of tax for the applicable quarter or taxable year, and

“(5) allowing the credit to third party payors (including professional employer organizations, certified professional employer organizations, or agents under section 3504).”

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 6432. Continuation coverage premium assistance.”

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall apply to premiums to which subsection (a)(1)(A) applies and wages paid on or after April 1, 2021.

(D) SPECIAL RULE IN CASE OF EMPLOYEE PAYMENT THAT IS NOT REQUIRED UNDER THIS SECTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an assistance eligible individual who pays, with respect any period of coverage to which subsection (a)(1)(A) applies, the amount of the premium for such coverage that the individual would have (but for this Act) been required to pay, the person to whom such payment is payable shall reimburse such individual for the amount of such premium paid in excess of the amount required to be paid under subsection (a)(1)(A).

(ii) CREDIT OF REIMBURSEMENT.—A person to which clause (i) applies shall be allowed a credit in the manner provided under section 6432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any payment made to the employee under such clause.

(iii) PAYMENT OF CREDITS.—Any person to which clause (i) applies shall make the payment required under such clause to the individual not later than 60 days after the date on which such

individual elects continuation coverage under subsection (a)(1).

(2) PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY HEALTH PLAN OF CESSATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 6720C. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY HEALTH PLAN OF CESSATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except in the case of a failure described in subsection (b) or (c), any person required to notify a group health plan under section 9501(a)(2)(B) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 who fails to make such a notification at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of Labor may require shall pay a penalty of \$250 for each such failure.

“(b) INTENTIONAL FAILURE.—In the case of any such failure that is fraudulent, such person shall pay a penalty equal to the greater of—

“(1) \$250, or

“(2) 110 percent of the premium assistance provided under section 9501(a)(1)(A) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 after termination of eligibility under such section.

“(c) REASONABLE CAUSE EXCEPTION.—No penalty shall be imposed under this section with respect to any failure if it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.”

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 6720C. Penalty for failure to notify health plan of cessation of eligibility for continuation coverage premium assistance.”

(3) COORDINATION WITH HCTC.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 35(g)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(9) CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—In the case of an assistance eligible individual who receives premium assistance for continuation coverage under section 9501(a)(1) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 for any month during the taxable year, such individual shall not be treated as an eligible individual, a certified individual, or a qualifying family member for purposes of this section or section 7527 with respect to such month.”

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(4) EXCLUSION OF CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FROM GROSS INCOME.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 139H the following new section:

“SEC. 139I. CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

“In the case of an assistance eligible individual (as defined in subsection (a)(3) of section 9501 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021), gross income does not include any premium assistance provided under subsection (a)(1) of such section.”

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 139H the following new item:

“Sec. 139I. Continuation coverage premium assistance.”

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle G—Promoting Economic Security
PART 1—2021 RECOVERY REBATES TO INDIVIDUALS

SEC. 9601. 2021 RECOVERY REBATES TO INDIVIDUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 6428A the following new section:

“SEC. 6428B. 2021 RECOVERY REBATES TO INDIVIDUALS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an eligible individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by subtitle A for the first taxable year beginning in 2021 an amount equal to the 2021 rebate amount determined for such taxable year.

“(b) 2021 REBATE AMOUNT.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘2021 rebate amount’ means, with respect to any taxpayer for any taxable year, the sum of—

“(1) \$1,400 (\$2,800 in the case of a joint return), plus

“(2) \$1,400 multiplied by the number of dependents of the taxpayer for such taxable year.

“(c) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘eligible individual’ means any individual other than—

“(1) any nonresident alien individual,

“(2) any individual who is a dependent of another taxpayer for a taxable year beginning in the calendar year in which the individual’s taxable year begins, and

“(3) an estate or trust.

“(d) LIMITATION BASED ON ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the credit allowed by subsection (a) (determined without regard to this subsection and subsection (f)) shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount which bears the same ratio to such credit (as so determined) as—

“(A) the excess of—

“(i) the taxpayer’s adjusted gross income for such taxable year, over

“(ii) \$75,000, bears to

“(B) \$25,000.

“(2) SPECIAL RULES.—

“(A) JOINT RETURN OR SURVIVING SPOUSE.—In the case of a joint return or a surviving spouse (as defined in section 2(a)), paragraph (1) shall be applied by substituting ‘\$150,000’ for ‘\$75,000’ and ‘\$50,000’ for ‘\$25,000’.

“(B) HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.—In the case of a head of household (as defined in section 2(b)), paragraph (1) shall be applied by substituting ‘\$112,500’ for ‘\$75,000’ and ‘\$37,500’ for ‘\$25,000’.

“(e) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

“(1) DEPENDENT DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘dependent’ has the meaning given such term by section 152.

“(2) IDENTIFICATION NUMBER REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a return other than a joint return, the \$1,400 amount in subsection (b)(1) shall be treated as being zero unless the taxpayer includes the valid identification number of the taxpayer on the return of tax for the taxable year.

“(B) JOINT RETURNS.—In the case of a joint return, the \$2,800 amount in subsection (b)(1) shall be treated as being—

“(i) \$1,400 if the valid identification number of only 1 spouse is included on the return of tax for the taxable year, and

“(ii) zero if the valid identification number of neither spouse is so included.

“(C) DEPENDENTS.—A dependent shall not be taken into account under subsection (b)(2) unless the valid identification number of such dependent is included on the return of tax for the taxable year.

“(D) VALID IDENTIFICATION NUMBER.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘valid identification number’ means a social security number issued to an individual by the Social Security Administration on or before the due date for filing the return for the taxable year.

“(ii) ADOPTION TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER.—For purposes of subparagraph (C), in the case of a dependent who is adopted or placed for adoption, the term ‘valid identification number’ shall include the adoption taxpayer identification number of such dependent.

“(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—Subparagraph (B) shall not apply in the case where at least 1 spouse was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States at any time during the taxable year and the valid identification number of at least 1 spouse is included on the return of tax for the taxable year.

“(F) COORDINATION WITH CERTAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—In the case of any payment determined pursuant to subsection (g)(6), a valid identification number shall be treated for purposes of this paragraph as included on the taxpayer’s return of tax if such valid identification number is available to the Secretary as described in such subsection.

“(G) MATHEMATICAL OR CLERICAL ERROR AUTHORITY.—Any omission of a correct valid identification number required under this paragraph shall be treated as a mathematical or clerical error for purposes of applying section 6213(g)(2) to such omission.

“(3) CREDIT TREATED AS REFUNDABLE.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) shall be treated as allowed by subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1.

“(f) COORDINATION WITH ADVANCE REFUNDS OF CREDIT.—

“(1) REDUCTION OF REFUNDABLE CREDIT.—The amount of the credit which would (but for this paragraph) be allowable under subsection (a) shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the aggregate refunds and credits made or allowed to the taxpayer (or, except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, any dependent of the taxpayer) under subsection (g). Any failure to so reduce the credit shall be treated as arising out of a mathematical or clerical error and assessed according to section 6213(b)(1).

“(2) JOINT RETURNS.—Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, in the case of a refund or credit made or allowed under subsection (g) with respect to a joint return, half of such refund or credit shall be treated as having been made or allowed to each individual filing such return.

“(g) ADVANCE REFUNDS AND CREDITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (5) and (6), each individual who was an eligible individual for such individual’s first taxable year beginning in 2019 shall be treated as having made a payment against the tax imposed by chapter 1 for such taxable year in an amount equal to the advance refund amount for such taxable year.

“(2) ADVANCE REFUND AMOUNT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the advance refund amount is the amount that would have been allowed as a credit under this section for such taxable year if this section (other than subsection (f) and this subsection) had applied to such taxable year.

“(B) TREATMENT OF DECEASED INDIVIDUALS.—For purposes of determining the advance refund amount with respect to such taxable year—

“(i) any individual who was deceased before January 1, 2021, shall be treated for purposes of applying subsection (e)(2) in the same manner as if the valid identification number of such person was not included on the return of tax for such taxable year (except that subparagraph (E) thereof shall not apply),

“(ii) notwithstanding clause (i), in the case of a joint return with respect to which only 1 spouse is deceased before January 1, 2021, such deceased spouse was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States at any time during the taxable year, and the valid identification number of such deceased spouse is included on the return of tax for the taxable year, the valid identification number of 1 (and only 1) spouse shall be treated as included on the return of tax

for the taxable year for purposes of applying subsection (e)(2)(B) with respect to such joint return, and

“(iii) no amount shall be determined under subsection (e)(2) with respect to any dependent of the taxpayer if the taxpayer (both spouses in the case of a joint return) was deceased before January 1, 2021.

“(3) TIMING AND MANNER OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the provisions of this title and consistent with rules similar to the rules of subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 6428A(f)(3), refund or credit any overpayment attributable to this subsection as rapidly as possible, consistent with a rapid effort to make payments attributable to such overpayments electronically if appropriate. No refund or credit shall be made or allowed under this subsection after December 31, 2021.

“(4) NO INTEREST.—No interest shall be allowed on any overpayment attributable to this subsection.

“(5) APPLICATION TO INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE FILED A RETURN OF TAX FOR 2020.—

“(A) APPLICATION TO 2020 RETURNS FILED AT TIME OF INITIAL DETERMINATION.—If, at the time of any determination made pursuant to paragraph (3), the individual referred to in paragraph (1) has filed a return of tax for the individual’s first taxable year beginning in 2020, such paragraph (1) shall be applied with respect to such individual by substituting ‘2020’ for ‘2019’.

“(B) ADDITIONAL PAYMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any individual who files, before the additional payment determination date, a return of tax for such individual’s first taxable year beginning in 2020, the Secretary shall make a payment (in addition to any payment made under paragraph (1)) to such individual equal to the excess (if any) of—

“(I) the amount which would be determined under paragraph (1) (after the application of subparagraph (A)) by applying paragraph (1) as of the additional payment determination date, over

“(II) the amount of any payment made with respect to such individual under paragraph (1).

“(ii) ADDITIONAL PAYMENT DETERMINATION DATE.—The term ‘additional payment determination date’ means the earlier of—

“(I) the date which is 90 days after the 2020 calendar year filing deadline, or

“(II) September 1, 2021.

“(iii) 2020 CALENDAR YEAR FILING DEADLINE.—The term ‘2020 calendar year filing deadline’ means the date specified in section 6072(a) with respect to returns for calendar year 2020. Such date shall be determined after taking into account any period disregarded under section 7508A if such disregard applies to substantially all returns for calendar year 2020 to which section 6072(a) applies.

“(6) APPLICATION TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE NOT FILED A RETURN OF TAX FOR 2019 OR 2020 AT TIME OF DETERMINATION.—In the case of any individual who, at the time of any determination made pursuant to paragraph (3), has filed a tax return for neither the year described in paragraph (1) nor for the year described in paragraph (5)(A), the Secretary shall, consistent with rules similar to the rules of section 6428A(f)(5)(H)(i), apply paragraph (1) on the basis of information available to the Secretary and shall, on the basis of such information, determine the advance refund amount with respect to such individual without regard to subsection (d) unless the Secretary has reason to know that such amount would otherwise be reduced by reason of such subsection.

“(7) SPECIAL RULE RELATED TO TIME OF FILING RETURN.—Solely for purposes of this subsection, a return of tax shall not be treated as filed until such return has been processed by the Internal Revenue Service.

“(8) RESTRICTION ON USE OF CERTAIN PREVIOUSLY ISSUED PREPAID DEBIT CARDS.—Payments made by the Secretary to individuals under this section shall not be in the form of an

increase in the balance of any previously issued prepaid debit card if, as of the time of the issuance of such card, such card was issued solely for purposes of making payments under section 6428 or 6428A.

“(h) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section, including—

“(1) regulations or other guidance providing taxpayers the opportunity to provide the Secretary information sufficient to allow the Secretary to make payments to such taxpayers under subsection (g) (including the determination of the amount of such payment) if such information is not otherwise available to the Secretary, and

“(2) regulations or other guidance to ensure to the maximum extent administratively practicable that, in determining the amount of any credit under subsection (a) and any credit or refund under subsection (g), an individual is not taken into account more than once, including by different taxpayers and including by reason of a change in joint return status or dependent status between the taxable year for which an advance refund amount is determined and the taxable year for which a credit under subsection (a) is determined.

“(i) OUTREACH.—The Secretary shall carry out a robust and comprehensive outreach program to ensure that all taxpayers described in subsection (h)(1) learn of their eligibility for the advance refunds and credits under subsection (g); are advised of the opportunity to receive such advance refunds and credits as provided under subsection (h)(1); and are provided assistance in applying for such advance refunds and credits.”.

(b) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN POSSESSIONS.—

(1) PAYMENTS TO POSSESSIONS WITH MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEMS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each possession of the United States which has a mirror code tax system amounts equal to the loss (if any) to that possession by reason of the amendments made by this section. Such amounts shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

(2) PAYMENTS TO OTHER POSSESSIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each possession of the United States which does not have a mirror code tax system amounts estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury as being equal to the aggregate benefits (if any) that would have been provided to residents of such possession by reason of the amendments made by this section if a mirror code tax system had been in effect in such possession. The preceding sentence shall not apply unless the respective possession has a plan, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, under which such possession will promptly distribute such payments to its residents.

(3) INCLUSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each possession of the United States to which the Secretary makes a payment under paragraph (1) or (2) an amount equal to the lesser of—

(A) the increase (if any) of the administrative expenses of such possession—

(i) in the case of a possession described in paragraph (1), by reason of the amendments made by this section, and

(ii) in the case of a possession described in paragraph (2), by reason of carrying out the plan described in such paragraph, or

(B) \$500,000 (\$10,000,000 in the case of Puerto Rico).

The amount described in subparagraph (A) shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

(4) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME TAXES.—No credit shall be allowed against United States income taxes under section 6428B of the Internal

Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section), nor shall any credit or refund be made or allowed under subsection (g) of such section, to any person—

(A) to whom a credit is allowed against taxes imposed by the possession by reason of the amendments made by this section, or

(B) who is eligible for a payment under a plan described in paragraph (2).

(5) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “mirror code tax system” means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such possession if the income tax liability of the residents of such possession under such system is determined by reference to the income tax laws of the United States as if such possession were the United States.

(6) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, the payments under this subsection shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF DEFICIENCY.—Section 6211(b)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “6428, and 6428A” and inserting “6428, 6428A, and 6428B”.

(2) EXCEPTION FROM REDUCTION OR OFFSET.—Any refund payable by reason of section 6428B(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section), or any such refund payable by reason of subsection (b) of this section, shall not be—

(A) subject to reduction or offset pursuant to subsection (c), (d), (e), or (f) of section 6402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or

(B) reduced or offset by other assessed Federal taxes that would otherwise be subject to levy or collection.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Paragraph (2) of section 1324(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting “6428B,” after “6428A,”.

(B) The table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 6428A the following new item:

“Sec. 6428B. 2021 recovery rebates to individuals.”.

(d) APPROPRIATIONS.—Immediately upon the enactment of this Act, in addition to amounts otherwise available, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

(1) \$1,464,500,000 to remain available until September 30, 2023 for necessary expenses for the Internal Revenue Service for the administration of the advance payments, the provision of taxpayer assistance, and the furtherance of integrated, modernized, and secure Internal Revenue Service systems, of which up to \$20,000,000 is available for premium pay for services related to the development of information technology as determined by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue occurring between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2022, and all of which shall supplement and not supplant any other appropriations that may be available for this purpose.

(2) \$7,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses for the Bureau of the Fiscal Service to carry out this section (and the amendments made by this section), which shall supplement and not supplant any other appropriations that may be available for this purpose, and

(3) \$8,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration for the purposes of overseeing activities related to the administration of this section (and the amendments made by this section), which shall supplement and not supplant any other appropriations that may be available for this purpose.

PART 2—CHILD TAX CREDIT

SEC. 9611. CHILD TAX CREDIT IMPROVEMENTS FOR 2021.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) SPECIAL RULES FOR 2021.—In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2022—

“(1) REFUNDABLE CREDIT.—If the taxpayer (in the case of a joint return, either spouse) has a principal place of abode in the United States (determined as provided in section 32) for more than one-half of the taxable year or is a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico (within the meaning of section 937(a)) for such taxable year—

“(A) subsection (d) shall not apply, and

“(B) so much of the credit determined under subsection (a) (after application of subparagraph (A)) as does not exceed the amount of such credit which would be so determined without regard to subsection (h)(4) shall be allowed under subpart C (and not allowed under this subpart).

“(2) 17-YEAR-OLDS ELIGIBLE FOR TREATMENT AS QUALIFYING CHILDREN.—This section shall be applied—

“(A) by substituting ‘age 18’ for ‘age 17’ in subsection (c)(1), and

“(B) by substituting ‘described in subsection (c) (determined after the application of subsection (i)(2)(A))’ for ‘described in subsection (c)’ in subsection (h)(4)(A).

“(3) CREDIT AMOUNT.—Subsection (h)(2) shall not apply and subsection (a) shall be applied by substituting ‘\$3,000 (\$3,600 in the case of a qualifying child who has not attained age 6 as of the close of the calendar year in which the taxable year of the taxpayer begins)’ for ‘\$1,000’.

“(4) REDUCTION OF INCREASED CREDIT AMOUNT BASED ON MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the credit allowable under subsection (a) (determined without regard to subsection (b)) shall be reduced by \$50 for each \$1,000 (or fraction thereof) by which the taxpayer’s modified adjusted gross income (as defined in subsection (b)) exceeds the applicable threshold amount.

“(B) APPLICABLE THRESHOLD AMOUNT.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘applicable threshold amount’ means—

“(i) \$150,000, in the case of a joint return or surviving spouse (as defined in section 2(a)),

“(ii) \$112,500, in the case of a head of household (as defined in section 2(b)), and

“(iii) \$75,000, in any other case.

“(C) LIMITATION ON REDUCTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the reduction under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed the lesser of—

“(I) the applicable credit increase amount, or

“(II) 5 percent of the applicable phaseout threshold range.

“(ii) APPLICABLE CREDIT INCREASE AMOUNT.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘applicable credit increase amount’ means the excess (if any) of—

“(I) the amount of the credit allowable under this section for the taxable year determined without regard to this paragraph and subsection (b), over

“(II) the amount of such credit as so determined and without regard to paragraph (3).

“(iii) APPLICABLE PHASEOUT THRESHOLD RANGE.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘applicable phaseout threshold range’ means the excess of—

“(I) the threshold amount applicable to the taxpayer under subsection (b) (determined after the application of subsection (h)(3)), over

“(II) the applicable threshold amount applicable to the taxpayer under this paragraph.

“(D) COORDINATION WITH LIMITATION ON OVERALL CREDIT.—Subsection (b) shall be applied by substituting ‘the credit allowable under subsection (a) (determined after the application of subsection (i)(4)(A))’ for ‘the credit allowable under subsection (a)’.”.

(b) ADVANCE PAYMENT OF CREDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 of such Code is amended by inserting after section 7527 the following new section:

“SEC. 7527A. ADVANCE PAYMENT OF CHILD TAX CREDIT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program for making periodic payments to taxpayers which, in the aggregate during any calendar year, equal the annual advance amount determined with respect to such taxpayer for such calendar year. Except as provided in subsection (b)(3)(B), the periodic payments made to any taxpayer for any calendar year shall be in equal amounts.

“(b) ANNUAL ADVANCE AMOUNT.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the term ‘annual advance amount’ means, with respect to any taxpayer for any calendar year, the amount (if any) which is estimated by the Secretary as being equal to 50 percent of the amount which would be treated as allowed under subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 by reason of section 24(i)(1) for the taxpayer’s taxable year beginning in such calendar year if—

“(A) the status of the taxpayer as a taxpayer described in section 24(i)(1) is determined with respect to the reference taxable year,

“(B) the taxpayer’s modified adjusted gross income for such taxable year is equal to the taxpayer’s modified adjusted gross income for the reference taxable year,

“(C) the only children of such taxpayer for such taxable year are qualifying children properly claimed on the taxpayer’s return of tax for the reference taxable year, and

“(D) the ages of such children (and the status of such children as qualifying children) are determined for such taxable year by taking into account the passage of time since the reference taxable year.

“(2) REFERENCE TAXABLE YEAR.—Except as provided in paragraph (3)(A), the term ‘reference taxable year’ means, with respect to any taxpayer for any calendar year, the taxpayer’s taxable year beginning in the preceding calendar year or, in the case of taxpayer who did not file a return of tax for such taxable year, the taxpayer’s taxable year beginning in the second preceding calendar year.

“(3) MODIFICATIONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may modify, during any calendar year, the annual advance amount with respect to any taxpayer for such calendar year to take into account—

“(i) a return of tax filed by such taxpayer during such calendar year (and the taxable year to which such return relates may be taken into account as the reference taxable year), and

“(ii) any other information provided by the taxpayer to the Secretary which allows the Secretary to determine payments under subsection (a) which, in the aggregate during any taxable year of the taxpayer, more closely total the Secretary’s estimate of the amount treated as allowed under subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 by reason of section 24(i)(1) for such taxable year of such taxpayer.

“(B) ADJUSTMENT TO REFLECT EXCESS OR DEFICIT IN PRIOR PAYMENTS.—In the case of any modification of the annual advance amount under subparagraph (A), the Secretary may adjust the amount of any periodic payment made after the date of such modification to properly take into account the amount by which any periodic payment made before such date was greater than or less than the amount that such payment would have been on the basis of the annual advance amount as so modified.

“(4) DETERMINATION OF STATUS.—If information contained in the taxpayer’s return of tax for the reference taxable year does not establish the status of the taxpayer as being described in section 24(i)(1), the Secretary shall, for purposes of paragraph (1)(A), determine such status based on information known to the Secretary.

“(5) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DEATHS.—A child shall not be taken into account in determining the annual advance amount under paragraph (1) if the death of such child is known to the Secretary as of the beginning of the calendar year for which the estimate under such paragraph is made.

“(c) ON-LINE INFORMATION PORTAL.—The Secretary shall establish an on-line portal which allows taxpayers to—

“(1) elect not to receive payments under this section, and

“(2) provide information to the Secretary which would be relevant to a modification under subsection (b)(3)(B) of the annual advance amount, including information regarding—

“(A) a change in the number of the taxpayer's qualifying children, including by reason of the birth of a child,

“(B) a change in the taxpayer's marital status,

“(C) a significant change in the taxpayer's income, and

“(D) any other factor which the Secretary may provide.

“(d) NOTICE OF PAYMENTS.—Not later than January 31 of the calendar year following any calendar year during which the Secretary makes one or more payments to any taxpayer under this section, the Secretary shall provide such taxpayer with a written notice which includes the taxpayer's taxpayer identity (as defined in section 6103(b)(6)), the aggregate amount of such payments made to such taxpayer during such calendar year, and such other information as the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(e) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—

“(1) APPLICATION OF ELECTRONIC FUNDS PAYMENT REQUIREMENT.—The payments made by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be made by electronic funds transfer to the same extent and in the same manner as if such payments were Federal payments not made under this title.

“(2) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN RULES.—Rules similar to the rules of subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 6428A(f)(3) shall apply for purposes of this section.

“(3) EXCEPTION FROM REDUCTION OR OFFSET.—Any payment made to any individual under this section shall not be—

“(A) subject to reduction or offset pursuant to subsection (c), (d), (e), or (f) of section 6402, or

“(B) reduced or offset by other assessed Federal taxes that would otherwise be subject to levy or collection.

“(4) APPLICATION OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS IN THE POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The advance payment amount determined under this section shall be determined—

“(i) by applying section 24(i)(1) without regard to the phrase ‘or is a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico (within the meaning of section 937(a))’, and

“(ii) without regard to section 24(k)(3)(C)(ii)(1).

“(B) MIRROR CODE POSSESSIONS.—In the case of any possession of the United States with a mirror code tax system (as defined in section 24(k)), this section shall not be treated as part of the income tax laws of the United States for purposes of determining the income tax law of such possession unless such possession elects to have this section be so treated.

“(C) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—

“(i) MIRROR CODE POSSESSIONS.—In the case of any possession described in subparagraph (B) which makes the election described in such subparagraph, the amount otherwise paid by the Secretary to such possession under section 24(k)(1)(A) with respect to taxable years beginning in 2021 shall be increased by \$300,000 if such possession has a plan, which has been approved by the Secretary, for making advance payments consistent with such election.

“(ii) AMERICAN SAMOA.—The amount otherwise paid by the Secretary to American Samoa under subparagraph (A) of section 24(k)(3) with respect to taxable years beginning in 2021 shall be increased by \$300,000 if the plan described in subparagraph (B) of such section includes a program, which has been approved by the Secretary, for making advance payments under rules similar to the rules of this section.

“(iii) TIMING OF PAYMENT.—The Secretary may pay, upon the request of the possession of the United States to which the payment is to be made, the amount of the increase determined under clause (i) or (ii) immediately upon approval of the plan referred to in such clause, respectively.

“(f) APPLICATION.—No payments shall be made under the program established under subsection (a) with respect to—

“(1) any period before July 1, 2021, or

“(2) any period after December 31, 2021.

“(g) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue such regulations or other guidance as the Secretary determines necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section and subsections (i)(1) and (j) of section 24, including regulations or other guidance which provides for the application of such provisions where the filing status of the taxpayer for a taxable year is different from the status used for determining the annual advance amount.”

(2) RECONCILIATION OF CREDIT AND ADVANCE CREDIT.—Section 24 of such Code, as amended by the preceding provision of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(j) RECONCILIATION OF CREDIT AND ADVANCE CREDIT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the credit allowed under this section to any taxpayer for any taxable year shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the aggregate amount of payments made under section 7527A to such taxpayer during such taxable year. Any failure to so reduce the credit shall be treated as arising out of a mathematical or clerical error and assessed according to section 6213(b)(1).

“(2) EXCESS ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the aggregate amount of payments under section 7527A to the taxpayer during the taxable year exceeds the amount of the credit allowed under this section to such taxpayer for such taxable year (determined without regard to paragraph (1)), the tax imposed by this chapter for such taxable year shall be increased by the amount of such excess. Any failure to so increase the tax shall be treated as arising out of a mathematical or clerical error and assessed according to section 6213(b)(1).

“(B) SAFE HARBOR BASED ON MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a taxpayer whose modified adjusted gross income (as defined in subsection (b)) for the taxable year does not exceed 200 percent of the applicable income threshold, the amount of the increase determined under subparagraph (A) with respect to such taxpayer for such taxable year shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the safe harbor amount.

“(ii) PHASE OUT OF SAFE HARBOR AMOUNT.—In the case of a taxpayer whose modified adjusted gross income (as defined in subsection (b)) for the taxable year exceeds the applicable income threshold, the safe harbor amount otherwise in effect under clause (i) shall be reduced by the amount which bears the same ratio to such amount as such excess bears to the applicable income threshold.

“(iii) APPLICABLE INCOME THRESHOLD.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘applicable income threshold’ means—

“(I) \$60,000 in the case of a joint return or surviving spouse (as defined in section 2(a)),

“(II) \$50,000 in the case of a head of household, and

“(III) \$40,000 in any other case.

“(iv) SAFE HARBOR AMOUNT.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘safe harbor

amount’ means, with respect to any taxable year, the product of—

“(I) \$2,000, multiplied by

“(II) the excess (if any) of the number of qualified children taken into account in determining the annual advance amount with respect to the taxpayer under section 7527A with respect to months beginning in such taxable year, over the number of qualified children taken into account in determining the credit allowed under this section for such taxable year.”

(3) COORDINATION WITH WAGE WITHHOLDING.—Section 3402(f)(1)(C) of such Code is amended by striking “section 24(a)” and inserting “section 24 (determined after application of subsection (j) thereof)”.

(4) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 26(b)(2) of such Code is amended by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (X), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (Y) and inserting “, and”, and by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(Z) section 24(j)(2) (relating to excess advance payments).”

(B) Section 6211(b)(4)(A) of such Code, as amended by the preceding provisions of this subtitle, is amended—

(i) by striking “24(d)” and inserting “24 by reason of subsections (d) and (i)(1) thereof”, and

(ii) by striking “and 6428B” and inserting “6428B, and 7527A”.

(C) Paragraph (2) of section 1324(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by inserting “24,” before “25A”, and

(ii) by striking “or 6431” and inserting “6431, or 7527A”.

(D) The table of sections for chapter 77 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7527 the following new item:

“Sec. 7527A. Advance payment of child tax credit.”

(5) APPROPRIATIONS TO CARRY OUT ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—Immediately upon the enactment of this Act, in addition to amounts otherwise available, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

(A) \$397,200,000 to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses for the Internal Revenue Service to carry out this section (and the amendments made by this section), which shall supplement and not supplant any other appropriations that may be available for this purpose, and

(B) \$16,200,000 to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses for the Bureau of the Fiscal Service to carry out this section (and the amendments made by this section), which shall supplement and not supplant any other appropriations that may be available for this purpose.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVANCE PAYMENT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's designee) shall establish the program described in section 7527A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, except that the Secretary shall ensure that the timing of the establishment of such program does not interfere with carrying out section 6428B(g) as rapidly as possible.

SEC. 9612. APPLICATION OF CHILD TAX CREDIT IN POSSESSIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k) APPLICATION OF CREDIT IN POSSESSIONS.—

“(1) MIRROR CODE POSSESSIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States with a mirror code tax system amounts equal to the loss (if any) to that possession by reason of the application of this section (determined without regard to this subsection) with respect to taxable years beginning after 2020. Such amounts shall be determined by the Secretary based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

“(B) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME TAXES.—No credit shall be allowed under this section for any taxable year to any individual to whom a credit is allowable against taxes imposed by a possession of the United States with a mirror code tax system by reason of the application of this section in such possession for such taxable year.

“(C) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘mirror code tax system’ means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such possession if the income tax liability of the residents of such possession under such system is determined by reference to the income tax laws of the United States as if such possession were the United States.

“(2) PUERTO RICO.—

“(A) APPLICATION TO TAXABLE YEARS IN 2021.—

“(i) For application of refundable credit to residents of Puerto Rico, see subsection (i)(1).

“(ii) For nonapplication of advance payment to residents of Puerto Rico, see section 7527A(e)(5)(A).

“(B) APPLICATION TO TAXABLE YEARS AFTER 2021.—In the case of any bona fide resident of Puerto Rico (within the meaning of section 937(a)) for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2021—

“(i) the credit determined under this section shall be allowable to such resident, and

“(ii) subsection (d)(1)(B)(ii) shall be applied without regard to the phrase ‘in the case of a taxpayer with 3 or more qualifying children’.

“(3) AMERICAN SAMOA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall pay to American Samoa amounts estimated by the Secretary as being equal to the aggregate benefits that would have been provided to residents of American Samoa by reason of the application of this section for taxable years beginning after 2020 if the provisions of this section had been in effect in American Samoa (applied as if American Samoa were the United States and without regard to the application of this section to bona fide residents of Puerto Rico under subsection (i)(1)).

“(B) DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENT.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply unless American Samoa has a plan, which has been approved by the Secretary, under which American Samoa will promptly distribute such payments to its residents.

“(C) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME TAXES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a taxable year with respect to which a plan is approved under subparagraph (B), this section (other than this subsection) shall not apply to any individual eligible for a distribution under such plan.

“(ii) APPLICATION OF SECTION IN EVENT OF ABSENCE OF APPROVED PLAN.—In the case of a taxable year with respect to which a plan is not approved under subparagraph (B)—

“(I) if such taxable year begins in 2021, subsection (i)(1) shall be applied by substituting ‘bona fide resident of Puerto Rico or American Samoa’ for ‘bona fide resident of Puerto Rico’, and

“(II) if such taxable year begins after December 31, 2021, rules similar to the rules of paragraph (2)(B) shall apply with respect to bona fide residents of American Samoa (within the meaning of section 937(a)).

“(4) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code,

the payments under this subsection shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

PART 3—EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT

SEC. 9621. STRENGTHENING THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH NO QUALIFYING CHILDREN.

(a) SPECIAL RULES FOR 2021.—Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(n) SPECIAL RULES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT QUALIFYING CHILDREN.—In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2022—

“(1) DECREASE IN MINIMUM AGE FOR CREDIT.—“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c)(1)(A)(ii)(II) shall be applied by substituting ‘the applicable minimum age’ for ‘age 25’.

“(B) APPLICABLE MINIMUM AGE.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘applicable minimum age’ means—

“(i) except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, age 19,

“(ii) in the case of a specified student (other than a qualified former foster youth or a qualified homeless youth), age 24, and

“(iii) in the case of a qualified former foster youth or a qualified homeless youth, age 18.

“(C) SPECIFIED STUDENT.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘specified student’ means, with respect to any taxable year, an individual who is an eligible student (as defined in section 25A(b)(3)) during at least 5 calendar months during the taxable year.

“(D) QUALIFIED FORMER FOSTER YOUTH.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘qualified former foster youth’ means an individual who—

“(i) on or after the date that such individual attained age 14, was in foster care provided under the supervision or administration of an entity administering (or eligible to administer) a plan under part B or part E of title IV of the Social Security Act (without regard to whether Federal assistance was provided with respect to such child under such part E), and

“(ii) provides (in such manner as the Secretary may provide) consent for entities which administer a plan under part B or part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to disclose to the Secretary information related to the status of such individual as a qualified former foster youth.

“(E) QUALIFIED HOMELESS YOUTH.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘qualified homeless youth’ means, with respect to any taxable year, an individual who certifies, in a manner as provided by the Secretary, that such individual is either an unaccompanied youth who is a homeless child or youth, or is unaccompanied, at risk of homelessness, and self-supporting.

“(2) ELIMINATION OF MAXIMUM AGE FOR CREDIT.—Subsection (c)(1)(A)(ii)(II) shall be applied without regard to the phrase ‘but not attained age 65’.

“(3) INCREASE IN CREDIT AND PHASEOUT PERCENTAGES.—The table contained in subsection (b)(1) shall be applied by substituting ‘15.3’ for ‘7.65’ each place it appears therein.

“(4) INCREASE IN EARNED INCOME AND PHASEOUT AMOUNTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The table contained in subsection (b)(2)(A) shall be applied—

“(i) by substituting ‘\$9,820’ for ‘\$4,220’, and

“(ii) by substituting ‘\$11,610’ for ‘\$5,280’.

“(B) COORDINATION WITH INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Subsection (j) shall not apply to any dollar amount specified in this paragraph.”.

(b) INFORMATION RETURN MATCHING.—As soon as practicable, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall develop and implement procedures to use information returns under section 6050S (relating to returns re-

lating to higher education tuition and related expenses) to check the status of individuals as specified students for purposes of section 32(n)(1)(B)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9622. TAXPAYER ELIGIBLE FOR CHILDLESS EARNED INCOME CREDIT IN CASE OF QUALIFYING CHILDREN WHO FAIL TO MEET CERTAIN IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 32(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking subparagraph (F).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9623. CREDIT ALLOWED IN CASE OF CERTAIN SEPARATED SPOUSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 32(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “MARRIED INDIVIDUALS.—In the case of” and inserting the following: “MARRIED INDIVIDUALS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of”, and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) DETERMINATION OF MARITAL STATUS.—For purposes of this section—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), marital status shall be determined under section 7703(a).

“(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR SEPARATED SPOUSE.—An individual shall not be treated as married if such individual—

“(i) is married (as determined under section 7703(a)) and does not file a joint return for the taxable year,

“(ii) resides with a qualifying child of the individual for more than one-half of such taxable year, and

“(iii)(I) during the last 6 months of such taxable year, does not have the same principal place of abode as the individual’s spouse, or

“(II) has a decree, instrument, or agreement (other than a decree of divorce) described in section 121(d)(3)(C) with respect to the individual’s spouse and is not a member of the same household with the individual’s spouse by the end of the taxable year.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 32(c)(1)(A) of such Code is amended by striking the last sentence.

(2) Section 32(c)(1)(E)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking “(within the meaning of section 7703)”.

(3) Section 32(d)(1) of such Code, as amended by subsection (a), is amended by striking “(within the meaning of section 7703)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9624. MODIFICATION OF DISQUALIFIED INVESTMENT INCOME TEST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 32(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “\$2,200” and inserting “\$10,000”.

(b) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Section 32(j)(1) of such Code is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “(2021 in the case of the dollar amount in subsection (i)(1))” after “2015”,

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i)—

(A) by striking “subsections (b)(2)(A) and (i)(1)” and inserting “subsection (b)(2)(A)”, and

(B) by striking “and” at the end,

(3) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B)(ii) and inserting “, and”, and

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (B)(ii) the following new clause:

“(iii) in the case of the \$10,000 amount in subsection (i)(1), ‘calendar year 2020’ for ‘calendar year 2016’.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9625. APPLICATION OF EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT IN POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 7530. APPLICATION OF EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT TO POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

“(a) PUERTO RICO.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to calendar year 2021 and each calendar year thereafter, the Secretary shall, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, make payments to Puerto Rico equal to—

“(A) the specified matching amount for such calendar year, plus

“(B) in the case of calendar years 2021 through 2025, the lesser of—

“(i) the expenditures made by Puerto Rico during such calendar year for education efforts with respect to individual taxpayers and tax return preparers relating to the earned income tax credit, or

“(ii) \$1,000,000.

“(2) REQUIREMENT TO REFORM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.—The Secretary shall not make any payments under paragraph (1) with respect to any calendar year unless Puerto Rico has in effect an earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with such calendar year which (relative to the earned income tax credit which was in effect for taxable years beginning in or with calendar year 2019) increases the percentage of earned income which is allowed as a credit for each group of individuals with respect to which such percentage is separately stated or determined in a manner designed to substantially increase workforce participation.

“(3) SPECIFIED MATCHING AMOUNT.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘specified matching amount’ means, with respect to any calendar year, the lesser of—

“(i) the excess (if any) of—

“(I) the cost to Puerto Rico of the earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with such calendar year, over

“(II) the base amount for such calendar year, or

“(ii) the product of 3, multiplied by the base amount for such calendar year.

“(B) BASE AMOUNT.—

“(i) BASE AMOUNT FOR 2021.—In the case of calendar year 2021, the term ‘base amount’ means the greater of—

“(I) the cost to Puerto Rico of the earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with calendar year 2019 (rounded to the nearest multiple of \$1,000,000), or

“(II) \$200,000,000.

“(ii) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—In the case of any calendar year after 2021, the term ‘base amount’ means the dollar amount determined under clause (i) increased by an amount equal to—

“(I) such dollar amount, multiplied by—

“(II) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for such calendar year, determined by substituting ‘calendar year 2020’ for ‘calendar year 2016’ in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

Any amount determined under this clause shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$1,000,000.

“(4) RULES RELATED TO PAYMENTS.—

“(A) TIMING OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall make payments under paragraph (1) for any calendar year—

“(i) after receipt of such information as the Secretary may require to determine such payments, and

“(ii) except as provided in clause (i), within a reasonable period of time before the due date for individual income tax returns (as determined under the laws of Puerto Rico) for taxable years which began on the first day of such calendar year.

“(B) INFORMATION.—The Secretary may require the reporting of such information as the

Secretary may require to carry out this subsection.

“(C) DETERMINATION OF COST OF EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.—For purposes of this subsection, the cost to Puerto Rico of the earned income tax credit shall be determined by the Secretary on the basis of the laws of Puerto Rico and shall include reductions in revenues received by Puerto Rico by reason of such credit and refunds attributable to such credit, but shall not include any administrative costs with respect to such credit.

“(b) POSSESSIONS WITH MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to calendar year 2021 and each calendar year thereafter, the Secretary shall, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, make payments to the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands equal to—

“(A) the cost to such possession of the earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with such calendar year, plus

“(B) in the case of calendar years 2021 through 2025, the lesser of—

“(i) the expenditures made by such possession during such calendar year for education efforts with respect to individual taxpayers and tax return preparers relating to such earned income tax credit, or

“(ii) \$50,000.

“(2) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN RULES.—Rules similar to the rules of subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (a)(4) shall apply for purposes of this subsection.

“(c) AMERICAN SAMOA.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to calendar year 2021 and each calendar year thereafter, the Secretary shall, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, make payments to American Samoa equal to—

“(A) the lesser of—

“(i) the cost to American Samoa of the earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with such calendar year, or

“(ii) \$16,000,000, plus

“(B) in the case of calendar years 2021 through 2025, the lesser of—

“(i) the expenditures made by American Samoa during such calendar year for education efforts with respect to individual taxpayers and tax return preparers relating to such earned income tax credit, or

“(ii) \$50,000.

“(2) REQUIREMENT TO ENACT AND MAINTAIN AN EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.—The Secretary shall not make any payments under paragraph (1) with respect to any calendar year unless American Samoa has in effect an earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with such calendar year which allows a refundable tax credit to individuals on the basis of the taxpayer’s earned income which is designed to substantially increase workforce participation.

“(3) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—In the case of any calendar year after 2021, the \$16,000,000 amount in paragraph (1)(A)(ii) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

“(A) such dollar amount, multiplied by—

“(B) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for such calendar year, determined by substituting ‘calendar year 2020’ for ‘calendar year 2016’ in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

Any increase determined under this clause shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100,000.

“(4) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN RULES.—Rules similar to the rules of subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), of subsection (a)(4) shall apply for purposes of this subsection.

“(d) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, the payments under this section shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 77 of the Internal Revenue

Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 7530. Application of earned income tax credit to possessions of the United States.”.

SEC. 9626. TEMPORARY SPECIAL RULE FOR DETERMINING EARNED INCOME FOR PURPOSES OF EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If the earned income of the taxpayer for the taxpayer’s first taxable year beginning in 2021 is less than the earned income of the taxpayer for the taxpayer’s first taxable year beginning in 2019, the credit allowed under section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 may, at the election of the taxpayer, be determined by substituting—

(1) such earned income for the taxpayer’s first taxable year beginning in 2019, for

(2) such earned income for the taxpayer’s first taxable year beginning in 2021.

(b) EARNED INCOME.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term “earned income” has the meaning given such term under section 32(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(2) APPLICATION TO JOINT RETURNS.—For purposes of subsection (a), in the case of a joint return, the earned income of the taxpayer for the first taxable year beginning in 2019 shall be the sum of the earned income of each spouse for such taxable year.

(c) SPECIAL RULES.—

(1) ERRORS TREATED AS MATHEMATICAL ERRORS.—For purposes of section 6213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, an incorrect use on a return of earned income pursuant to subsection (a) shall be treated as a mathematical or clerical error.

(2) NO EFFECT ON DETERMINATION OF GROSS INCOME, ETC.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be applied without regard to any substitution under subsection (a).

(d) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN POSSESSIONS.—

(1) PAYMENTS TO POSSESSIONS WITH MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEMS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each possession of the United States which has a mirror code tax system amounts equal to the loss (if any) to that possession by reason of the application of the provisions of this section (other than this subsection) with respect to section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Such amounts shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

(2) PAYMENTS TO OTHER POSSESSIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each possession of the United States which does not have a mirror code tax system amounts estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury as being equal to the aggregate benefits (if any) that would have been provided to residents of such possession by reason of the provisions of this section (other than this subsection) with respect to section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 if a mirror code tax system had been in effect in such possession. The preceding sentence shall not apply unless the respective possession has a plan, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, under which such possession will promptly distribute such payments to its residents.

(3) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.—For purposes of this section, the term “mirror code tax system” means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such possession if the income tax liability of the residents of such possession under such system is determined by reference to the income tax laws of the United States as if such possession were the United States.

(4) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, the payments under this section shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

PART 4—DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE**SEC. 9631. REFUNDABILITY AND ENHANCEMENT OF CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE TAX CREDIT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) SPECIAL RULES FOR 2021.—In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2022—

“(1) CREDIT MADE REFUNDABLE.—If the taxpayer (in the case of a joint return, either spouse) has a principal place of abode in the United States (determined as provided in section 32) for more than one-half of the taxable year, the credit allowed under subsection (a) shall be treated as a credit allowed under subpart C (and not allowed under this subpart).

“(2) INCREASE IN DOLLAR LIMIT ON AMOUNT CREDITABLE.—Subsection (c) shall be applied—

“(A) by substituting ‘\$8,000’ for ‘\$3,000’ in paragraph (1) thereof, and

“(B) by substituting ‘\$16,000’ for ‘\$6,000’ in paragraph (2) thereof.

“(3) INCREASE IN APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—Subsection (a)(2) shall be applied—

“(A) by substituting ‘50 percent’ for ‘35 percent’, and

“(B) by substituting ‘\$125,000’ for ‘\$15,000’.

“(4) APPLICATION OF PHASEOUT TO HIGH INCOME INDIVIDUALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a)(2) shall be applied by substituting ‘the phaseout percentage’ for ‘20 percent’.

“(B) PHASEOUT PERCENTAGE.—The term ‘phaseout percentage’ means 20 percent reduced (but not below zero) by 1 percentage point for each \$2,000 (or fraction thereof) by which the taxpayer’s adjusted gross income for the taxable year exceeds \$400,000.”

(b) APPLICATION OF CREDIT IN POSSESSIONS.—Section 21 of such Code, as amended by subsection (a), is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) APPLICATION OF CREDIT IN POSSESSIONS.—

“(1) PAYMENT TO POSSESSIONS WITH MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEMS.—The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States with a mirror code tax system amounts equal to the loss (if any) to that possession by reason of the application of this section (determined without regard to this subsection) with respect to taxable years beginning in or with 2021. Such amounts shall be determined by the Secretary based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

“(2) PAYMENTS TO OTHER POSSESSIONS.—The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States which does not have a mirror code tax system amounts estimated by the Secretary as being equal to the aggregate benefits that would have been provided to residents of such possession by reason of this section with respect to taxable years beginning in or with 2021 if a mirror code tax system had been in effect in such possession. The preceding sentence shall not apply unless the respective possession has a plan, which has been approved by the Secretary, under which such possession will promptly distribute such payments to its residents.

“(3) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME TAXES.—In the case of any taxable year beginning in or with 2021, no credit shall be allowed under this section to any individual—

“(A) to whom a credit is allowable against taxes imposed by a possession with a mirror code tax system by reason of this section, or

“(B) who is eligible for a payment under a plan described in paragraph (2).

“(4) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘mirror code tax system’ means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such possession if the income tax liability of the residents of such possession under such system is

determined by reference to the income tax laws of the United States as if such possession were the United States.

“(5) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, the payments under this subsection shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.”

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 6211(b)(4)(A) of such Code, as amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is amended by inserting “21 by reason of subsection (g) thereof,” before “24”.

(2) Section 1324(b)(2) of title 31, United States Code (as amended by the preceding provisions of this title), is amended by inserting “21,” before “24”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9632. INCREASE IN EXCLUSION FOR EMPLOYER-PROVIDED DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 129(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) SPECIAL RULE FOR 2021.—In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2022, subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘\$10,500 (half such dollar amount)’ for ‘\$5,000 (\$2,500)’.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

(c) RETROACTIVE PLAN AMENDMENTS.—A plan that otherwise satisfies all applicable requirements of sections 125 and 129 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (including any rules or regulations thereunder) shall not fail to be treated as a cafeteria plan or dependent care assistance program merely because such plan is amended pursuant to a provision under this section and such amendment is retroactive, if—

(1) such amendment is adopted no later than the last day of the plan year in which the amendment is effective, and

(2) the plan is operated consistent with the terms of such amendment during the period beginning on the effective date of the amendment and ending on the date the amendment is adopted.

PART 5—CREDITS FOR PAID SICK AND FAMILY LEAVE**SEC. 9641. PAYROLL CREDITS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

“Subchapter D—Credits

“Sec. 3131. Credit for paid sick leave.

“Sec. 3132. Payroll credit for paid family leave.

“Sec. 3133. Special rule related to tax on employers.

“SEC. 3131. CREDIT FOR PAID SICK LEAVE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an employer, there shall be allowed as a credit against applicable employment taxes for each calendar quarter an amount equal to 100 percent of the qualified sick leave wages paid by such employer with respect to such calendar quarter.

“(b) LIMITATIONS AND REFUNDABILITY.—

“(1) WAGES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—The amount of qualified sick leave wages taken into account under subsection (a) with respect to any individual shall not exceed \$200 (\$511 in the case of any day any portion of which is paid sick time described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 5102(a) of the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act, applied with the modification described in subsection (c)(2)(A)(i)) for any day (or portion thereof) for which the individual is paid qualified sick leave wages.

“(2) OVERALL LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF DAYS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—The aggregate number of days taken into account under paragraph (1) for any calendar quarter shall not exceed the excess (if any) of—

“(A) 10, over

“(B) the aggregate number of days so taken into account during preceding calendar quarters in such calendar year (other than the first quarter of calendar year 2021).

“(3) CREDIT LIMITED TO CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the applicable employment taxes for such calendar quarter on the wages paid with respect to the employment of all employees of the employer.

“(4) REFUNDABILITY OF EXCESS CREDIT.—

“(A) CREDIT IS REFUNDABLE.—If the amount of the credit under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation of paragraph (3) for any calendar quarter, such excess shall be treated as an overpayment that shall be refunded under sections 6402(a) and 6413(b).

“(B) ADVANCING CREDIT.—In anticipation of the credit, including the refundable portion under subparagraph (A), the credit shall be advanced, according to forms and instructions provided by the Secretary, up to an amount calculated under subsection (a), subject to the limits under paragraph (1) and (2), all calculated through the end of the most recent payroll period in the quarter.

“(c) QUALIFIED SICK LEAVE WAGES.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified sick leave wages’ means wages paid by an employer which would be required to be paid by reason of the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act as if such Act applied after March 31, 2021.

“(2) RULES OF APPLICATION.—For purposes of determining whether wages are qualified sick leave wages under paragraph (1)—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act shall be applied—

“(i) by inserting ‘, the employee is seeking or awaiting the results of a diagnostic test for, or a medical diagnosis of, COVID-19 and such employee has been exposed to COVID-19 or the employee’s employer has requested such test or diagnosis, or the employee is obtaining immunization related to COVID-19 or recovering from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such immunization’ after ‘medical diagnosis’ in section 5102(a)(3) thereof, and

“(ii) by applying section 5102(b)(1) of such Act separately with respect to each calendar year after 2020 (and, in the case of calendar year 2021, without regard to the first quarter thereof).

“(B) LEAVE MUST MEET REQUIREMENTS.—If an employer fails to comply with any requirement of such Act (determined without regard to section 5109 thereof) with respect to paid sick time (as defined in section 5110 of such Act), amounts paid by such employer with respect to such paid sick time shall not be taken into account as qualified sick leave wages. For purposes of the preceding sentence, an employer which takes an action described in section 5104 of such Act shall be treated as failing to meet a requirement of such Act.

“(d) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT FOR CERTAIN HEALTH PLAN EXPENSES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the credit allowed under subsection (a) shall be increased by so much of the employer’s qualified health plan expenses as are properly allocable to the qualified sick leave wages for which such credit is so allowed.

“(2) QUALIFIED HEALTH PLAN EXPENSES.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified health plan expenses’ means amounts paid or incurred by the employer to provide and maintain a group health plan (as defined in section 5000(b)(1)), but only to the extent that such amounts are excluded from the gross income of employees by reason of section 106(a).

“(3) ALLOCATION RULES.—For purposes of this section, qualified health plan expenses shall be allocated to qualified sick leave wages in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe. Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, such allocation shall be treated as properly made if

made on the basis of being pro rata among covered employees and pro rata on the basis of periods of coverage (relative to the time periods of leave to which such wages relate).

“(e) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

“(1) APPLICABLE EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘applicable employment taxes’ means the following:

“(A) The taxes imposed under section 3111(b).

“(B) So much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(b).

“(2) WAGES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘wages’ means wages (as defined in section 3121(a), determined without regard to paragraphs (1) through (22) of section 3121(b)) and compensation (as defined in section 3231(e), determined without regard to the sentence in paragraph (1) thereof which begins ‘Such term does not include remuneration’).

“(3) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—For purposes of chapter 1, the gross income of the employer, for the taxable year which includes the last day of any calendar quarter with respect to which a credit is allowed under this section, shall be increased by the amount of such credit. Any wages taken into account in determining the credit allowed under this section shall not be taken into account for purposes of determining the credit allowed under sections 45A, 45P, 45S, 51, 3132, and 3134. In the case of any credit allowed under section 2301 of the CARES Act or section 41 with respect to wages taken into account under this section, the credit allowed under this section shall be reduced by the portion of the credit allowed under such section 2301 or section 41 which is attributable to such wages.

“(4) ELECTION TO NOT TAKE CERTAIN WAGES INTO ACCOUNT.—This section shall not apply to so much of the qualified sick leave wages paid by an eligible employer as such employer elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe) to not take into account for purposes of this section.

“(5) CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYERS.—No credit shall be allowed under this section to the Government of the United States or to any agency or instrumentality thereof. The preceding sentence shall not apply to any organization described in section 501(c)(1) and exempt from tax under section 501(a).

“(6) EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENT.—Notwithstanding section 6501, the limitation on the time period for the assessment of any amount attributable to a credit claimed under this section shall not expire before the date that is 5 years after the later of—

“(A) the date on which the original return which includes the calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is determined is filed, or

“(B) the date on which such return is treated as filed under section 6501(b)(2).

“(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, including—

“(1) regulations or other guidance to prevent the avoidance of the purposes of the limitations under this section,

“(2) regulations or other guidance to minimize compliance and record-keeping burdens under this section,

“(3) regulations or other guidance providing for waiver of penalties for failure to deposit amounts in anticipation of the allowance of the credit allowed under this section,

“(4) regulations or other guidance for recapturing the benefit of credits determined under this section in cases where there is a subsequent adjustment to the credit determined under subsection (a),

“(5) regulations or other guidance to ensure that the wages taken into account under this section conform with the paid sick time required to be provided under the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act, and

“(6) regulations or other guidance to permit the advancement of the credit determined under subsection (a).

“(g) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—This section shall apply only to wages paid with respect to the period beginning on April 1, 2021, and ending on September 30, 2021.

“(h) TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall waive any penalty under section 6656 for any failure to make a deposit of applicable employment taxes if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the anticipation of the credit allowed under this section.

“(i) NON-DISCRIMINATION REQUIREMENT.—No credit shall be allowed under this section to any employer for any calendar quarter if such employer, with respect to the availability of the provision of qualified sick leave wages to which this section otherwise applies for such calendar quarter, discriminates in favor of highly compensated employees (within the meaning of section 414(q)), full-time employees, or employees on the basis of employment tenure with such employer.

“SEC. 3132. PAYROLL CREDIT FOR PAID FAMILY LEAVE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an employer, there shall be allowed as a credit against applicable employment taxes for each calendar quarter an amount equal to 100 percent of the qualified family leave wages paid by such employer with respect to such calendar quarter.

“(b) LIMITATIONS AND REFUNDABILITY.—

“(1) WAGES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—The amount of qualified family leave wages taken into account under subsection (a) with respect to any individual shall not exceed—

“(A) for any day (or portion thereof) for which the individual is paid qualified family leave wages, \$200, and

“(B) in the aggregate with respect to all calendar quarters, \$12,000.

“(2) CREDIT LIMITED TO CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the applicable employment taxes for such calendar quarter (reduced by any credits allowed under section 3131) on the wages paid with respect to the employment of all employees of the employer.

“(3) REFUNDABILITY OF EXCESS CREDIT.—

“(A) CREDIT IS REFUNDABLE.—If the amount of the credit under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation of paragraph (2) for any calendar quarter, such excess shall be treated as an overpayment that shall be refunded under sections 6402(a) and 6413(b).

“(B) ADVANCING CREDIT.—In anticipation of the credit, including the refundable portion under subparagraph (A), the credit shall be advanced, according to forms and instructions provided by the Secretary, up to an amount calculated under subsection (a), subject to the limits under paragraph (1) and (2), all calculated through the end of the most recent payroll period in the quarter.

“(c) QUALIFIED FAMILY LEAVE WAGES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified family leave wages’ means wages paid by an employer which would be required to be paid by reason of the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act (including the amendments made by such Act) as if such Act (and amendments made by such Act) applied after March 31, 2021.

“(2) RULES OF APPLICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of determining whether wages are qualified family leave wages under paragraph (1)—

“(i) section 110(a)(2)(A) of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 shall be applied by inserting ‘or any reason for leave described in section 5102(a) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, or the employee is seeking or awaiting the results of a diagnostic test for, or a medical diagnosis of, COVID-19 and such employee has been exposed to COVID-19 or the employee’s employer has requested such test or di-

agnosis, or the employee is obtaining immunization related to COVID-19 or recovering from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such immunization’ after ‘public health emergency’, and

“(ii) section 110(b) of such Act shall be applied—

“(I) without regard to paragraph (1) thereof, “(II) by striking ‘after taking leave after such section for 10 days’ in paragraph (2)(A) thereof, and

“(III) by substituting ‘\$12,000’ for ‘\$10,000’ in paragraph (2)(B)(ii) thereof.

“(B) LEAVE MUST MEET REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of determining whether wages would be required to be paid under paragraph (1), if an employer fails to comply with any requirement of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 or the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act (determined without regard to any time limitation under section 102(a)(1)(F) of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1994) with respect to any leave provided for a qualifying need related to a public health emergency (as defined in section 110 of such Act, applied as described in subparagraph (A)(i)), amounts paid by such employer with respect to such leave shall not be taken into account as qualified family leave wages. For purposes of the preceding sentence, an employer which takes an action described in section 105 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 shall be treated as failing to meet a requirement of such Act.

“(d) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT FOR CERTAIN HEALTH PLAN EXPENSES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the credit allowed under subsection (a) shall be increased by so much of the employer’s qualified health plan expenses as are properly allocable to the qualified family leave wages for which such credit is so allowed.

“(2) QUALIFIED HEALTH PLAN EXPENSES.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified health plan expenses’ means amounts paid or incurred by the employer to provide and maintain a group health plan (as defined in section 5000(b)(1)), but only to the extent that such amounts are excluded from the gross income of employees by reason of section 106(a).

“(3) ALLOCATION RULES.—For purposes of this section, qualified health plan expenses shall be allocated to qualified family leave wages in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe. Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, such allocation shall be treated as properly made if made on the basis of being pro rata among covered employees and pro rata on the basis of periods of coverage (relative to the time periods of leave to which such wages relate).

“(e) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

“(1) APPLICABLE EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘applicable employment taxes’ means the following:

“(A) The taxes imposed under section 3111(b).

“(B) So much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(b).

“(2) WAGES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘wages’ means wages (as defined in section 3121(a), determined without regard to paragraphs (1) through (22) of section 3121(b)) and compensation (as defined in section 3231(e), determined without regard to the sentence in paragraph (1) thereof which begins ‘Such term does not include remuneration’).

“(3) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—For purposes of chapter 1, the gross income of the employer, for the taxable year which includes the last day of any calendar quarter with respect to which a credit is allowed under this section, shall be increased by the amount of such credit. Any wages taken into account in determining the credit allowed under this section shall not be taken into account for purposes of determining the credit allowed under sections 45A, 45P, 45S, 51, 3131, and 3134. In the case of any credit allowed under section 2301 of the CARES Act or

section 41 with respect to wages taken into account under this section, the credit allowed under this section shall be reduced by the portion of the credit allowed under such section 2301 or section 41 which is attributable to such wages.

“(4) ELECTION TO NOT TAKE CERTAIN WAGES INTO ACCOUNT.—This section shall not apply to so much of the qualified family leave wages paid by an eligible employer as such employer elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe) to not take into account for purposes of this section.

“(5) CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYERS.—No credit shall be allowed under this section to the Government of the United States or to any agency or instrumentality thereof. The preceding sentence shall not apply to any organization described in section 501(c)(1) and exempt from tax under section 501(a).

“(6) EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENT.—Notwithstanding section 6501, the limitation on the time period for the assessment of any amount attributable to a credit claimed under this section shall not expire before the date that is 5 years after the later of—

“(A) the date on which the original return which includes the calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is determined is filed, or

“(B) the date on which such return is treated as filed under section 6501(b)(2).

“(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, including—

“(1) regulations or other guidance to prevent the avoidance of the purposes of the limitations under this section,

“(2) regulations or other guidance to minimize compliance and record-keeping burdens under this section,

“(3) regulations or other guidance providing for waiver of penalties for failure to deposit amounts in anticipation of the allowance of the credit allowed under this section,

“(4) regulations or other guidance for recapturing the benefit of credits determined under this section in cases where there is a subsequent adjustment to the credit determined under subsection (a),

“(5) regulations or other guidance to ensure that the wages taken into account under this section conform with the paid leave required to be provided under the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act (including the amendments made by such Act), and

“(6) regulations or other guidance to permit the advancement of the credit determined under subsection (a).

“(g) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—This section shall apply only to wages paid with respect to the period beginning on April 1, 2021, and ending on September 30, 2021.

“(h) TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall waive any penalty under section 6656 for any failure to make a deposit of applicable employment taxes if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the anticipation of the credit allowed under this section.

“(i) NON-DISCRIMINATION REQUIREMENT.—No credit shall be allowed under this section to any employer for any calendar quarter if such employer, with respect to the availability of the provision of qualified family leave wages to which this section otherwise applies for such calendar quarter, discriminates in favor of highly compensated employees (within the meaning of section 414(q)), full-time employees, or employees on the basis of employment tenure with such employer.

“SEC. 3133. SPECIAL RULE RELATED TO TAX ON EMPLOYERS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The credit allowed by section 3131 and the credit allowed by section 3132 shall each be increased by the amount of the taxes imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of section 3111 and section 3221(a) on qualified sick

leave wages, or qualified family leave wages, for which credit is allowed under such section 3131 or 3132 (respectively).

“(b) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—For denial of double benefit with respect to the credit increase under subsection (a), see sections 3131(e)(3) and 3132(e)(3).”

(b) REFUNDS.—Paragraph (2) of section 1324(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting “3131, 3132,” before “6428”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of subchapters for chapter 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“SUBCHAPTER D—CREDITS”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid with respect to calendar quarters beginning after March 31, 2021.

SEC. 9642. CREDIT FOR SICK LEAVE FOR CERTAIN SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an eligible self-employed individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any taxable year an amount equal to the qualified sick leave equivalent amount with respect to the individual.

(b) ELIGIBLE SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this section—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The term “eligible self-employed individual” means an individual who—

(A) regularly carries on any trade or business within the meaning of section 1402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

(B) would be entitled to receive paid leave during the taxable year pursuant to the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act if—

(i) the individual were an employee of an employer (other than himself or herself), and

(ii) such Act applied after March 31, 2021.

(2) RULES OF APPLICATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), in determining whether an individual would be entitled to receive paid leave under the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act, such Act shall be applied—

(A) by inserting “, the employee is seeking or awaiting the results of a diagnostic test for, or a medical diagnosis of, COVID-19 and such employee has been exposed to COVID-19 or is unable to work pending the results of such test or diagnosis, or the employee is obtaining immunization related to COVID-19 or recovering from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such immunization” after “medical diagnosis” in section 5102(a)(3) of such Act, and

(B) by applying section 5102(b)(1) of such Act separately with respect to each taxable year.

(c) QUALIFIED SICK LEAVE EQUIVALENT AMOUNT.—For purposes of this section—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The term “qualified sick leave equivalent amount” means, with respect to any eligible self-employed individual, an amount equal to—

(A) the number of days during the taxable year (but not more than 10) that the individual is unable to perform services in any trade or business referred to in section 1402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for a reason with respect to which such individual would be entitled to receive sick leave as described in subsection (b), multiplied by

(B) the lesser of—

(i) \$200 (\$511 in the case of any day of paid sick time described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 5102(a) of the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act, applied with the modification described in subsection (b)(2)(A) of this section, or

(ii) 67 percent (100 percent in the case of any day of paid sick time described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 5102(a) of the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act) of the average daily self-employment income of the individual for the taxable year.

(2) AVERAGE DAILY SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “average daily self-employment income” means an amount equal to—

(A) the net earnings from self-employment of the individual for the taxable year, divided by

(B) 260.

(3) ELECTION TO USE PRIOR YEAR NET EARNINGS FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME.—In the case of an individual who elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may provide) the application of this paragraph, paragraph (2)(A) shall be applied by substituting “the prior taxable year” for “the taxable year”.

(4) ELECTION TO NOT TAKE DAYS INTO ACCOUNT.—Any day shall not be taken into account under paragraph (1)(A) if the eligible self-employed individual elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe) to not take such day into account for purposes of such paragraph.

(d) CREDIT REFUNDABLE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The credit determined under this section shall be treated as a credit allowed to the taxpayer under subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code.

(2) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, any refund due from the credit determined under this section shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

(e) SPECIAL RULES.—

(1) DOCUMENTATION.—No credit shall be allowed under this section unless the individual maintains such documentation as the Secretary may prescribe to establish such individual as an eligible self-employed individual.

(2) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—In the case of an individual who receives wages (as defined in section 3121(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) or compensation (as defined in section 3231(e) of such Code) paid by an employer which are required to be paid by reason of the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act, the qualified sick leave equivalent amount otherwise determined under subsection (c) of this section shall be reduced (but not below zero) to the extent that the sum of the amount described in such subsection and in section 3131(b)(1) of such Code exceeds \$2,000 (\$5,110 in the case of any day any portion of which is paid sick time described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 5102(a) of the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act).

(f) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—Only days occurring during the period beginning on April 1, 2021, and ending on September 30, 2021, may be taken into account under subsection (c)(1)(A).

(g) APPLICATION OF CREDIT IN CERTAIN POSSESSIONS.—

(1) PAYMENTS TO POSSESSIONS WITH MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEMS.—The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States which has a mirror code tax system amounts equal to the loss (if any) to that possession by reason of the application of the provisions of this section. Such amounts shall be determined by the Secretary based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

(2) PAYMENTS TO OTHER POSSESSIONS.—The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States which does not have a mirror code tax system amounts estimated by the Secretary as being equal to the aggregate benefits (if any) that would have been provided to residents of such possession by reason of the provisions of this section if a mirror code tax system had been in effect in such possession. The preceding sentence shall not apply unless the respective possession has a plan, which has been approved by the Secretary, under which such possession will promptly distribute such payments to its residents.

(3) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.—For purposes of this section, the term “mirror code tax system” means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such possession if the income tax liability of the residents of such possession under such system is determined by reference to the income tax laws of the United States as if such possession were the United States.

(4) **TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.**—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, the payments under this subsection shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

(h) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, including—

(1) regulations or other guidance to effectuate the purposes of this section, and

(2) regulations or other guidance to minimize compliance and record-keeping burdens under this section.

SEC. 9643. CREDIT FOR FAMILY LEAVE FOR CERTAIN SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of an eligible self-employed individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any taxable year an amount equal to 100 percent of the qualified family leave equivalent amount with respect to the individual.

(b) **ELIGIBLE SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL.**—For purposes of this section—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “eligible self-employed individual” means an individual who—

(A) regularly carries on any trade or business within the meaning of section 1402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

(B) would be entitled to receive paid leave during the taxable year pursuant to the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act if—

(i) the individual were an employee of an employer (other than himself or herself),

(ii) section 102(a)(1)(F) of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 applied after March 31, 2021.

(2) **RULES OF APPLICATION.**—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), in determining whether an individual would be entitled to receive paid leave under the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Act—

(A) section 110(a)(2)(A) of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 shall be applied by inserting “or any reason for leave described in section 5102(a) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, or the employee is seeking or awaiting the results of a diagnostic test for, or a medical diagnosis of, COVID-19 and such employee has been exposed to COVID-19 or is unable to work pending the results of such test or diagnosis, or the employee is obtaining immunization related to COVID-19 or recovering from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such immunization” after “public health emergency”, and

(B) section 110(b) of such Act shall be applied—

(i) without regard to paragraph (1) thereof, and

(ii) by striking “after taking leave after such section for 10 days” in paragraph (2)(A) thereof.

(c) **QUALIFIED FAMILY LEAVE EQUIVALENT AMOUNT.**—For purposes of this section—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “qualified family leave equivalent amount” means, with respect to any eligible self-employed individual, an amount equal to the product of—

(A) the number of days (not to exceed 60) during the taxable year that the individual is unable to perform services in any trade or business referred to in section 1402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for a reason with respect to which such individual would be entitled to receive paid leave as described in subsection (b) of this section, multiplied by

(B) the lesser of—

(i) 67 percent of the average daily self-employment income of the individual for the taxable year, or

(ii) \$200.

(2) **AVERAGE DAILY SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term “average daily self-employment income” means an amount equal to—

(A) the net earnings from self-employment in- come of the individual for the taxable year, di- vided by

(B) 260.

(3) **ELECTION TO USE PRIOR YEAR NET EARNINGS FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME.**—In the case of an individual who elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may provide) the application of this paragraph, paragraph (2)(A) shall be applied by substituting “the prior tax- able year” for “the taxable year”.

(4) **COORDINATION WITH CREDIT FOR SICK LEAVE.**—Any day taken into account in deter- mining the qualified sick leave equivalent amount with respect to any eligible-self em- ployed individual under section 9642 shall not be taken into account in determining the qualified family leave equivalent amount with respect to such individual under this section.

(d) **CREDIT REFUNDABLE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The credit determined under this section shall be treated as a credit allowed to the taxpayer under subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code.

(2) **TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.**—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, any refund due from the credit determined under this section shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

(e) **SPECIAL RULES.**—

(1) **DOCUMENTATION.**—No credit shall be al- lowed under this section unless the individual maintains such documentation as the Secretary may prescribe to establish such individual as an eligible self-employed individual.

(2) **DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.**—In the case of an individual who receives wages (as defined in section 3121(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) or compensation (as defined in section 3231(e) of such Code) paid by an employer which are required to be paid by reason of the Emer- gency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act, the qualified family leave equivalent amount otherwise described in subsection (c) of this section shall be reduced (but not below zero) to the extent that the sum of the amount described in such subsection and in section 3132(b)(1) of such Code exceeds \$12,000.

(3) **REFERENCES TO EMERGENCY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE EXPANSION ACT.**—Any reference in this section to the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act shall be treated as including a reference to the amendments made by such Act.

(f) **APPLICATION OF SECTION.**—Only days oc- curring during the period beginning on April 1, 2021 and ending on September 30, 2021, may be taken into account under subsection (c)(1)(A).

(g) **APPLICATION OF CREDIT IN CERTAIN POS- SESSIONS.**—

(1) **PAYMENTS TO POSSESSIONS WITH MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEMS.**—The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States which has a mirror code tax system amounts equal to the loss (if any) to that possession by reason of the application of the provisions of this section. Such amounts shall be determined by the Sec- retary based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

(2) **PAYMENTS TO OTHER POSSESSIONS.**—The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States which does not have a mirror code tax system amounts estimated by the Secretary as being equal to the aggregate benefits (if any) that would have been provided to residents of such possession by reason of the provisions of this section if a mirror code tax system had been in effect in such possession. The preceding sen- tence shall not apply unless the respective pos- session has a plan, which has been approved by the Secretary, under which such possession will promptly distribute such payments to its resi- dents.

(3) **MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.**—For purposes of this section, the term “mirror code tax sys- tem” means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such

possession if the income tax liability of the resi- dents of such possession under such system is determined by reference to the income tax laws of the United States as if such possession were the United States.

(4) **TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.**—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, the payments under this subsection shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

(h) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary shall pre- scribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, including—

(1) regulations or other guidance to prevent the avoidance of the purposes of this section, and

(2) regulations or other guidance to minimize compliance and record-keeping burdens under this section.

PART 6—EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT
SEC. 9651. EXTENSION OF EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter D of chapter 21 of subtitle C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by section 9641, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 3134. EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT FOR EMPLOYERS SUBJECT TO CLOSURE DUE TO COVID-19.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of an eligible employer, there shall be allowed as a credit against applicable employment taxes for each calendar quarter an amount equal to 70 percent of the qualified wages with respect to each em- ployee of such employer for such calendar quar- ter.

“(b) **LIMITATIONS AND REFUNDABILITY.**—

“(1) **WAGES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.**—The amount of qualified wages with respect to any employee which may be taken into account under subsection (a) by the eligible employer for any calendar quarter shall not exceed \$10,000.

“(2) **CREDIT LIMITED TO EMPLOYMENT TAXES.**—The credit allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the applicable employment taxes (re- duced by any credits allowed under sections 3131 and 3132) on the wages paid with respect to the employment of all the employees of the eligi- ble employer for such calendar quarter.

“(3) **REFUNDABILITY OF EXCESS CREDIT.**—If the amount of the credit under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation of paragraph (2) for any calendar quarter, such excess shall be treated as an overpayment that shall be refunded under sections 6402(a) and 6413(b).

“(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this sec- tion—

“(1) **APPLICABLE EMPLOYMENT TAXES.**—The term ‘applicable employment taxes’ means the following:

“(A) The taxes imposed under section 3111(b).

“(B) So much of the taxes imposed under sec- tion 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in ef- fect under section 3111(b).

“(2) **ELIGIBLE EMPLOYER.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term ‘eligible em- ployer’ means any employer—

“(i) which was carrying on a trade or business during the calendar quarter for which the credit is determined under subsection (a), and

“(ii) with respect to any calendar quarter, for which—

“(I) the operation of the trade or business de- scribed in clause (i) is fully or partially sus- pended during the calendar quarter due to or- ders from an appropriate governmental author- ity limiting commerce, travel, or group meetings (for commercial, social, religious, or other pur- poses) due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), or

“(II) the gross receipts (within the meaning of section 448(c)) of such employer for such cal- endar quarter are less than 80 percent of the gross receipts of such employer for the same cal- endar quarter in calendar year 2019.

With respect to any employer for any calendar quarter, if such employer was not in existence as of the beginning of the same calendar quarter in calendar year 2019, clause (ii)(II) shall be applied by substituting '2020' for '2019'.

“(B) ELECTION TO USE ALTERNATIVE QUARTER.—At the election of the employer—

“(i) subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) shall be applied—

“(I) by substituting ‘for the immediately preceding calendar quarter’ for ‘for such calendar quarter’, and

“(II) by substituting ‘the corresponding calendar quarter in calendar year 2019’ for ‘the same calendar quarter in calendar year 2019’, and

“(ii) the last sentence of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘the corresponding calendar quarter in calendar year 2019’ for ‘the same calendar quarter in calendar year 2019’.

An election under this subparagraph shall be made at such time and in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe.

“(C) TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS.—In the case of an organization which is described in section 501(c) and exempt from tax under section 501(a)—

“(i) clauses (i) and (ii)(I) of subparagraph (A) shall apply to all operations of such organization, and

“(ii) any reference in this section to gross receipts shall be treated as a reference to gross receipts within the meaning of section 6033.

“(3) QUALIFIED WAGES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified wages’ means—

“(i) in the case of an eligible employer for which the average number of full-time employees (within the meaning of section 4980H) employed by such eligible employer during 2019 was greater than 500, wages paid by such eligible employer with respect to which an employee is not providing services due to circumstances described in subclause (I) or (II) of paragraph (2)(A)(ii), or

“(ii) in the case of an eligible employer for which the average number of full-time employees (within the meaning of section 4980H) employed by such eligible employer during 2019 was not greater than 500—

“(I) with respect to an eligible employer described in subclause (I) of paragraph (2)(A)(ii), wages paid by such eligible employer with respect to an employee during any period described in such clause, or

“(II) with respect to an eligible employer described in subclause (II) of such paragraph, wages paid by such eligible employer with respect to an employee during such quarter.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The term ‘qualified wages’ shall not include any wages taken into account under sections 41, 45A, 45P, 45S, 51, 1396, 3131, and 3132.

“(4) WAGES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘wages’ means wages (as defined in section 3121(a)) and compensation (as defined in section 3231(e)). For purposes of the preceding sentence, in the case of any organization or entity described in subsection (f)(2), wages as defined in section 3121(a) shall be determined without regard to paragraphs (5), (6), (7), (10), and (13) of section 3121(b) (except with respect to services performed in a penal institution by an inmate thereof).

“(B) ALLOWANCE FOR CERTAIN HEALTH PLAN EXPENSES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Such term shall include amounts paid by the eligible employer to provide and maintain a group health plan (as defined in section 5000(b)(1)), but only to the extent that such amounts are excluded from the gross income of employees by reason of section 106(a).

“(ii) ALLOCATION RULES.—For purposes of this section, amounts treated as wages under clause (i) shall be treated as paid with respect to any employee (and with respect to any period) to the

extent that such amounts are properly allocable to such employee (and to such period) in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe. Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, such allocation shall be treated as properly made if made on the basis of being pro rata among periods of coverage.

“(5) OTHER TERMS.—Any term used in this section which is also used in this chapter or chapter 22 shall have the same meaning as when used in such chapter.

“(d) AGGREGATION RULE.—All persons treated as a single employer under subsection (a) or (b) of section 52, or subsection (m) or (o) of section 414, shall be treated as one employer for purposes of this section.

“(e) CERTAIN RULES TO APPLY.—For purposes of this section, rules similar to the rules of sections 51(i)(1) and 280C(a) shall apply.

“(f) CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—This credit shall not apply to the Government of the United States, the government of any State or political subdivision thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

“(A) any organization described in section 501(c)(1) and exempt from tax under section 501(a), or

“(B) any entity described in paragraph (1) if—

“(i) such entity is a college or university, or

“(ii) the principal purpose or function of such entity is providing medical or hospital care.

In the case of any entity described in subparagraph (B), such entity shall be treated as satisfying the requirements of subsection (c)(2)(A)(i).

“(g) ELECTION TO NOT TAKE CERTAIN WAGES INTO ACCOUNT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall not apply to so much of the qualified wages paid by an eligible employer as such employer elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe) to not take into account for purposes of this section.

“(2) APPLICATION WHERE CERTAIN LOANS NOT FORGIVEN.—The Secretary shall issue guidance providing that payroll costs paid during the covered period shall not fail to be treated as qualified wages under this section by reason of paragraph (1) to the extent that—

“(A) a covered loan of the taxpayer under section 7(a)(37) of the Small Business Act is not forgiven by reason of a decision under section 7(a)(37)(J) of such Act, or

“(B) a covered loan of the taxpayer under section 7A of the Small Business Act is not forgiven by reason of a decision under section 7A(g) of such Act.

“(h) THIRD PARTY PAYORS.—Any credit allowed under this section shall be treated as a credit described in section 3511(d)(2).

“(i) ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no advance payment of the credit under subsection (a) shall be allowed.

“(2) ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO SMALL EMPLOYERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Under rules provided by the Secretary, an eligible employer for which the average number of full-time employees (within the meaning of section 4980H) employed by such eligible employer during 2019 was not greater than 500 may elect for any calendar quarter to receive an advance payment of the credit under subsection (a) for such quarter in an amount not to exceed 70 percent of the average quarterly wages paid by the employer in calendar year 2019.

“(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR SEASONAL EMPLOYERS.—In the case of any employer who employs seasonal workers (as defined in section 45R(d)(5)(B)), the employer may elect to substitute ‘the wages for the calendar quarter in 2019 which corresponds to the calendar quarter to which the election relates’ for ‘the average quarterly wages paid by the employer in calendar year 2019’.

“(C) SPECIAL RULE FOR EMPLOYERS NOT IN EXISTENCE IN 2019.—In the case of any employer that was not in existence in 2019, subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall each be applied by substituting ‘2020’ for ‘2019’ each place it appears.

“(3) RECONCILIATION OF CREDIT WITH ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of credit which would (but for this subsection) be allowed under this section shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the aggregate payment allowed to the taxpayer under paragraph (2). Any failure to so reduce the credit shall be treated as arising out of a mathematical or clerical error and assessed according to section 6213(b)(1).

“(B) EXCESS ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—If the advance payments to a taxpayer under paragraph (2) for a calendar quarter exceed the credit allowed by this section (determined without regard to subparagraph (A)), the tax imposed under section 3111(b) or so much of the tax imposed under section 3221(a) as is attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(b) (whichever is applicable) for the calendar quarter shall be increased by the amount of such excess.

“(j) TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall waive any penalty under section 6656 for any failure to make a deposit of any applicable employment taxes if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the reasonable anticipation of the credit allowed under this section.

“(k) EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENT.—Notwithstanding section 6501, the limitation on the time period for the assessment of any amount attributable to a credit claimed under this section shall not expire before the date that is 5 years after the later of—

“(1) the date on which the original return which includes the calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is determined is filed, or

“(2) the date on which such return is treated as filed under section 6501(b)(2).

“(l) REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall issue such forms, instructions, regulations, and guidance as are necessary—

“(1) to allow the advance payment of the credit under subsection (a) as provided in subsection (i)(2), subject to the limitations provided in this section, based on such information as the Secretary shall require,

“(2) with respect to the application of the credit under subsection (a) to third party payors (including professional employer organizations, certified professional employer organizations, or agents under section 3504), including regulations or guidance allowing such payors to submit documentation necessary to substantiate the eligible employer status of employers that use such payors, and

“(3) to prevent the avoidance of the purposes of the limitations under this section, including through the leaseback of employees.

Any forms, instructions, regulations, or guidance described in paragraph (2) shall require the customer to be responsible for the accounting of the credit and for any liability for improperly claimed credits and shall require the certified professional employer organization or other third party payor to accurately report such tax credits based on the information provided by the customer.

“(m) APPLICATION.—This section shall only apply to wages paid after June 30, 2021, and before January 1, 2022.”.

(b) REFUNDS.—Paragraph (2) of section 1324(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting “3134,” before “6428”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter D of chapter 21 of subtitle C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Sec. 3134. Employee retention credit for employers subject to closure due to COVID-19.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to calendar quarters beginning after June 30, 2021.

PART 7—PREMIUM TAX CREDIT

SEC. 9661. IMPROVING AFFORDABILITY BY EXPANDING PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FOR CONSUMERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 36B(b)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

“In the case of household income (expressed as a percent of poverty line) within the following income tier:

Table with 3 columns: Income tier, The initial premium percentage is—, The final premium percentage is—. Rows include Up to 150.0 percent, 150.0 percent up to 200.0 percent, etc.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 36B(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) TEMPORARY RULE FOR 2021 AND 2022.—In the case of a taxable year beginning in 2021 or 2022, subparagraph (A) shall be applied without regard to ‘but does not exceed 400 percent’.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9662. TEMPORARY MODIFICATION OF LIMITATIONS ON RECONCILIATION OF TAX CREDITS FOR COVERAGE UNDER A QUALIFIED HEALTH PLAN WITH ADVANCE PAYMENTS OF SUCH CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 36B(f)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) TEMPORARY MODIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON INCREASE.—In the case of any taxable year beginning in 2020, for any taxpayer who files for such taxable year an income tax return reconciling any advance payment of the credit under this section, the Secretary shall treat subparagraph (A) as not applying.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 9663. APPLICATION OF PREMIUM TAX CREDIT IN CASE OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DURING 2021.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h) and by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection:

“(g) SPECIAL RULE FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DURING 2021.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, in the case of a taxpayer who has received, or has been approved to receive, unemployment compensation for any week beginning during 2021, for the taxable year in which such week begins—

“(A) such taxpayer shall be treated as an applicable taxpayer, and

“(B) there shall not be taken into account any household income of the taxpayer in excess of 133 percent of the poverty line for a family of the size involved.

“(2) UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘unemployment compensation’ has the meaning given such term in section 85(b).

“(3) EVIDENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—For purposes of this subsection, a taxpayer shall not be treated as having received (or been approved to receive) unemployment com-

“(iii) TEMPORARY PERCENTAGES FOR 2021 AND 2022.—In the case of a taxable year beginning in 2021 or 2022—

“(1) clause (ii) shall not apply for purposes of adjusting premium percentages under this subparagraph, and

pensation for any week unless such taxpayer provides self-attestation of, and such documentation as the Secretary shall prescribe which demonstrates, such receipt or approval.

“(4) CLARIFICATION OF RULES REMAINING APPLICABLE.—

“(A) JOINT RETURN REQUIREMENT.—Paragraph (1)(A) shall not affect the application of subsection (c)(1)(C).

“(B) HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND AFFORDABILITY.—Paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply to any determination of household income for purposes of paragraph (2)(C)(i)(II) or (4)(C)(ii) of subsection (c)”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

PART 8—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 9671. REPEAL OF ELECTION TO ALLOCATE INTEREST, ETC. ON WORLDWIDE BASIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 864 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking subsection (f).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9672. TAX TREATMENT OF TARGETED EIDL ADVANCES.

For purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986—

(1) amounts received from the Administrator of the Small Business Administration in the form of a Targeted EIDL Advance shall not be included in the gross income of the person that receives such amounts,

(2) no deduction shall be denied, no tax attribute shall be reduced, and no basis increase shall be denied, by reason of the exclusion from gross income provided by paragraph (1), and

(3) in the case of a partnership or S corporation that receives such amounts—

(A) any amount excluded from income by reason of paragraph (1) shall be treated as tax exempt income for purposes of sections 705 and 1366 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

(B) the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall prescribe rules for determining a partner’s distributive share of any amount described in subparagraph (A) for purposes of section 705 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 9673. TAX TREATMENT OF RESTAURANT REVITALIZATION GRANTS.

For purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986—

(1) amounts received from the Administrator of the Small Business Administration in the form of a Restaurant Revitalization Grant shall not be included in the gross income of the person that receives such amounts,

“(II) the following table shall be applied in lieu of the table contained in clause (i):

Table with 3 columns: Income tier, The initial premium percentage is—, The final premium percentage is—. Rows include Up to 150.0 percent, 150.0 percent up to 200.0 percent, etc.

(2) no deduction shall be denied, no tax attribute shall be reduced, and no basis increase shall be denied, by reason of the exclusion from gross income provided by paragraph (1), and

(3) in the case of a partnership or S corporation that receives such amounts—

(A) except as otherwise provided by the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate), any amount excluded from income by reason of paragraph (1) shall be treated as tax exempt income for purposes of sections 705 and 1366 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

(B) the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall prescribe rules for determining a partner’s distributive share of any amount described in subparagraph (A) for purposes of section 705 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 9674. MODIFICATION OF EXCEPTIONS FOR REPORTING OF THIRD PARTY NETWORK TRANSACTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6050W(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(e) DE MINIMIS EXCEPTION FOR THIRD PARTY SETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONS.—A third party settlement organization shall not be required to report any information under subsection (a) with respect to third party network transactions of any participating payee if the amount which would otherwise be reported under subsection (a)(2) with respect to such transactions does not exceed \$600.”

(b) CLARIFICATION THAT REPORTING IS NOT REQUIRED ON TRANSACTIONS WHICH ARE NOT FOR GOODS OR SERVICES.—Section 6050W(c)(3) of such Code is amended by inserting “described in subsection (d)(3)(A)(iii)” after “any transaction”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to returns for calendar years beginning after December 31, 2021.

(2) CLARIFICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (b) shall apply to transactions after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle H—Pensions

SEC. 9700. TEMPORARY DELAY OF DESIGNATION OF MULTIEMPLOYER PLANS AS IN ENDANGERED, CRITICAL, OR CRITICAL AND DECLINING STATUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the actuarial certification under section 305(b)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 432(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, if a plan sponsor of a multi-employer plan elects the application of this section, then, for purposes of section 305 of such Act and section 432 of such Code—

(1) the status of the plan for its first plan year beginning during the period beginning on

March 1, 2020, and ending on February 28, 2021, or the next succeeding plan year (as designated by the plan sponsor in such election), shall be the same as the status of such plan under such sections for the plan year preceding such designated plan year, and

(2) in the case of a plan which was in endangered or critical status for the plan year preceding the designated plan year described in paragraph (1), the plan shall not be required to update its plan or schedules under section 305(c)(6) of such Act and section 432(c)(6) of such Code, or section 305(e)(3)(B) of such Act and section 432(e)(3)(B) of such Code, whichever is applicable, until the plan year following the designated plan year described in paragraph (1).

(b) EXCEPTION FOR PLANS BECOMING CRITICAL DURING ELECTION.—If—

(1) an election was made under subsection (a) with respect to a multiemployer plan, and

(2) such plan has, without regard to such election, been certified by the plan actuary under section 305(b)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 432(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to be in critical status for the designated plan year described in subsection (a)(1), then such plan shall be treated as a plan in critical status for such plan year for purposes of applying section 4971(g)(1)(A) of such Code, section 302(b)(3) of such Act (without regard to the second sentence thereof), and section 412(b)(3) of such Code (without regard to the second sentence thereof).

(c) ELECTION AND NOTICE.—

(1) ELECTION.—An election under subsection (a)—

(A) shall be made at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary's delegate may prescribe and, once made, may be revoked only with the consent of the Secretary, and

(B) if made—

(i) before the date the annual certification is submitted to the Secretary or the Secretary's delegate under section 305(b)(3) of such Act and section 432(b)(3) of such Code, shall be included with such annual certification, and

(ii) after such date, shall be submitted to the Secretary or the Secretary's delegate not later than 30 days after the date of the election.

(2) NOTICE TO PARTICIPANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 305(b)(3)(D) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 432(b)(3)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, if, by reason of an election made under subsection (a), the plan is in neither endangered nor critical status—

(i) the plan sponsor of a multiemployer plan shall not be required to provide notice under such sections, and

(ii) the plan sponsor shall provide to the participants and beneficiaries, the bargaining parties, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, and the Secretary of Labor a notice of the election under subsection (a) and such other information as the Secretary of the Treasury (in consultation with the Secretary of Labor) may require—

(I) if the election is made before the date the annual certification is submitted to the Secretary or the Secretary's delegate under section 305(b)(3) of such Act and section 432(b)(3) of such Code, not later than 30 days after the date of the certification, and

(II) if the election is made after such date, not later than 30 days after the date of the election.

(B) NOTICE OF ENDANGERED STATUS.—Notwithstanding section 305(b)(3)(D) of such Act and section 432(b)(3)(D) of such Code, if the plan is certified to be in critical status for any plan year but is in endangered status by reason of an election made under subsection (a), the notice provided under such sections shall be the notice which would have been provided if the plan had been certified to be in endangered status.

SEC. 9701. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF THE FUNDING IMPROVEMENT AND REHABILITATION PERIODS FOR MULTIEMPLOYER PENSION PLANS IN CRITICAL AND ENDANGERED STATUS FOR 2020 OR 2021.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If the plan sponsor of a multiemployer plan which is in endangered or critical status for a plan year beginning in 2020 or 2021 (determined after application of section 9701) elects the application of this section, then, for purposes of section 305 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the plan's funding improvement period or rehabilitation period, whichever is applicable, shall be extended by 5 years.

(b) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this section—

(1) ELECTION.—An election under this section shall be made at such time, and in such manner and form, as (in consultation with the Secretary of Labor) the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary's delegate may prescribe.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—Any term which is used in this section which is also used in section 305 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall have the same meaning as when used in such sections.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 9702. ADJUSTMENTS TO FUNDING STANDARD ACCOUNT RULES.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.—Section 304(b)(8) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1084(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(F) RELIEF FOR 2020 AND 2021.—A multiemployer plan with respect to which the solvency test under subparagraph (C) is met as of February 29, 2020, may elect to apply this paragraph (without regard to whether such plan previously elected the application of this paragraph)—

“(i) by substituting ‘February 29, 2020’ for ‘August 31, 2008’ each place it appears in subparagraphs (A)(i), (B)(i)(I), and (B)(i)(II),

“(ii) by inserting ‘and other losses related to the virus SARS-CoV-2 or coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (including experience losses related to reductions in contributions, reductions in employment, and deviations from anticipated retirement rates, as determined by the plan sponsor)’ after ‘net investment losses’ in subparagraph (A)(i), and

“(iii) by substituting ‘this subparagraph or subparagraph (A)’ for ‘this subparagraph and subparagraph (A) both’ in subparagraph (B)(iii).

The preceding sentence shall not apply to a plan to which special financial assistance is granted under section 4262. For purposes of the application of this subparagraph, the Secretary of the Treasury shall rely on the plan sponsor's calculations of plan losses unless such calculations are clearly erroneous.”.

(2) AMENDMENT TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—Section 431(b)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(F) RELIEF FOR 2020 AND 2021.—A multiemployer plan with respect to which the solvency test under subparagraph (C) is met as of February 29, 2020, may elect to apply this paragraph (without regard to whether such plan previously elected the application of this paragraph)—

“(i) by substituting ‘February 29, 2020’ for ‘August 31, 2008’ each place it appears in subparagraphs (A)(i), (B)(i)(I), and (B)(i)(II),

“(ii) by inserting ‘and other losses related to the virus SARS-CoV-2 or coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (including experience losses related to reductions in contributions, reductions in employment, and deviations from anticipated

retirement rates, as determined by the plan sponsor)’ after ‘net investment losses’ in subparagraph (A)(i), and

“(iii) by substituting ‘this subparagraph or subparagraph (A)’ for ‘this subparagraph and subparagraph (A) both’ in subparagraph (B)(iii).

The preceding sentence shall not apply to a plan to which special financial assistance is granted under section 4262 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. For purposes of the application of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall rely on the plan sponsor's calculations of plan losses unless such calculations are clearly erroneous.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as of the first day of the first plan year ending on or after February 29, 2020, except that any election a plan makes pursuant to this section that affects the plan's funding standard account for the first plan year beginning after February 29, 2020, shall be disregarded for purposes of applying the provisions of section 305 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to such plan year.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON BENEFIT INCREASES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the restrictions on plan amendments increasing benefits in sections 304(b)(8)(D) of such Act and 431(b)(8)(D) of such Code, as applied by the amendments made by this section, shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9703. SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR FINANCIALLY TROUBLED MULTIEMPLOYER PLANS.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—Section 4005 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1305) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i)(1) An eighth fund shall be established for special financial assistance to multiemployer pension plans, as provided under section 4262, and to pay for necessary administrative and operating expenses of the corporation relating to such assistance.

“(2) There is appropriated from the general fund such amounts as are necessary for the costs of providing financial assistance under section 4262 and necessary administrative and operating expenses of the corporation. The eighth fund established under this subsection shall be credited with amounts from time to time as the Secretary of the Treasury, in conjunction with the Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, determines appropriate, from the general fund of the Treasury, but in no case shall such transfers occur after September 30, 2030.”.

(b) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AUTHORITY.—The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 is amended by inserting after section 4261 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1431) the following:

“SEC. 4262. SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY THE CORPORATION.

“(a) SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The corporation shall provide special financial assistance to an eligible multiemployer plan under this section, upon the application of a plan sponsor of such a plan for such assistance.

“(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REPAYMENT OBLIGATION.—A plan receiving special financial assistance pursuant to this section shall not be subject to repayment obligations with respect to such special financial assistance.

“(b) ELIGIBLE MULTIEMPLOYER PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, a multiemployer plan is an eligible multiemployer plan if—

“(A) the plan is in critical and declining status (within the meaning of section 305(b)(6)) in any plan year beginning in 2020 through 2022;

“(B) a suspension of benefits has been approved with respect to the plan under section 305(e)(9) as of the date of the enactment of this section;

“(C) in any plan year beginning in 2020 through 2022, the plan is certified by the plan actuary to be in critical status (within the meaning of section 305(b)(2)), has a modified funded percentage of less than 40 percent, and has a ratio of active to inactive participants which is less than 2 to 3; or

“(D) the plan became insolvent for purposes of section 418E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 after December 16, 2014, and has remained so insolvent and has not been terminated as of the date of enactment of this section.

“(2) MODIFIED FUNDED PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(C), the term ‘modified funded percentage’ means the percentage equal to a fraction the numerator of which is current value of plan assets (as defined in section 3(26) of such Act) and the denominator of which is current liabilities (as defined in section 431(c)(6)(D) of such Code and section 304(c)(6)(D) of such Act).

“(c) APPLICATIONS FOR SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this section, the corporation shall issue regulations or guidance setting forth requirements for special financial assistance applications under this section. In such regulations or guidance, the corporation shall—

“(1) limit the materials required for a special financial assistance application to the minimum necessary to make a determination on the application;

“(2) specify effective dates for transfers of special financial assistance following approval of an application, based on the effective date of the supporting actuarial analysis and the date on which the application is submitted; and

“(3) provide for an alternate application for special financial assistance under this section, which may be used by a plan that has been approved for a partition under section 4233 before the date of enactment of this section.

“(d) TEMPORARY PRIORITY CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The corporation may specify in regulations or guidance under subsection (c) that, during a period no longer than the first 2 years following the date of enactment of this section, applications may not be filed by an eligible multiemployer plan unless—

“(A) the eligible multiemployer plan is insolvent or is likely to become insolvent within 5 years of the date of enactment of this section;

“(B) the corporation projects the eligible multiemployer plan to have a present value of financial assistance payments under section 4261 that exceeds \$1,000,000,000 if the special financial assistance is not ordered;

“(C) the eligible multiemployer plan has implemented benefit suspensions under section 305(e)(9) as of the date of the enactment of this section; or

“(D) the corporation determines it appropriate based on other similar circumstances.

“(e) ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS.—

“(1) ELIGIBILITY.—For purposes of determining eligibility for special financial assistance, the corporation shall accept assumptions incorporated in a multiemployer plan’s determination that it is in critical status or critical and declining status (within the meaning of section 305(b)) for certifications of plan status completed before January 1, 2021, unless such assumptions are clearly erroneous. For certifications of plan status completed after December 31, 2020, a plan shall determine whether it is in critical or critical and declining status for purposes of eligibility for special financial assistance by using the assumptions that the plan used in its most recently completed certification of plan status before January 1, 2021, unless such assumptions (excluding the plan’s interest rate) are unreasonable.

“(2) AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—In determining the amount of special financial assistance in its application, an eligible multiemployer plan shall—

“(A) use the interest rate used by the plan in its most recently completed certification of plan

status before January 1, 2021, provided that such interest rate may not exceed the interest rate limit; and

“(B) for other assumptions, use the assumptions that the plan used in its most recently completed certification of plan status before January 1, 2021, unless such assumptions are unreasonable.

“(3) INTEREST RATE.—The interest rate limit for purposes of this subsection is the rate specified in section 303(h)(2)(C)(iii) (disregarding modifications made under clause (iv) of such section) for the month in which the application for special financial assistance is filed by the eligible multiemployer plan or the 3 preceding months, with such specified rate increased by 200 basis points.

“(4) CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS.—If a plan determines that use of one or more prior assumptions is unreasonable, the plan may propose in its application to change such assumptions, provided that the plan discloses such changes in its application and describes why such assumptions are no longer reasonable. The corporation shall accept such changed assumptions unless it determines the changes are unreasonable, individually or in the aggregate. The plan may not propose a change to the interest rate otherwise required under this subsection for eligibility or financial assistance amount.

“(f) APPLICATION DEADLINE.—Any application by a plan for special financial assistance under this section shall be submitted to the corporation (and, in the case of a plan to which section 432(k)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 applies, to the Secretary of the Treasury) no later than December 31, 2025, and any revised application for special financial assistance shall be submitted no later than December 31, 2026.

“(g) DETERMINATIONS ON APPLICATIONS.—A plan’s application for special financial assistance under this section that is timely filed in accordance with the regulations or guidance issued under subsection (c) shall be deemed approved unless the corporation notifies the plan within 120 days of the filing of the application that the application is incomplete, any proposed change or assumption is unreasonable, or the plan is not eligible under this section. Such notice shall specify the reasons the plan is ineligible for special financial assistance, any proposed change or assumption is unreasonable, or information is needed to complete the application. If a plan is denied assistance under this subsection, the plan may submit a revised application under this section. Any revised application for special financial assistance submitted by a plan shall be deemed approved unless the corporation notifies the plan within 120 days of the filing of the revised application that the application is incomplete, any proposed change or assumption is unreasonable, or the plan is not eligible under this section. Special financial assistance issued by the corporation shall be effective on a date determined by the corporation, but no later than 1 year after a plan’s special financial assistance application is approved by the corporation or deemed approved. The corporation shall not pay any special financial assistance after September 30, 2030.

“(h) MANNER OF PAYMENT.—The payment made by the corporation to an eligible multiemployer plan under this section shall be made as a single, lump sum payment.

“(i) AMOUNT AND MANNER OF SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Special financial assistance under this section shall be a transfer of funds in the amount necessary as demonstrated by the plan sponsor on the application for such special financial assistance, in accordance with the requirements described in subsection (j). Special financial assistance shall be paid to such plan as soon as practicable upon approval of the application by the corporation.

“(2) NO CAP.—Special financial assistance granted by the corporation under this section

shall not be capped by the guarantee under 4022A.

“(j) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of financial assistance provided to a multiemployer plan eligible for financial assistance under this section shall be such amount required for the plan to pay all benefits due during the period beginning on the date of payment of the special financial assistance payment under this section and ending on the last day of the plan year ending in 2051, with no reduction in a participant’s or beneficiary’s accrued benefit as of the date of enactment of this section, except to the extent of a reduction in accordance with section 305(e)(8) adopted prior to the plan’s application for special financial assistance under this section, and taking into account the reinstatement of benefits required under subsection (k).

“(2) PROJECTIONS.—The funding projections for purposes of this section shall be performed on a deterministic basis.

“(k) REINSTATEMENT OF SUSPENDED BENEFITS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall ensure that an eligible multiemployer plan that receives special financial assistance under this section—

“(1) reinstates any benefits that were suspended under section 305(e)(9) or section 4245(a) in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 432(k)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, effective as of the first month in which the effective date for the special financial assistance occurs, for participants and beneficiaries as of such month; and

“(2) provides payments equal to the amount of benefits previously suspended under section 305(e)(9) or 4245(a) to any participants or beneficiaries in pay status as of the effective date of the special financial assistance, payable, as determined by the eligible multiemployer plan—

“(A) as a lump sum within 3 months of such effective date; or

“(B) in equal monthly installments over a period of 5 years, commencing within 3 months of such effective date, with no adjustment for interest.

“(l) WITHDRAWAL LIABILITY.—An employer’s withdrawal liability for purposes of this title shall be calculated without taking into account special financial assistance received under this section until the plan year beginning 15 calendar years after the effective date of the special financial assistance.

“(m) REQUIRED DISCLOSURE.—An eligible plan that receives special financial assistance under this section shall provide to the corporation, the Secretary of the Treasury, each employer that has an obligation to contribute to such plan, and each labor organization representing participants employed by such employer, an estimate of the employer’s share of the plan’s unfunded vested benefits as of the end of each plan year ending after the date of enactment of this section, as determined after taking into account any special financial assistance received under this section. Such disclosure shall include a statement that, due to the special financial assistance provided under this section, the plan will have sufficient resources to pay 100 percent of the plan’s benefit obligations until the last day of the plan year ending in 2051.

“(n) RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Special financial assistance received under this section and any earnings thereon may be used by an eligible multiemployer plan to make benefit payments and pay plan expenses. Special financial assistance and any earnings on such assistance shall be segregated from other plan assets. Special financial assistance shall be invested by plans in investment-grade bonds or other investments as permitted by the corporation.

“(o) CONDITIONS ON PLANS RECEIVING SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The corporation, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury,

may impose, by regulation, reasonable conditions on an eligible multiemployer plan that receives special financial assistance relating to increases in future accrual rates and any retroactive benefit improvements, allocation of plan assets, reductions in employer contribution rates, diversion of contributions to, and allocation of expenses to, other benefit plans, and withdrawal liability.

“(2) LIMITATION.—The corporation shall not impose conditions on an eligible multiemployer plan as a condition of, or following receipt of, special financial assistance under this section relating to—

“(A) any prospective reduction in plan benefits (including benefits that may be adjusted pursuant to section 305(e)(8));

“(B) plan governance, including selection of, removal of, and terms of contracts with, trustees, actuaries, investment managers, and other service providers; or

“(C) any funding rules relating to the plan receiving special financial assistance under this section.

“(3) PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.—An eligible multiemployer plan receiving special financial assistance under this section shall continue to pay all premiums due under section 4007 for participants and beneficiaries in the plan.

“(4) ASSISTANCE NOT CONSIDERED FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.—An eligible multiemployer plan that receives special financial assistance shall be deemed to be in critical status within the meaning of section 305(b)(2) until the last plan year ending in 2051.

“(5) INSOLVENT PLANS.—An eligible multiemployer plan receiving special financial assistance under this section that subsequently becomes insolvent will be subject to the current rules and guarantee for insolvent plans.

“(6) INELIGIBILITY FOR OTHER ASSISTANCE.—An eligible multiemployer plan that receives special financial assistance under this section is not eligible to apply for a new suspension of benefits under section 305(e)(9)(G).

“(p) COORDINATION WITH SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—In prescribing the application process for eligible multiemployer plans to receive special financial assistance under this section and reviewing applications of such plans, the corporation shall coordinate with the Secretary of the Treasury in the following manner:

“(1) In the case of a plan which has suspended benefits under section 305(e)(9)—

“(A) in determining whether to approve the application, the corporation shall consult with the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the plan’s proposed method of reinstating benefits, as described in the plan’s application and in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and

“(B) the corporation shall consult with the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the amount of special financial assistance needed based on the projected funded status of the plan as of the last day of the plan year ending in 2051, whether the plan proposes to repay benefits over 5 years or as a lump sum, as required by subsection (k)(2), and any other relevant factors, as determined by the corporation in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to ensure the amount of assistance is sufficient to meet such requirement and is sufficient to pay benefits as required in subsection (j)(1).

“(2) In the case of any plan which proposes in its application to change the assumptions used, as provided in subsection (e)(4), the corporation shall consult with the Secretary of the Treasury regarding such proposed change in assumptions.

“(3) If the corporation specifies in regulations or guidance that temporary priority consideration is available for plans which are insolvent within the meaning of section 418E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or likely to become so insolvent or for plans which have suspended benefits under section 305(e)(9), or that availability is otherwise based on the funded status of the plan under section 305, as permitted by

subsection (d), the corporation shall consult with the Secretary of the Treasury regarding any granting of priority consideration to such plans.”.

(c) PREMIUM RATE INCREASE.—Section 4006(a)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1306(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (vi)—

(i) by inserting “, and before January 1, 2031” after “December 31, 2014,”; and

(ii) by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in clause (vii)—

(i) by moving the margin 2 ems to the left; and

(ii) in subclause (II), by striking the period and inserting “, or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(viii) in the case of a multiemployer plan, for plan years beginning after December 31, 2030, \$52 for each individual who is a participant in such plan during the applicable plan year.”;

and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(N) For each plan year beginning in a calendar year after 2031, there shall be substituted for the dollar amount specified in clause (viii) of subparagraph (A) an amount equal to the greater of—

“(i) the product derived by multiplying such dollar amount by the ratio of—

“(I) the national average wage index (as defined in section 209(k)(1) of the Social Security Act) for the first of the 2 calendar years preceding the calendar year in which such plan year begins, to

“(II) the national average wage index (as so defined) for 2029; and

“(ii) such dollar amount for plan years beginning in the preceding calendar year.

If the amount determined under this subparagraph is not a multiple of \$1, such product shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$1.”.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 432(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (2)(B),

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3)(B) and inserting “, and”, and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) if the plan is an eligible multiemployer plan which is applying for or receiving special financial assistance under section 4262 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the requirements of subsection (k) shall apply to the plan.”.

(2) PLANS RECEIVING SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BE IN CRITICAL STATUS.—Section 432(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) PLANS RECEIVING SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—If an eligible multiemployer plan receiving special financial assistance under section 4262 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 meets the requirements of subsection (k)(2), notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, the plan shall be deemed to be in critical status for plan years beginning with the plan year in which the effective date for such assistance occurs and ending with the last plan year ending in 2051.”.

(3) RULES RELATING TO ELIGIBLE MULTIEMPLOYER PLANS.—Section 432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k) RULES RELATING TO ELIGIBLE MULTIEMPLOYER PLANS.—

“(1) PLANS APPLYING FOR SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—In the case of an eligible multiemployer plan which applies for special financial assistance under section 4262 of such Act—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Such application shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of such section, including any guidance issued

thereunder by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

“(B) REINSTATEMENT OF SUSPENDED BENEFITS.—In the case of a plan for which a suspension of benefits has been approved under subsection (e)(9), the application shall describe the manner in which suspended benefits will be reinstated in accordance with paragraph (2)(A) and guidance issued by the Secretary if the plan receives special financial assistance.

“(C) AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In determining the amount of special financial assistance to be specified in its application, an eligible multiemployer plan shall—

“(I) use the interest rate used by the plan in its most recently completed certification of plan status before January 1, 2021, provided that such interest rate does not exceed the interest rate limit, and

“(II) for other assumptions, use the assumptions that the plan used in its most recently completed certification of plan status before January 1, 2021, unless such assumptions are unreasonable.

“(ii) INTEREST RATE.—For purposes of clause (i), the interest rate limit is the rate specified in section 430(h)(2)(C)(iii) (disregarding modifications made under clause (iv) of such section) for the month in which the application for special financial assistance is filed by the eligible multiemployer plan or the 3 preceding months, with such specified rate increased by 200 basis points.

“(iii) CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS.—If a plan determines that use of one or more prior assumptions is unreasonable, the plan may propose in its application to change such assumptions, provided that the plan discloses such changes in its application and describes why such assumptions are no longer reasonable. The plan may not propose a change to the interest rate otherwise required under this subsection for eligibility or financial assistance amount.

“(D) PLANS APPLYING FOR PRIORITY CONSIDERATION.—In the case of a plan applying for special financial assistance under rules providing for temporary priority consideration, as provided in paragraph (4)(C), such plan’s application shall be submitted to the Secretary in addition to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

“(2) PLANS RECEIVING SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—In the case of an eligible multiemployer plan receiving special financial assistance under section 4262 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974—

“(A) REINSTATEMENT OF SUSPENDED BENEFITS.—The plan shall—

“(i) reinstate any benefits that were suspended under subsection (e)(9) or section 4245(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, effective as of the first month in which the effective date for the special financial assistance occurs, for participants and beneficiaries as of such month, and

“(ii) provide payments equal to the amount of benefits previously suspended to any participants or beneficiaries in pay status as of the effective date of the special financial assistance, payable, as determined by the plan—

“(I) as a lump sum within 3 months of such effective date; or

“(II) in equal monthly installments over a period of 5 years, commencing within 3 months of such effective date, with no adjustment for interest.

“(B) RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Special financial assistance received by the plan may be used to make benefit payments and pay plan expenses. Such assistance shall be segregated from other plan assets, and shall be invested by the plan in investment-grade bonds or other investments as permitted by regulations or other guidance issued by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

“(C) CONDITIONS ON PLANS RECEIVING SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(i) *IN GENERAL.*—The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, in consultation with the Secretary, may impose, by regulation, reasonable conditions on an eligible multiemployer plan receiving special financial assistance relating to increases in future accrual rates and any retroactive benefit improvements, allocation of plan assets, reductions in employer contribution rates, diversion of contributions and allocation of expenses to other benefit plans, and withdrawal liability.

“(ii) *LIMITATION.*—The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation shall not impose conditions on an eligible multiemployer plan as a condition of, or following receipt of, special financial assistance relating to—

“(I) any prospective reduction in plan benefits (including benefits that may be adjusted pursuant to subsection (e)(8)),

“(II) plan governance, including selection of, removal of, and terms of contracts with, trustees, actuaries, investment managers, and other service providers, or

“(III) any funding rules relating to the plan.

“(D) *ASSISTANCE DISREGARDED FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.*—

“(i) *FUNDING STANDARDS.*—Special financial assistance received by the plan shall not be taken into account for determining contributions required under section 431.

“(ii) *INSOLVENT PLANS.*—If the plan becomes insolvent within the meaning of section 418E after receiving special financial assistance, the plan shall be subject to all rules applicable to insolvent plans.

“(E) *INELIGIBILITY FOR SUSPENSION OF BENEFITS.*—The plan shall not be eligible to apply for a new suspension of benefits under subsection (e)(9)(G).

“(3) *ELIGIBLE MULTIEMPLOYER PLAN.*—

“(A) *IN GENERAL.*—For purposes of this section, a multiemployer plan is an eligible multiemployer plan if—

“(i) the plan is in critical and declining status in any plan year beginning in 2020 through 2022,

“(ii) a suspension of benefits has been approved with respect to the plan under subsection (e)(9) as of the date of the enactment of this subsection;

“(iii) in any plan year beginning in 2020 through 2022, the plan is certified by the plan actuary to be in critical status, has a modified funded percentage of less than 40 percent, and has a ratio of active to inactive participants which is less than 2 to 3, or

“(iv) the plan became insolvent within the meaning of section 418E after December 16, 2014,

and has remained so insolvent and has not been terminated as of the date of enactment of this subsection.

“(B) *MODIFIED FUNDED PERCENTAGE.*—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(iii), the term ‘modified funded percentage’ means the percentage equal to a fraction the numerator of which is current value of plan assets (as defined in section 3(26) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974) and the denominator of which is current liabilities (as defined in section 431(c)(6)(D)).

“(4) *COORDINATION WITH PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION.*—In prescribing the application process for eligible multiemployer plans to receive special financial assistance under section 4262 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and reviewing applications of such plans, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation shall coordinate with the Secretary in the following manner:

“(A) In the case of a plan which has suspended benefits under subsection (e)(9)—

“(i) in determining whether to approve the application, such corporation shall consult with the Secretary regarding the plan’s proposed method of reinstating benefits, as described in the plan’s application and in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary, and

“(ii) such corporation shall consult with the Secretary regarding the amount of special financial assistance needed based on the projected funded status of the plan as of the last day of the plan year ending in 2051, whether the plan proposes to repay benefits over 5 years or as a lump sum, as required by paragraph (2)(A)(ii), and any other relevant factors, as determined by such corporation in consultation with the Secretary, to ensure the amount of assistance is sufficient to meet such requirement and is sufficient to pay benefits as required in section 4262(j)(1) of such Act.

“(B) In the case of any plan which proposes in its application to change the assumptions used, as provided in paragraph (1)(C)(iii), such corporation shall consult with the Secretary regarding such proposed change in assumptions.

“(C) If such corporation specifies in regulations or guidance that temporary priority consideration is available for plans which are insolvent within the meaning of section 418E or likely to become so insolvent or for plans which have suspended benefits under subsection (e)(9), or that availability is otherwise based on the funded status of the plan under this section, as permitted by section 4262(d) of such Act, such corporation shall consult with the Secretary re-

garding any granting of priority consideration to such plans.”.

SEC. 9704. EXTENDED AMORTIZATION FOR SINGLE EMPLOYER PLANS.

(a) *15-YEAR AMORTIZATION UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.*—Section 430(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(8) *15-YEAR AMORTIZATION.*—With respect to plan years beginning after December 31, 2019 (or, at the election of the plan sponsor, after December 31, 2018)—

“(A) the shortfall amortization bases for all plan years preceding the first plan year beginning after December 31, 2019 (or after December 31, 2018, whichever is elected), and all shortfall amortization installments determined with respect to such bases, shall be reduced to zero, and

“(B) subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) shall each be applied by substituting ‘15-plan-year period’ for ‘7-plan-year period’.”.

(b) *15-YEAR AMORTIZATION UNDER THE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.*—Section 303(c) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1083(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(8) *15-YEAR AMORTIZATION.*—With respect to plan years beginning after December 31, 2019 (or, at the election of the plan sponsor, after December 31, 2018)—

“(A) the shortfall amortization bases for all plan years preceding the first plan year beginning after December 31, 2019 (or after December 31, 2018, whichever is elected), and all shortfall amortization installments determined with respect to such bases, shall be reduced to zero, and

“(B) subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) shall each be applied by substituting ‘15-plan-year period’ for ‘7-plan-year period’.”.

(c) *EFFECTIVE DATE.*—The amendments made by this section shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2018.

SEC. 9705. EXTENSION OF PENSION FUNDING STABILIZATION PERCENTAGES FOR SINGLE EMPLOYER PLANS.

(a) *AMENDMENT TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.*—

(I) *IN GENERAL.*—The table contained in subclause (II) of section 430(h)(2)(C)(iv) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“If the calendar year is:	The applicable minimum percentage is:	The applicable maximum percentage is:
Any year in the period starting in 2012 and ending in 2019	90%	110%
Any year in the period starting in 2020 and ending in 2025	95%	105%
2026	90%	110%
2027	85%	115%
2028	80%	120%
2029	75%	125%
After 2029	70%	130%.”.

(2) *FLOOR ON 25-YEAR AVERAGES.*—Subclause (I) of section 430(h)(2)(C)(iv) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following: “Notwithstanding anything in this subclause, if the average of the first, second, or third segment

rate for any 25-year period is less than 5 percent, such average shall be deemed to be 5 percent.”.

(b) *AMENDMENTS TO EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.*—

(I) *IN GENERAL.*—The table contained in subclause (II) of section 303(h)(2)(C)(iv) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1083(h)(2)(C)(iv)(II)) is amended to read as follows:

“If the calendar year is:

	The applicable minimum percentage is:	The applicable maximum percentage is:
Any year in the period starting in 2012 and ending in 2019	90%	110%
Any year in the period starting in 2020 and ending in 2025	95%	105%
2026	90%	110%
2027	85%	115%
2028	80%	120%
2029	75%	125%
After 2029	70%	130%.”.

(2) FLOOR ON 25-YEAR AVERAGES.—Subclause (I) of section 303(h)(2)(C)(iv) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1083(h)(2)(C)(iv)(I)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Notwithstanding anything in this subclause, if the average of the first, second, or third segment rate for any 25-year period is less than 5 percent, such average shall be deemed to be 5 percent.”.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(f)(2)(D) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1021(f)(2)(D)) is amended—

(i) in clause (i) by striking “and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015” both places it appears and inserting “, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021”, and

(ii) in clause (ii) by striking “2023” and inserting “2029”.

(B) STATEMENTS.—The Secretary of Labor shall modify the statements required under subclauses (I) and (II) of section 101(f)(2)(D)(i) of such Act to conform to the amendments made by this section.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to plan years beginning after December 31, 2019.

(2) ELECTION NOT TO APPLY.—A plan sponsor may elect not to have the amendments made by this section apply to any plan year beginning before January 1, 2021, either (as specified in the election)—

(A) for all purposes for which such amendments apply, or

(B) solely for purposes of determining the adjusted funding target attainment percentage under sections 436 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and 206(g) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 for such plan year. A plan shall not be treated as failing to meet the requirements of sections 204(g) of such Act and 411(d)(6) of such Code solely by reason of an election under this paragraph.

SEC. 9706. MODIFICATION OF SPECIAL RULES FOR MINIMUM FUNDING STANDARDS FOR COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER PLANS.

(a) AMENDMENT TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—Subsection (m) of section 430 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(m) SPECIAL RULES FOR COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible newspaper plan sponsor of a plan under which no participant has had the participant’s accrued benefit increased (whether because of service or compensation) after April 2, 2019, may elect to have the alternative standards described in paragraph (4) apply to such plan.

“(2) ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER PLAN SPONSOR.—The term ‘eligible newspaper plan sponsor’ means the plan sponsor of—

“(A) any community newspaper plan, or

“(B) any other plan sponsored, as of April 2, 2019, by a member of the same controlled group of a plan sponsor of a community newspaper

plan if such member is in the trade or business of publishing 1 or more newspapers.

“(3) ELECTION.—An election under paragraph (1) shall be made at such time and in such manner as prescribed by the Secretary. Such election, once made with respect to a plan year, shall apply to all subsequent plan years unless revoked with the consent of the Secretary.

“(4) ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM FUNDING STANDARDS.—The alternative standards described in this paragraph are the following:

“(A) INTEREST RATES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (h)(2)(C) and except as provided in clause (ii), the first, second, and third segment rates in effect for any month for purposes of this section shall be 8 percent.

“(ii) NEW BENEFIT ACCRUALS.—Notwithstanding subsection (h)(2), for purposes of determining the funding target and normal cost of a plan for any plan year, the present value of any benefits accrued or earned under the plan for a plan year with respect to which an election under paragraph (1) is in effect shall be determined on the basis of the United States Treasury obligation yield curve for the day that is the valuation date of such plan for such plan year.

“(iii) UNITED STATES TREASURY OBLIGATION YIELD CURVE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘United States Treasury obligation yield curve’ means, with respect to any day, a yield curve which shall be prescribed by the Secretary for such day on interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

“(B) SHORTFALL AMORTIZATION BASE.—

“(i) PREVIOUS SHORTFALL AMORTIZATION BASES.—The shortfall amortization bases determined under subsection (c)(3) for all plan years preceding the first plan year to which the election under paragraph (1) applies (and all shortfall amortization installments determined with respect to such bases) shall be reduced to zero under rules similar to the rules of subsection (c)(6).

“(ii) NEW SHORTFALL AMORTIZATION BASE.—Notwithstanding subsection (c)(3), the shortfall amortization base for the first plan year to which the election under paragraph (1) applies shall be the funding shortfall of such plan for such plan year (determined using the interest rates as modified under subparagraph (A)).

“(C) DETERMINATION OF SHORTFALL AMORTIZATION INSTALLMENTS.—

“(i) 30-YEAR PERIOD.—Subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (c)(2) shall be applied by substituting ‘30-plan-year’ for ‘7-plan-year’ each place it appears.

“(ii) NO SPECIAL ELECTION.—The election under subparagraph (D) of subsection (c)(2) shall not apply to any plan year to which the election under paragraph (1) applies.

“(D) EXEMPTION FROM AT-RISK TREATMENT.—Subsection (i) shall not apply.

“(5) COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER PLAN.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘community newspaper plan’ means any plan to which this

section applies maintained as of December 31, 2018, by an employer which—

“(i) maintains the plan on behalf of participants and beneficiaries with respect to employment in the trade or business of publishing 1 or more newspapers which were published by the employer at any time during the 11-year period ending on December 20, 2019,

“(ii)(I) is not a company the stock of which is publicly traded (on a stock exchange or in an over-the-counter market), and is not controlled, directly or indirectly, by such a company, or

“(II) is controlled, directly or indirectly, during the entire 30-year period ending on December 20, 2019, by individuals who are members of the same family, and does not publish or distribute a daily newspaper that is carrier-distributed in printed form in more than 5 States, and

“(iii) is controlled, directly or indirectly—

“(I) by 1 or more persons residing primarily in a State in which the community newspaper has been published on newsprint or carrier-distributed,

“(II) during the entire 30-year period ending on December 20, 2019, by individuals who are members of the same family,

“(III) by 1 or more trusts, the sole trustees of which are persons described in subclause (I) or (II), or

“(IV) by a combination of persons described in subclause (I), (II), or (III).

“(B) NEWSPAPER.—The term ‘newspaper’ does not include any newspaper (determined without regard to this subparagraph) to which any of the following apply:

“(i) Is not in general circulation.

“(ii) Is published (on newsprint or electronically) less frequently than 3 times per week.

“(iii) Has not ever been regularly published on newsprint.

“(iv) Does not have a bona fide list of paid subscribers.

“(C) CONTROL.—A person shall be treated as controlled by another person if such other person possesses, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction and management of such person (including the power to elect a majority of the members of the board of directors of such person) through the ownership of voting securities.

“(6) CONTROLLED GROUP.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘controlled group’ means all persons treated as a single employer under subsection (b), (c), (m), or (o) of section 414 as of December 20, 2019.”.

(b) AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.—Subsection (m) of section 303 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1083(m)) is amended to read as follows:

“(m) SPECIAL RULES FOR COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible newspaper plan sponsor of a plan under which no participant has had the participant’s accrued benefit increased (whether because of service or compensation) after April 2, 2019, may elect to have

the alternative standards described in paragraph (4) apply to such plan.

“(A) ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER PLAN SPONSOR.—The term ‘eligible newspaper plan sponsor’ means the plan sponsor of—

“(A) any community newspaper plan, or

“(B) any other plan sponsored, as of April 2, 2019, by a member of the same controlled group of a plan sponsor of a community newspaper plan if such member is in the trade or business of publishing 1 or more newspapers.

“(3) ELECTION.—An election under paragraph (1) shall be made at such time and in such manner as prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Such election, once made with respect to a plan year, shall apply to all subsequent plan years unless revoked with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(4) ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM FUNDING STANDARDS.—The alternative standards described in this paragraph are the following:

“(A) INTEREST RATES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (h)(2)(C) and except as provided in clause (ii), the first, second, and third segment rates in effect for any month for purposes of this section shall be 8 percent.

“(ii) NEW BENEFIT ACCRUALS.—Notwithstanding subsection (h)(2), for purposes of determining the funding target and normal cost of a plan for any plan year, the present value of any benefits accrued or earned under the plan for a plan year with respect to which an election under paragraph (1) is in effect shall be determined on the basis of the United States Treasury obligation yield curve for the day that is the valuation date of such plan for such plan year.

“(iii) UNITED STATES TREASURY OBLIGATION YIELD CURVE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘United States Treasury obligation yield curve’ means, with respect to any day, a yield curve which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for such day on interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

“(B) SHORTFALL AMORTIZATION BASE.—

“(i) PREVIOUS SHORTFALL AMORTIZATION BASES.—The shortfall amortization bases determined under subsection (c)(3) for all plan years preceding the first plan year to which the election under paragraph (1) applies (and all shortfall amortization installments determined with respect to such bases) shall be reduced to zero under rules similar to the rules of subsection (c)(6).

“(ii) NEW SHORTFALL AMORTIZATION BASE.—Notwithstanding subsection (c)(3), the shortfall amortization base for the first plan year to which the election under paragraph (1) applies shall be the funding shortfall of such plan for such plan year (determined using the interest rates as modified under subparagraph (A)).

“(C) DETERMINATION OF SHORTFALL AMORTIZATION INSTALLMENTS.—

“(i) 30-YEAR PERIOD.—Subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (c)(2) shall be applied by substituting ‘30-plan-year’ for ‘7-plan-year’ each place it appears.

“(ii) NO SPECIAL ELECTION.—The election under subparagraph (D) of subsection (c)(2) shall not apply to any plan year to which the election under paragraph (1) applies.

“(D) EXEMPTION FROM AT-RISK TREATMENT.—Subsection (i) shall not apply.

“(5) COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER PLAN.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘community newspaper plan’ means a plan to which this section applies maintained as of December 31, 2018, by an employer which—

“(i) maintains the plan on behalf of participants and beneficiaries with respect to employment in the trade or business of publishing 1 or more newspapers which were published by the employer at any time during the 11-year period ending on December 20, 2019.

“(ii) (I) is not a company the stock of which is publicly traded (on a stock exchange or in an over-the-counter market), and is not controlled, directly or indirectly, by such a company, or

“(II) is controlled, directly, or indirectly, during the entire 30-year period ending on December 20, 2019, by individuals who are members of the same family, and does not publish or distribute a daily newspaper that is carrier-distributed in printed form in more than 5 States, and

“(iii) is controlled, directly, or indirectly—

“(I) by 1 or more persons residing primarily in a State in which the community newspaper has been published on newsprint or carrier-distributed,

“(II) during the entire 30-year period ending on December 20, 2019, by individuals who are members of the same family,

“(III) by 1 or more trusts, the sole trustees of which are persons described in subclause (I) or (II), or

“(IV) by a combination of persons described in subclause (I), (II), or (III).

“(B) NEWSPAPER.—The term ‘newspaper’ does not include any newspaper (determined without regard to this subparagraph) to which any of the following apply:

“(i) Is not in general circulation.

“(ii) Is published (on newsprint or electronically) less frequently than 3 times per week.

“(iii) Has not ever been regularly published on newsprint.

“(iv) Does not have a bona fide list of paid subscribers.

“(C) CONTROL.—A person shall be treated as controlled by another person if such other person possesses, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction and management of such person (including the power to elect a majority of the members of the board of directors of such person) through the ownership of voting securities.

“(6) CONTROLLED GROUP.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘controlled group’ means all persons treated as a single employer under subsection (b), (c), (m), or (o) of section 414 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as of December 20, 2019.

“(7) EFFECT ON PREMIUM RATE CALCULATION.—In the case of a plan for which an election is made to apply the alternative standards described in paragraph (3), the additional premium under section 4006(a)(3)(E) shall be determined as if such election had not been made.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to plan years ending after December 31, 2017.

SEC. 9707. COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT FREEZE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) FREEZE ON COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), in the case of calendar years beginning after December 31, 2030—

“(i) no adjustment shall be made under paragraph (1), and

“(ii) the dollar amounts as adjusted under such paragraph for calendar year 2030 shall apply.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply in the case of a plan maintained pursuant to 1 or more collective bargaining agreements.”.

(b) COMPENSATION LIMIT.—Paragraph (17) of section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) FREEZE ON COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), in the case of calendar years beginning after December 31, 2030—

“(I) no adjustment shall be made under subparagraph (B), and

“(II) the dollar amount as adjusted under such subparagraph for calendar year 2030 shall apply.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—Clause (i) shall not apply in the case of a plan maintained pursuant to 1 or more collective bargaining agreements.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 45A(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “415(d)” and inserting “415(d) (without regard to paragraph (5) thereof)”.

(2) Section 402(g)(4) of such Code is amended by striking “415(d)” and inserting “415(d) (without regard to paragraph (5) thereof)”.

(3) Section 408(p)(2)(E)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking “415(d)” and inserting “415(d) (without regard to paragraph (5) thereof)”.

(4) Section 409(o)(2) of such Code is amended by striking “415(d)” and inserting “415(d) (without regard to paragraph (5) thereof)”.

(5) Section 416(i)(1)(A) of such Code is amended by striking “415(d)” and inserting “415(d) (without regard to paragraph (5) thereof)”.

(6) Section 457(e)(11)(B)(iii) of such Code is amended by striking “415(d)” and inserting “415(d) (without regard to paragraph (5) thereof)”.

(7) Section 457(e)(15)(B) of such Code is amended by striking “415(d)” and inserting “415(d) (without regard to paragraph (5) thereof)”.

(8) Section 664(g)(7)(B) of such Code is amended by striking “415(d)” and inserting “415(d) (without regard to paragraph (5) thereof)”.

Subtitle I—Child Care for Workers

SEC. 9801. CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 418(a)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 618(a)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) APPROPRIATION.—For grants under this section, there are appropriated \$3,550,000,000 for each fiscal year, of which—

“(A) \$3,375,000,000 shall be available for grants to States;

“(B) \$100,000,000 shall be available for grants to Indian tribes and tribal organizations; and

“(C) \$75,000,000 shall be available for grants to territories.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 418(a)(2)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 618(a)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “paragraph (3), and remaining after the reservation described in paragraph (4) and” and inserting “paragraph (3)(A),”.

(b) SUSPENSION OF STATE MATCH REQUIREMENT IN FISCAL YEARS 2021 AND 2022.—With respect to the amounts made available by section 418(a)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022, section 418(a)(2)(C) of such Act shall be applied and administered with respect to any State that is entitled to receive the entire amount that would be allotted to the State under section 418(a)(2)(B) of such Act for the fiscal year in the absence of this section, as if the Federal medical assistance percentage for the State for the fiscal year were 100 percent.

(c) FUNDING FOR THE TERRITORIES.—Section 418(a)(4) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 618(a)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) TERRITORIES.—

“(A) GRANTS.—The Secretary shall use the amounts made available by paragraph (3)(C) to make grants to the territories under this paragraph.

“(B) ALLOTMENTS.—The amount described in subparagraph (A) shall be allotted among the territories in proportion to their respective needs

“(C) REDISTRIBUTION.—The 1st sentence of clause (i) and clause (ii) of paragraph (2)(D) shall apply with respect to the amounts allotted to the territories under this paragraph, except that the 2nd sentence of paragraph (2)(D) shall not apply and the amounts allotted to the territories that are available for redistribution for a fiscal year shall be redistributed to each territory that applies for the additional amounts, to the extent that the Secretary determines that the territory will be able to use the additional amounts to provide child care assistance, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the amount

so available for redistribution as the amount allotted to the territory for the fiscal year bears to the total amount allotted to all the territories receiving redistributed funds under this paragraph for the fiscal year.

“(D) INAPPLICABILITY OF PAYMENT LIMITATION.—Section 1108(a) shall not apply with respect to any amount paid under this paragraph.

“(E) TERRITORY.—In this paragraph, the term ‘territory’ means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.”.

TITLE X—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SEC. 10001. DEPARTMENT OF STATE OPERATIONS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized and appropriated to the Secretary of State for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$204,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses of the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus domestically or internationally, which shall include maintaining Department of State operations.

SEC. 10002. UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized and appropriated to the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$41,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2427) for necessary expenses of the United States Agency for International Development to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus domestically or internationally, and for other operations and maintenance requirements related to coronavirus.

SEC. 10003. GLOBAL RESPONSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized and appropriated to the Secretary of State for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$8,675,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 531 of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346) as health programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, which shall include recovery from the impacts of such virus and shall be allocated as follows—

(1) \$905,000,000 to be made available to the United States Agency for International Development for global health activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, which shall include a contribution to a multilateral vaccine development partnership to support epidemic preparedness;

(2) \$3,750,000,000 to be made available to the Department of State to support programs for the prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, including to mitigate the impact on such programs from coronavirus and support recovery from the impacts of the coronavirus, of which not less than \$3,500,000,000 shall be for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;

(3) \$3,090,000,000 to be made available to the United States Agency for International Development to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, which shall include support for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, for health activities, and to meet emergency food security needs; and

(4) \$930,000,000 to be made available to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, which shall include activities to address eco-

nomie and stabilization requirements resulting from such virus.

(b) WAIVER OF LIMITATION.—Any contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria made pursuant to subsection (a)(2) shall be made available notwithstanding section 202(d)(4)(A)(i) of the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7622(d)(4)(A)(i)), and such contribution shall not be considered a contribution for the purpose of applying such section 202(d)(4)(A)(i).

(c) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated by this section shall remain available for one additional year if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of the period of availability contained in subsection (a).

SEC. 10004. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized and appropriated to the Secretary of State for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$500,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to carry out the provisions of section 2(a) and (b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(a) and (b)) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall not be made available for the costs of resettling refugees in the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated by this section shall remain available for one additional year if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of the period of availability contained in subsection (a).

SEC. 10005. MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized and appropriated to the Secretary of State for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$580,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to carry out the provisions of section 301(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2221(a)) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, which shall include support for the priorities and objectives of the United Nations Global Humanitarian Response Plan COVID-19 through voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs administered by such organizations.

TITLE XI—COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

SEC. 1101. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$900,000,000 to remain available until expended, pursuant to the Snyder Act (25 U.S.C. 13), of which—

(1) \$100,000,000 shall be for Tribal housing improvement;

(2) \$772,500,000 shall be for Tribal government services, public safety and justice, social services, child welfare assistance, and for other related expenses;

(3) \$7,500,000 shall be for related Federal administrative costs and oversight; and

(4) \$20,000,000 shall be to provide and deliver potable water.

(b) EXCLUSIONS FROM CALCULATION.—Funds appropriated under subsection (a) shall be excluded from the calculation of funds received by those Tribal governments that participate in the “Small and Needy” program.

(c) ONE-TIME BASIS FUNDS.—Funds made available under subsection (a) to Tribes and Tribal organizations under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) shall be available on a one-time basis. Such non-recurring funds shall not be part of the amount required by section 106 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5325), and such funds shall only be used for the purposes identified in this section.

SEC. 1102. UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

(a) INSPECTION, INTERDICTION, AND RESEARCH RELATED TO CERTAIN SPECIES AND COVID-19.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$95,000,000 to remain available until expended, to carry out the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742a et seq.) and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) through direct expenditure, contracts, and grants, of which—

(1) \$20,000,000 shall be for wildlife inspections, interdictions, investigations, and related activities, and for efforts to address wildlife trafficking;

(2) \$30,000,000 shall be for the care of captive species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, for the care of rescued and confiscated wildlife, and for the care of Federal trust species in facilities experiencing lost revenues due to COVID-19; and

(3) \$45,000,000 shall be for research and extension activities to strengthen early detection, rapid response, and science-based management to address wildlife disease outbreaks before they become pandemics and strengthen capacity for wildlife health monitoring to enhance early detection of diseases that have capacity to jump the species barrier and pose a risk in the United States, including the development of a national wildlife disease database.

(b) LACEY ACT PROVISIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the provisions of section 42(a) of title 18, United States Code, and the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3371–3378) to identify and designate wildlife species, or larger taxonomic groups of species, as injurious under such provisions if they transmit a pathogen that could potentially pose a risk to human health and develop regulations to develop a process to make emergency listings for injurious species.

TITLE XII—COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 12001. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there are appropriated to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$150,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to fund awards for research, development, and testbeds to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. None of the funds provided by this section shall be subject to cost share requirements.

SEC. 12002. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there are appropriated to the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$600,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to fund or extend new and existing research grants, cooperative agreements, scholarships, fellowships, and apprenticeships, and related administrative expenses to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided among and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget or their respective designees and the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH), and the gentleman from

Missouri (Mr. SMITH), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL), and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 1319.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday our Nation crossed an unfathomable milestone. More than half a million Americans have now died from the coronavirus. On top of this staggering level of loss is the reality that the virus is evolving, and we are now dealing with variants that are more contagious and highly infectious for both adults and children.

At the same time, our Nation faces a painful and unequal recession, one from which we cannot fully recover until the coronavirus is contained.

The resources Congress provided last year have been put to good use, but they are not enough. Vaccines can stop this virus, but we don't have the resources or infrastructure to get them out fast enough. Food banks are still overwhelmed, and rental assistance is running out. Unemployment benefits for millions of Americans will start to expire in just a few days. And more and more small businesses are closing their doors for good each day.

We are in a race against time and the American people are counting on us and the American Rescue Plan.

This plan is tailored and targeted. It will address the urgent needs of the American people: beating the virus, quickly and equitably distributing vaccines, safely reopening schools, delivering immediate relief to working families, and helping cities and States keep essential workers on the job and critical services up and running.

The American people are painfully aware of the challenges we face, and that is why the majority of them, the vast majority of them, Democrats, Republicans, and Independents support this relief package.

If you don't think Congress has more work to do here, then you either don't get what American families are going through, or you don't care. I don't know how else to say it.

Relief cannot wait, and we aren't going to wait. We are going to pass this legislation today, and we are going to provide the aggressive, bold action needed to finally end this pandemic and rebuild our economy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, I thank

him for his leadership as chair of the Budget Committee, to him and all of the members of his committee and the staff who worked so hard to bring this to the floor.

Thank you to Mr. NEAL and the members of the Ways and Means Committee and their staff. Thank you also for bringing your piece of this legislation to the floor. And Mr. MCGOVERN and the Rules Committee and his members, and the staff members of all the committees.

All of the chairs of the committees have worked so hard. All of their members, all of the staff to bring this to this very important moment for our country.

As the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky acknowledged in his opening sentence, this week, on Monday, our Nation marked the loss of over 500,000 Americans to the coronavirus, a horrific human toll of staggering proportions, an incomprehensible sadness. Every life lost is a profound tragedy that we mourn, and that breaks America's heart, and we pray for their families.

Each day this pandemic reaches into our communities, devastating families' health, financial security, and well-being. The numbers speak volumes: 18 million Americans are on unemployment; 24 million people are going hungry; 12 million, Mr. Speaker; 12 million children living in households with food insecurity—and that is a conservative number—up to 40 million people cannot pay their rent and fear eviction.

The writer, George Bernard Shaw, said, "It is the mark of a truly intelligent person to be moved by statistics." And indeed, we are moved emotionally and intellectually because these statistics are not just numbers, they are the lives and livelihoods of our neighbors, family members, friends, and loved ones.

We moved to act swiftly to put an end to this pandemic and to stem the suffering felt by so many. The time for decisive action is long overdue. President Biden's American Rescue Plan is that decisive action.

Tonight, Congress is taking action to crush the virus with a national vaccination program, robust testing, tracing and treatment, more PPE, and combating health disparities affecting communities of color disproportionately.

We are putting money in workers' pockets: 18 million Americans will receive unemployment insurance; 40 million Americans will receive nutrition assistance; 27 million children will receive help through an expanded child tax credit; 15 million low-wage workers will receive an earned income tax credit; and millions and millions of other people, in addition, will receive the direct payments.

We are putting children safely back in schools with \$130 billion investment in reopening schools and making up for lost learning, and to do so safely.

And we are putting people back into jobs by supporting our most vulnerable

small businesses, particularly those owned by minorities and women, and protecting the jobs of our heroes, healthcare workers, transit, sanitation, food workers, police and fire, our first responders, our teachers, our teachers, our teachers, and more.

Economists overwhelmingly support this targeted action.

□ 2330

Earlier this month, Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell reported that the real unemployment rate is 10 percent, matching the depths of the worst point of the Great Recession. As he said: We are still very far from a strong labor market whose benefits are broadly shared.

Therefore, if we do not enact this package, the results could be catastrophic: depriving workers and the economy of 4 million fewer jobs to come back; taking a year longer to return to full employment, and 4 years longer until real GDP recovers to a pre-pandemic status; confronting the entire cohort of young people with lower lifetime earnings; reducing the wages and job prospects of parents forced to stay at home.

This legislation is transformative: lifting 12 million Americans out of poverty and generating \$1.25 for every dollar spent. And—a great source of pride for us all—this legislation will cut child poverty in half.

As we advance this legislation, we will continue our fight for 15, which will give 27 million Americans a raise. When I was Speaker in 2007, congressional Democrats raised the minimum wage in the first 100 hours of our new majority. It took a little longer for the Senate to get it done in the spring. That was 14 years ago.

An increase in the minimum wage is a financial necessity for our families, a great stimulus for our economy, and a moral imperative for our country. With that view, it is therefore inevitable to all of us that the \$15 minimum wage will be achieved. Even if it is inconceivable to some, it is inevitable to us, and we will work diligently to shorten the distance between the inevitable and the inconceivable.

The \$7.25 minimum wage that exists now is, in many instances, an exploitation of American workers. It is a cost to taxpayers because minimum wage workers need food and housing assistance, and many are on Medicaid. This is corporate welfare. This is a subsidy for business to pay a low wage. We want work to be respected, and we respect the dignity of work. We will seek a solution consistent with the Senate rules, and we will do so soon.

The American people are demanding the bold action contained in the American Rescue Plan. Over 75 percent of Americans support this package and want it passed and enacted, including 60 percent of Republicans in the country. Families, workers, business leaders, mayors and local leaders, and health and faith-based organizations are all calling for immediate action.

More than 1 year ago into this pandemic and economic crisis, the American people need to know that their government is there for them and that, as President Biden has said, help is on the way.

With that, I thank again the chairs and members of the committee, the staff, and all of our Members for their attention to the issue of morality to our country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a strong and bipartisan vote for the American Rescue Plan so we can continue our work to save lives and the livelihoods of the American people. I urge an “aye” vote.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We are here today because Washington Democrats have gotten together and decided to use a global pandemic as an excuse to check a few items off their progressive wish list. They want to reward their political allies at the expense of America’s working class.

If this bailout is about crushing the virus, then why does less than 9 percent actually go towards putting shots in people’s arms?

If this bailout is about quickly reopening our schools, then why is less than 5 percent of the money for schools going to be spent this year?

If this bailout is about helping workers and families, then why does this plan continue to incentivize Governors to keep small businesses shut down?

Why does 25 percent of all spending go towards policies that will kill jobs and reduce hours worked?

Simply put, this is the wrong plan at the wrong time for all the wrong reasons. It is the wrong plan because Americans living on fixed incomes, including 31 million seniors who are on fixed Social Security, will be forced to pay more out of pocket to buy food, put clothes on their backs, and to keep the lights on. Seniors will now have to decide to turn on heat or pay for the needed medication.

It is the wrong time because Democratic economists and the Congressional Budget Office are warning that this spending isn’t needed and that, by the middle of the year, our real GDP will have recovered and we will have our largest economic growth in 15 years.

It is the wrong time because when you combine this bill with the COVID-19 money that has already been enacted, the sum is more than the GDP of every country in the world except China and the United States, and \$1 trillion of already enacted spending still remains.

So what is the reason for this bailout?

It is all about rewarding political allies and bailouts to blue States. Democrats even changed the funding formula to reward States that severely lock down their citizens and boarded up Main Street.

Using a pandemic to push things like the \$15 Washington mandate, an expan-

sion of ObamaCare, and billions on political payouts around this country is the real reason for this bailout.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to look beyond their agenda and think about the working class. They want the schools reopened, to be able to go back to work, vaccines to keep their families safe, and end to this pandemic. All of that can happen without this bailout plan if we focus on what the American people need and not what one political party desperately wants.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), who will be the next Speaker of the House.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his work as the ranking member on the Budget Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I am about to say something that the American people don’t want to hear: the swamp is back.

Mr. Speaker, let me be clear: The swamp is back.

Every day since January 20, the Democrats have sided with their special interest allies and ignored the real needs of the American people. The result is the bill before us today—or I should say tomorrow.

Congress won’t actually vote on this bill until about 2 a.m. Saturday morning.

Why?

Because Democrats are so embarrassed by all the non-COVID waste in this bill, they are jamming it through in the dead of night.

We ran the numbers. The amount of money that actually goes to defeating the virus is less than 9 percent. So don’t call it a rescue bill and don’t call it a relief bill. If you are a friend of the Speaker, you do pretty well under this bill. But for the American people, it is a loser.

Let’s consider Medicare. Tonight, the CBO confirmed that this bill will cost \$36 billion in cuts to Medicare starting this year. If Members vote for this bill, I want them to go back to their districts and look the seniors in the eye and look at the hospitals, those who have been working night and day, and tell them why you voted to cut their health benefits.

Or consider the blue State bailout. This bill calls for States and local governments to receive \$350 billion. Most States are not in financial distress. Nearly half saw an increase in their revenue last year, and some—even including my home State of California, and the Speaker’s as well—actually have a budget surplus. But none of that money is tied to reopening.

Or consider elite institutions, Harvard and others. This bill calls for them to receive hundreds of millions of dollars, but Harvard already has a \$40 billion endowment.

□ 2340

Compare that to K–12 education. This bill allocates only \$6 billion to help re-

open American schools in fiscal year 2021. More than two-thirds of the education funding would not be spent until 2023 or later.

Almost every one of this bill’s 592 pages includes a liberal pipe dream that predates the pandemic. Let’s check the fine print.

On page 97, for those of you who have not read it, it hands out healthcare subsidies to illegal immigrants.

On page 347, it fast-tracks \$1.5 billion to Amtrak. Now, Amtrak has \$1.5 billion from the last package they haven’t even spent.

On page 306, it gives Federal employees up to an extra \$21,000 to help cope with virtual schooling. Let me read that so every American understands: If you are a Federal employee, you get an extra \$21,000 to cope with virtual schooling. There are a lot of Federal employees who are going to vote for this bill tonight. But if you are one of the millions of parents outside of Washington, outside of the swamp, who are struggling through school closures, including the 1 million mothers who had to quit their jobs to take care of their kids at home with school, and the fathers that quit, you are ignored.

On page 358, it funnels—earlier, it funneled less, just a little over \$100 million. But last night, the Rules Committee was able to add more, up to \$140 million for a subway tunnel near Speaker PELOSI’s district.

When you add it all up, the size of this payoff is jaw-dropping: \$1.9 trillion in new spending. It is the single most expensive spending bill ever.

But will it help people get back to work? No. Will it help students get back in the classroom immediately? No. Will it help get vaccines to those who want it? The answer is no.

It doesn’t spend a third of the entire cost of the bill for another 2 years, undermining the claim that this bill is so urgent. This money won’t be spent for another 2 years.

It doesn’t have any guardrails to protect against fraud, which has already cost taxpayers tens of billions of dollars, including especially in California. It just throws out money without accountability, even though we have over \$1 trillion unspent from the last bill.

President Biden promised unity, but Democrats are delivering one-party rule.

Mr. Speaker, based on the facts, the Democrats’ spending bill is too costly, too corrupt, and just too liberal for this country.

To my colleagues who say this bill is bold, I say it is bloated. To those who say it is urgent, I say it is unfocused. To those who say it is popular, I say it is entirely partisan and has the wrong priorities.

Republicans will support whatever is needed to get America back to work, back to school, and back to health. After 12 months of struggling, suffering, and sacrificing, that is what Americans want, what they need, and what they deserve.

That is why Republicans will introduce a motion to recommit to bolster the resources that families can access to help their children cope with the emotional stress of school closures. And it won't be for parents who just work for the Federal Government. It will be for all American parents.

In every single district, if you watch, the anxiety and the fear for children have risen, the 3 million children that now mark a year that they have not been in the classroom. Our proposal would shift the \$140 million from Speaker PELOSI's subway to grants that would be used for mental health services for children. It puts children first, not the swamp.

Democrats have conveniently ignored the education and mental health crisis affecting our children, but failing to address it is unacceptable. Families deserve answers. Tonight, they will finally get them.

Our colleagues, it is a very clear and concise question you have before you. If you vote for the bill, you are cutting Medicare, you are cutting your hospitals, you are cutting your health providers with your vote.

If you vote against the motion to recommit, which you changed, you are picking \$140 million that you just added last night to a subway tunnel just outside of the Speaker's district.

So, who do you pick? All American parents, to give them the grants and the resources they need to cope with their children's anxiety, the rise of suicide, and their mental health; or do you think that subway is really appropriate, right here, right now?

Make a decision. Is the swamp back, or do hardworking American taxpayers come first? It is an easy question. It is easy for me to decide, and I think it is easy for America to decide as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the American Rescue Plan is bold action needed to meet this defining moment.

Seventy-six percent of Americans are rooting for its passage: direct payments to Americans; help for teachers and students, to return both of them to the classroom; help for neighborhood restaurants to reopen and to recover; help for local and State governments; and billions for vaccine making and distribution.

Wall Street or Main Street has always been a false choice. This is about the neighborhood streets and the homes where real families live and struggle every day to give their kids a fighting chance.

Mr. Speaker, give their kids a fighting chance. Let the recovery begin.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I will remind the gentleman from New York, if this bill is enacted, his State's

3 million seniors will face a cut to Medicare of \$27 billion over the next 10 years.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, to my fellow Americans, all of this free money is coming out of your future earnings.

Divided by U.S. households, \$1.9 trillion comes to roughly \$15,000 for an average family. You will pay that back through your future taxes and inflation and through higher prices and lower wages as businesses pass along their taxes.

You won't see it all directly, but you will feel it. It is the car you won't be able to afford someday soon or the home you won't be able to qualify for.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

□ 2350

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the American Rescue Plan.

This bill provides security to families with \$1,400 survival checks. It provides relief to the unemployed, increasing their insurance to \$400 a week. It expands loans to small businesses to help them stay open. And, most importantly, it improves the distribution of vaccines and PPE, and expands affordable healthcare coverage so we can stop the terrible deaths that have occurred, saving people's lives.

One year into this crisis, we are beginning to see the light at the end of the tunnel, thanks to the approval of vaccines. But we still have months to go before we return to normal. That means more months of anxiety for families, businesses, and healthcare providers, all already stretched to the max. That is why today we must send urgently needed aid directly to Americans as quickly as possible.

This bill is too important to delay any longer. We must pass this aid today.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman from California. I would just like to point out that, out of her 6 million seniors, this bill will cut \$44 billion from Medicare over the next 10 years—10 years.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition of the reconciliation package we have before us today. My colleagues and I have been saying it for weeks, but I will say it again. This package is simply the wrong plan at the wrong time for the wrong reasons.

It is the wrong plan because it will incentivize lockdowns that have harmed our workers and our children for way too long.

It is the wrong time because our economy is improving, and we have yet to spend a trillion dollars of the pre-

viously approved funding. In fact, just this week it was reported that jobless claims dropped dramatically.

Lastly, and worst of all, it is being pushed by colleagues across the aisle for the wrong reasons. Less than 9 percent of this \$2 trillion goes to combat COVID-19.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to consider these implications.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE), another distinguished member from the Budget Committee.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, after 12 months of death and despair, the American recovery begins tonight. Mr. Speaker, this is a big and bold plan, one of the largest bills in the history of Congress. It is exactly the sort of bold plan that is needed to meet the crisis of this moment.

And unlike some on the other side, the American people understand it. That is why this plan is more popular than any economic package in my lifetime. A majority of Democrats, a majority of Independents, and even a majority of Republicans support this plan.

Mr. Speaker, the time to act is now. Let us begin the great American recovery and pass this plan.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I will remind him that if this bill were enacted, his State's 2.7 million seniors would face a \$17 billion cut in Medicare over the next 10 years.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. HINSON).

Mrs. HINSON. Mr. Speaker, Americans are crying out tonight for targeted relief; and, instead, this bill sends money straight to Speaker PELOSI's pet project in California, the Bay Area Rapid Transit Silicon Valley phase 2.

How insulting to the frontline workers who still have not received a COVID-19 vaccine, and to the mom trying to pay rent while her small business is in danger. And what about the ER docs and nurses treating kids rushed in for a mental health crisis?

This is Washington pork spending at its worst, the kind the Speaker puts in for herself.

My amendment tonight would take away the Speaker's \$140 million subway carve-out and instead redirect that money to a truly essential cause: Supporting mental health programs for students.

We have seen increasing rates of depression, anxiety, and other mental health challenges among our kids, who have been trapped behind screens for a year now. If we adopt the motion to recommit tonight, we will instruct the Budget Committee to reconsider my amendment, which would put students over subways and reject this \$140 million Speaker set-aside in favor of getting kids the mental health help they need right now, before it is too late.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the text

of my amendment immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in memory of the 500,000 lives lost from COVID.

I rise for the 24 million Americans going hungry, 40 million Americans struggling to stay in their homes, and more than 8 million families who have been pushed into poverty.

I rise to support survival checks that put money in the pockets of tens of millions of poor and working people so that they can withstand this devastating crisis.

I rise to support childcare providers and housing assistance, small business relief, unemployment assistance, and tax credits for children so families can have hope again.

I rise to support a pay raise to \$15 an hour for 27 million workers across this country who so desperately need our help, lifting 1 million people out of poverty and strengthening all of our communities.

Tonight I vote “yes” on this American rescue package. America, know that help is on the way. We are with you, and we will get through this together.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, three things before you print another \$1.9 trillion in this bill. If you look at the monetary supply in the last year, M1 is up 67 percent and M2 is up 25 percent. You are inviting inflation big time.

Secondly, I have got one local official who asked me for a million bucks. He is getting \$21 million. Another one is asking me for \$800,000. He is getting \$20 million. Ask your local people if they need all this money.

Third, I wouldn't even take it to the Senate because there is no way you can spend all this money. I would put some of this in infrastructure, just as a tip.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the working families who are counting on Congress to pass this American Rescue Plan. America is strong. American families are resilient, and American families are counting on this body to do its job.

Earlier this week, Morning Consult and Politico released polling showing that the American Rescue Plan earns support from 76 percent of Americans, including 60 percent of Republicans.

For months, my Republican colleagues have waged a campaign of misinformation against the new coronavirus relief package, but the American people know the toll that this pandemic has taken, and they are united around the need for this bill to pass.

This bill will invest millions in public health to make sure every community gets the COVID-19 vaccine. It will deliver \$1,400 stimulus checks to most Americans, following up on the \$600 payment we made last December. It will extend the employee retention tax credit to keep workers on payroll and create new jobs. It will provide critical assistance to frontline workers, struggling families, and the communities that have been hardest hit by this pandemic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HORSFORD. I am proud to cast my vote and to listen to my constituents.

Ranking member, please do not talk about the seniors in my district.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to heed the gavel.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this bill because we should be here tonight focused on real priorities of the American people, and that should be number one. Reopening our schools now. Mr. Speaker, we should be focused on helping our small businesses, who are dying on the vine. Mr. Speaker, we should be focused on helping put more vaccination shots in the arms of Americans. Unfortunately, that is not what this bill does.

You are talking about over a trillion dollars that is still available from previous bipartisan bills that is out there.

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There are tens of billions of dollars to reopen schools that are available today that are not being used. We had amendments to say, any new money in this bill for schools is tied to reopening schools.

Do you know that every Democrat voted against that amendment?

In fact, if you look at some of the spending in this bill that has nothing to do with COVID, \$350 billion to bail out failed states. California gets over \$40 billion in this bill when they just announced they had a \$10 billion surplus. In fact, California is going to be getting a subway for the bay area—\$112 million.

Mr. Speaker, I say we defund BART and give that money to those students right now who are being held back from going to school, who have mental health issues. That is what Mrs. HINSON's amendment will do.

Mr. Speaker, the motion to recommit actually focuses on helping kids. We are holding our kids back. This bill will actually delay reopening of schools; 95 percent of the school money in this bill

can't even be spent until 2022. Our kids can't wait. We ought to be focused on helping families, on helping businesses, on reopening schools, and more vaccines.

If this bill did those things, they wouldn't be bringing it up at midnight on a Friday night. This bill ought to be in full public view. You don't pass this bill to find out what is in it. We need to defeat this bill and help families.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the American Rescue Plan. I thank Chairman YARMUTH, our Speaker, our committee chairs, for addressing this emergency urgently.

People across America are struggling. Yes, this package is big, but the scale of the challenges that families face is enormous. They need our help, and half measures just won't cut it. We cannot wait.

This bill extends expiring unemployment benefits, provides \$1,400 payments, permanently expands the child tax credit to \$3,000 per child, and raises the minimum wage, way long overdue. And, yes, it provides State and local funding to protect the jobs of essential workers, who, in spite of the risk that they face, provide essential services to keep this country running.

Mr. Speaker, this bill also fights the virus with funding for testing and vaccinations for communities of color that have been hit the hardest from COVID.

Finally, this bill funds our global pandemic response. COVID doesn't respect borders. A global pandemic requires a global response.

I thank Chairman MEEKS of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for working with me to ensure that America will play its role to help fight the pandemic abroad.

Let's take this bold action and pass this bill tonight.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY).

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Missouri, the good ranking member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. Speaker, we, as politicians, are talking down our economy specifically to pass this spending package. To be clear, we know many Americans are still suffering. Republicans want to provide targeted relief to those in need—temporary, targeted relief related to COVID. In fact, for a year now, we have been working to support families impacted by COVID, and we have done so in an overwhelmingly bipartisan way.

Mr. Speaker, now the Democrats have power and they are not interested in bipartisanship—no matter what the campaign pledges were—or even basic facts. The fact is that CBO projects that the unemployment rate, which is lower right now than it was in the first

5½ years of President Obama's Presidency, will continue to fall even without congressional action and reach its pre-pandemic size by next year.

Additionally, personal income increased at the end of last year, and the report out of the Bureau of Labor Statistics today says personal savings rates are now over 20 percent, a level not seen in four decades. But these are facts that don't back up the Democrats' preferred narrative, that the economy is horrible, and this big, spending package is their solution.

Democrats are distorting the truth to push through a package that dedicates only 9 percent of the \$1.9 trillion price tag of this bill to actually combating the virus.

Mr. Speaker, let's reject this package. Let's get American people back to work. Let's get schools open. Let's get parents back at work. Let's get women back in the workforce. And we can do that with bipartisan solutions, not a big spending package.

Let's reject this. Let's start over and get to good terms so we can actually fix the problems for the American people, get them working again, get schools open, and beat the virus.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PETERS), another distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, like many, my district has been hit hard by this pandemic. The virus has claimed the lives of 3,200 San Diegans. Nine out of ten small businesses in the region report suffering in the face of COVID-related closures.

I am voting to send this bill to the Senate because this plan will safely reopen schools, get vaccines in arms, and help people get back to work and the economy back on track. And the bill allows States and localities to provide financial relief to our Nation's ports, like the Port of San Diego, which expects a loss this year of over \$98 million.

Still, I remain concerned about the targeting and accountability around some of the funding, so I am urging the Senate to make some comments and some improvements: Extend the duration of unemployment payments, ideally with automatic triggers; adjust the amount of timing of State aid based on real revenue shortfall resulting from COVID; and expand funding for industries bearing the brunt of this crisis, like small restaurants, public attractions, and live entertainment.

Mr. Speaker, I am voting "yes" because this is a good start. We have to keep it on track, but there is more work to do.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER).

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, this bill isn't about COVID. It isn't about providing relief to struggling Americans.

This massive \$1.9 trillion spending bill is about checking boxes with Democrat donors, political allies, and left-wing special interest groups.

This bill pushes out \$350 billion to bail out poorly managed, locked-down blue States, even though tens of billions of taxpayer dollars already provided to them remain unspent. It pushes this money out without guardrails, without strings attached, without certifications of need or accounting requirements. They are irresponsibly and recklessly spending hard-earned American taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Speaker, the Republicans on my committee offered comments and amendments to make these dollars less vulnerable to waste, fraud, and abuse; amendments that targeted actual COVID-19 relief that were tied to important policies, like reopening schools, businesses, and communities. These amendments protected against bailing out underfunded public employee pension plans. They made sure funds were shared equitably with small and rural localities. These amendments prioritized the American people.

Mr. Speaker, my Democrat counterparts on the Committee on Oversight and Reform refused to adopt a single one of these amendments. They refused to engage in any meaningful debate.

Why?

Because they don't want the American people to see where this money is going. Because, sadly, it isn't going to help them.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs), another distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of this much-needed relief package. The American Rescue Plan will help millions of people who are struggling in every community in our Nation as a result of the pandemic. It sends direct aid to those who need it most, boosts vaccination efforts, provides a lifeline for small businesses, helps kids get back to school safely, and much more.

As many of my colleagues have mentioned, the American people—Democrats and Republicans alike—support this critical aid. I hope that my colleagues will join me in passing this important bill and sending relief to those who need it.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is fascinating to stand here at almost 10 minutes after midnight and debate this bill and have our Republican colleagues say, "There has been no debate on this bill." In fact, there has been more than 100 hours of debate on this bill in committees. There have been hundreds of amendments proposed, most by Republicans.

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Mr. Speaker, the reason we are here so late tonight is because Republicans proposed hundreds of those amendments today in the Rules Committee, amendments that had already been debated and discussed in the various committees.

This bill has had extensive discussion, and unfortunately, part of this discussion has been a misrepresentation of much of what it does. We hear constantly this figure of \$1 trillion out there that has not been spent. We tried to track that trillion dollars down. We can't find it anywhere.

What we do know is that all the money that has been allocated and deployed by prior relief measures is in the pipeline, has been allocated, has been assigned, has been obligated. There is no money wasted in this legislation.

Also, what we know is that about 85 percent of the adults in every one of the speakers' districts, Democrat and Republican, will get \$1,400 to help them make it through this desperate economy that we have been seeing. Every child will be granted a tax credit of \$3,000. A family of four, for instance, will get \$5,600, plus the tax credits. That is in everybody's district.

As the minority leader said, we can talk about a swamp. I think he has been swimming in a swamp for about 4 years. Unfortunately, he needs to knock his head and knock some of that water out of his ears because he needs to stand on the Earth that we all occupy, the country that we occupy, and understand the pain and the suffering that the American people have been going through and for whom this bill is so essential.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, a recent letter from the Congressional Budget Office shows that if this bailout plan is enacted, the Medicare benefits for seniors will be cut by \$36 million starting in fiscal year 2022 and every year for the next 10 years.

I include in the RECORD a letter that confirms the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 will cause billions of dollars of cuts to Medicare.

U.S. CONGRESS,

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,

Washington, DC, February 25, 2021.

Re: Potential Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR LEADER MCCARTHY: This letter responds to your request for information about whether a sequestration (or cancellation of budgetary resources) could be triggered in accordance with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO) if the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (as posted on the website of the House Committee on Rules on February 19, 2021) was enacted. CBO estimates

that the legislation would increase deficits by \$1.9 trillion over the 2021–2031 period.

Under statutory PAYGO, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is required to maintain 5- and 10-year scorecards that report the estimated cumulative changes in revenues and outlays generated by new legislation. If either scorecard indicates a net increase in the deficit, OMB is required to order a sequestration to eliminate the overage. The balance used to determine the amount of a sequestration is not the projected increase in the deficit for that particular year. Rather, the PAYGO scorecards identify average annual effects of legislation over the 5- and 10-year periods and assign that average to each year in the period. Before an average is calculated, any current-year effects are combined with those for the budget year.

CBO has analyzed the implications of enacting the American Rescue Plan, which, by CBO's estimate, would increase deficits by \$1.9 trillion (including current-year effects) over both a 5-year period and a 10-year period, assuming that no further legislation to offset that increase was enacted. In accordance with the PAYGO law, OMB would record the average annual deficit on its scorecard, showing deficit increases of \$381 billion per year for five years, if its estimate of the act's effects was the same as CBO's. If the bill was enacted before the end of the calendar year, that amount would be added to the PAYGO scorecard, which currently carries no balances for 2021 or any subsequent years.

Without enactment of subsequent legislation that would offset the deficit increase, waive the recordation of the bill's effects on the scorecard, or otherwise mitigate or eliminate the statutory PAYGO requirements, OMB would be required to issue a sequestration order within 15 days of the end of the Congressional session to reduce spending in fiscal year 2022 by \$381 billion, CBO estimates. However, the PAYGO law limits reductions in Medicare spending to four percentage points (or an estimated \$36 billion for that year), leaving \$345 billion to be sequestered from the remaining mandatory accounts. Because the law entirely exempts many large accounts, including low-income programs and Social Security, in CBO's estimation, the annual resources available from which OMB must draw would total between \$80 billion and \$90 billion—significantly less than the amount that would be required to be sequestered.

Because the required reduction in spending would exceed the estimated amount of available resources in each year over the next 10 years, in the absence of further legislation, OMB would be unable to fully implement the outlay reductions required by the PAYGO law.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Avi Lerner.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, House Republicans have filed hundreds and hundreds of amendments. All but two were voted down.

This is clearly a partisan plan that is the wrong plan at the wrong time for all the wrong reasons. If you take out the direct checks to Americans, almost half of all the money that is in this bill will not be spent until fiscal year 2022 or later. This is not imminent.

It is the wrong plan at the wrong time and, we know, for all the wrong reasons.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, one of the things that we constantly have to remember is where we have been over the last year and the depths to which this economy has fallen, the pain and suffering that the American people have experienced.

Mr. Speaker, 500,000 of our fellow citizens have perished by the coronavirus.

That is why the polling on this bill is so overwhelming: 76 percent of the American people this week, 60 percent of Republicans. That is why 150 or more top CEOs from the country have said this is the right thing to do at this time. This is why the chairman of the Fed has said that we need to make this kind of investment in the country. That is why several regional presidents of the Fed have said that. That is why nonprofits have said this all over the country. That is why the U.S. Conference of Mayors has said this is the right bill for the time.

We have met the moment with this legislation. We have met the moment of need in this country. We are proud of the product we produced. We will make sure that the American people get through this pandemic, this economic crisis, this healthcare crisis, this personal crisis, and restore their standard of living and the economy of this country once we get to the other side.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) is recognized.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, more than a year has passed since the coronavirus was first detected in the United States. In that time, we have lost over half a million people to this relentless virus. We are a nation in mourning for our lost loved ones, our neighbors, and, indeed, our colleagues.

As we mourn, much of American life is unrecognizable. Millions of Americans have lost their jobs, their safety, and their security, and 10 million jobs that were lost have not been returned.

This is the hard reality across this Nation and in every single congressional district across our country.

Through all this pain, our care for one another is still recognizable. We have seen this in the countless hours our health heroes have spent caring for the sick. We have seen other essential workers who have kept our grocery aisles stocked and our mail delivered. We have seen the care of neighbors, indeed, helping neighbors.

Today, Congress acts in the same spirit of care for our fellow Americans by delivering on the relief our constituents, always with humility, have been asking for.

This is not about dollars and cents. This is about lives that are at stake. We can save them by passing this bill.

We will get shots into arms faster. We will help families stay housed and, indeed, put food on their tables. Most importantly, this package will help families avoid impossible choices.

The Ways and Means Committee, which has written half of this legislation—and I must tell you, in all my years, I am really proud of what we did, and a reminder that it was the CARES Act that saved the American economy 1 year ago. Full of proven policies, it will fight both for public health and, simultaneously, the economic crisis.

We will not get back to economic recovery until we defeat this virus.

We are balancing immediate relief and sustained support to keep Americans afloat and ready to bounce back stronger than ever. We will make good on our promise of an additional \$2,000 from the \$1,400 that we promised. We will enhance and expand the refundable tax credits for low- and middle-income workers and their families.

Combined, these benefits will provide an average income boost of 33 percent for the poorest 20 percent of American households. This will be life-changing, and it will lift millions of children in this Nation out of poverty.

For families, this bill offers massive savings in childcare expenses, which have been a major barrier to returning to the workforce, particularly for women.

For millions of jobless Americans, we are ensuring that they can afford life's necessities until this economy rebounds by extending pandemic-related unemployment benefits and increasing that benefit.

Access to affordable, comprehensive healthcare is critical, so we have included provisions to contain costs, particularly for unemployed workers. We will include help for nursing homes to crush the virus.

Mr. Speaker, we shored up the multi-employer pension plans, and you should know I am really proud of that as well. Thirty Republicans in this House have voted for this legislation on two different occasions. Those plans were jeopardized by COVID, and we intend to correct that.

Delaying is not an option. This is an opportunity to take bold action that will keep struggling Americans afloat and give them the peace of mind that better days are still to come.

□ 0020

For those who ask, Is this too much? The answer is, No.

Economists left, right, and center have agreed with what we are about to do. They know that too little is not enough as we fight the pandemic. We will continue to fight the virus like the grave enemy that it is and give people a fighting chance to make it through the pandemic. And we must give them a chance for opportunity as we get to the other side, and that is what we intend to do with this legislation.

I remind my colleagues that this is not the time for partisan rancor. And I

must say that the debate in the Ways and Means Committee was superb. We must go big. We must be bold. And we must rise to this challenge because the American people this evening are counting on us.

Mr. Speaker, I support this plan, and I urge the rest of our colleagues to support it as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, America is hurting, but regrettably this so-called COVID-19 stimulus is neither.

Less than a dime of every dollar goes to COVID vaccines and defeating the virus. Less than a dime. It does next to nothing to help struggling Main Street businesses survive or to get America's jobless back to work.

In fact, the independent Congressional Budget Office reports the bill's controversial job-killing mandates will kill as many as 2 million jobs. Maybe that is why the White House refuses to tell the American people just how many jobs it will create.

We need truth in advertising: This is a payoff to political friends.

We did better when we worked together. Through December, over five COVID aid bills, Republicans and Democrats, we worked tirelessly to deliver over \$3.5 trillion, the largest amount of relief in American history. A whopping \$1 trillion remains unspent today by States, local governments, and schools.

Economists, including President Obama's own economic adviser, Larry Summers, worry this will actually make things worse.

The Washington Post called this "sausage-making" that "strays from the most urgent COVID-related needs."

The Wall Street Journal said this is a "non-COVID spending blowout."

Even Democratic colleagues, like New York's ADRIANO ESPAILLAT, admitted this bill will have embarrassing provisions.

House Democrats rejected every commonsense Republican improvement.

Help millions of unemployed, but make sure no one gets paid more to stay at home than go to work? Rejected.

Send child poverty funding equally to all poor children in America, rather than a chosen few in Democrat States? Rejected.

In fact, Democrats said that miserly States didn't deserve this funding. Miserly States like West Virginia. I hope you heard that, Senator MANCHIN.

Require that crucial school funding goes to schools that are open? Rejected.

Protecting frontline healthcare workers from frivolous lawsuits? Rejected.

Stop rampant unemployment fraud simply by verifying the identity and wages of those applying? Rejected.

Giving a second stimulus check to the millions of Joe Jobless, the victims of President Biden's war on energy and his minimum wage mandate? Rejected.

How about helping parents use education and savings towards kids' schooling, and especially therapies for special-needs kids? Rejected.

What about aiding families by making permanent the 2017 tax reform's doubled child tax credits? Nope.

Make sure precious healthcare dollars aren't used for abortions or diverted to undocumented immigrants? Uh-uh.

Republicans proposed requiring Governors report accurate data on their nursing home deaths, but Democrats unanimously chose to protect New York Governor Cuomo's deadly policies and cover-up. Hours later after the vote, Cuomo's aides admitted they had reported false data.

Speaker PELOSI's favorite pet projects and other wasteful spending could go to more vaccine distribution for needy Americans. But no, rejected.

President Biden promised unity. Now he threatens to punish Republicans who oppose this massive payoff to Democrats' political friends.

But President Biden and the Democrats are not punishing us by rejecting bipartisanship, they are punishing the American people.

If you don't know how many jobs this will create, then don't repeat the failed Obama-Biden stimulus that led to the worst economic recovery in our lifetime.

Stop this political payoff. Let's find common ground, as we have before, on what is truly urgent: crushing the virus, rebuilding this economy, saving Main Street businesses, and getting Americans back to work.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation providing a technical explanation of section 9674 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, and request that the Joint Committee post the letter on their website as well.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION,
Washington, DC, February 26, 2021.

Hon. RICHARD E. NEAL,
Committee on Ways and Means,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: You asked the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation to prepare a technical explanation of a provision to modify the exceptions for reporting third party network transactions provided by Internal Revenue Code section 6050W. The specific legislative text is new section 9674 of subtitle G of title IX of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, as amended by the proposed manager's amendment.

Enclosed please find the Joint Committee staff's description of present law and technical explanation of this proposal.

Sincerely,

THOMAS A. BARTHOLD,
Chief of Staff.

Enclosure.

Technical Explanation of the Modification of Exceptions of Reporting Third Party Network Transactions in New Section 9674 of Subtitle IX of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, as Amended by the Proposed Manager's Amendment

(Prepared by the Staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation, Feb. 26, 2021)

MODIFICATIONS OF EXCEPTIONS FOR REPORTING THIRD PARTY NETWORK TRANSACTIONS

PRESENT LAW

Present law requires persons to file an information return concerning certain transactions with other persons. The person filing an information return is also required to provide the recipient of the payment with a written statement showing the aggregate payments made and the contact information for the payor. These returns are intended to assist taxpayers in preparing their income tax returns and to help the IRS determine whether such income tax returns are correct and complete.

Returns relating to payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions:

Starting in 2012 (for payments received in 2011), payment settlement entities are required to report the gross amount of payments made in settlement of payment card transactions and third party network transactions to the IRS and to businesses that receive these payments.

Specifically, the statute requires any payment settlement entity making a payment to a participating payee in settlement of reportable payment transactions to report annually to the IRS and to the participating payee the gross amount of such reportable payment transactions, as well as the name, address, and TIN of the participating payees. A "reportable payment transaction" means any payment card transaction and any third party network transaction.

A "payment settlement entity" means, in the case of a payment card transaction, a merchant acquiring entity and, in the case of a third party network transaction, a third party settlement organization. A "participating payee" means, in the case of a payment card transaction, any person who accepts a payment card as payment and, in the case of a third party network transaction, any person who accepts payment from a third party settlement organization in settlement of such transaction.

For purposes of the reporting requirement, the term "merchant acquiring entity" means a bank or other organization with the contractual obligation to make payment to participating payees in settlement of payment card transactions. A "payment card transaction" means any transaction in which a payment card is accepted as payment? A "payment card" is defined as any card (e.g., a credit card or debit card) which is issued pursuant to an agreement or arrangement which provides for: (1) one or more issuers of such cards; (2) a network of persons purpose, unrelated to each other, and to the issuer, who agree to accept such cards as payment; and (3) standards and mechanisms for settling the transactions between the merchant acquiring entities and the persons who agree to accept such cards as payment. Thus, under the provision, a bank that enrolls a business to accept credit cards and contracts with the business to make payment on credit card transactions is required to report to the IRS the business's gross credit card transactions for each calendar year on a Form 1099-K, Payment Card and Third Party Network Transactions. The bank also is required to provide a copy of the information report to the business.

The statute also requires reporting on a third party network transaction. The term

“third party network transaction” means any transaction which is settled through a third party payment network. A “third party payment network” is defined as any agreement or arrangement: (1) that involves the establishment of accounts with a central organization by a substantial number of persons (e.g., more than 50) who are unrelated to such organization, provide goods or services, and have agreed to settle transactions for the provision of such goods or services pursuant to such agreement or arrangement; (2) that provides for standards and mechanisms for settling such transactions; and (3) that guarantees persons providing goods or services pursuant to such agreement or arrangement that such persons will be paid for providing such goods or services. In the case of a third party network transaction, the payment settlement entity is the third party settlement organization, which is defined as the central organization which has the contractual obligation to make payment to participating payees of third party network transactions. Thus, an organization generally is required to report if it provides a network enabling buyers to transfer funds to sellers who have established accounts with the organization and have a contractual obligation to accept payment through the network. However, an organization operating a network which merely processes electronic payments (such as wire transfers, electronic checks, and direct deposit payments) between buyers and sellers, but does not have contractual agreements with sellers to use such network, is not required to report. Similarly, an agreement to transfer funds between two demand deposit accounts will not, by itself, constitute a third party network transaction.

A third party payment network does not include any agreement or arrangement that provides for the issuance of payment cards as defined by the provision. In addition, there is an exception for de minimis payments that applies to payments made by third party settlement organizations but not to payments made by merchant acquiring entities. A third party settlement organization is not required to report unless the aggregate value of third party network transactions with respect to a taxpayer for the year exceeds \$20,000 and the aggregate number of such transactions with respect to a taxpayer exceeds 200. If a payment of funds is made to a third party settlement organization by means of a payment card (i.e., as part of a payment card transaction), the \$20,000 and 200 transaction de minimis rule continues to apply to any reporting obligation with respect to payment of such funds to a participating payee by the third party settlement organization made as part of a third party network transaction.

So, for example, if a business that provides a web-based rental platform for short-term travelers is considered a third party settlement organization, it does not have to provide a Form 1099-K to property owners participating on their web-based site who have received payments of \$20,000 or less. On the other hand, if that company is considered a merchant acquiring entity, it would have to issue a Form 1099-K to all payees participating on its platform who have received payments of any amount starting with the first dollar.

There are also reporting requirements on intermediaries who receive payments from a payment settlement entity and distribute such payments to one or more participating payees. Such intermediaries are treated as participating payees with respect to the payment settlement entity and as payment settlement entities with respect to the participating payees to whom the intermediary distributes payments. Thus, for example, in the

case of a corporation that receives payment from a bank for credit card sales effectuated at the corporation's independently-owned franchise stores, the bank is required to report the gross amount of reportable payment transactions settled through the corporation (notwithstanding the fact that the corporation does not accept payment cards and would not otherwise be treated as a participating payee). In turn, the corporation, as an intermediary, would be required to report the gross amount of reportable payment transactions allocable to each franchise store. The bank would have no reporting obligation with respect to payments made by the corporation to its franchise stores.

Another rule provides that if a payment settlement entity contracts with a third party to settle reportable payment transactions on behalf of the payment settlement entity, the third party is required to file the annual information return in lieu of the payment settlement entity.

The payment settlement entity is required to file the information return to the IRS on or before February 28th (March 31st if filing electronically) of the year following the calendar year for which the return must be filed. The statements are required to be furnished to the participating payees on or before January 31st of the year following the calendar year for which the return was required to be made.

The Secretary has exercised authority under these rules to issue guidance to implement the reporting requirement, including rules to prevent the reporting of the same transaction more than once.

The reportable payment transactions subject to information reporting generally are subject to backup withholding requirements. In addition, the information reporting penalties apply for any failure to file a correct information return or furnish a correct payee statement with respect to the reportable payment transactions. Any person who is required to file an information return or furnish a payee statement but who fails to do so on or before the prescribed due date is subject to a penalty that varies based on when, if at all, the correct information return is filed or furnished. There are penalties imposed for failure to file the information return, furnish payee statements, or comply with other various reporting requirements. No penalty is imposed if the failure is due to reasonable cause. Both the failure to file and failure to furnish penalties are adjusted annually to account for inflation.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

This provision lowers and modifies the threshold below which a third party settlement organization is not required to report payments to participants in its network. Under the provision, for any calendar year, a third party settlement organization is required to report third party network transactions with any participating payee that exceed a minimum threshold of \$600 in aggregate payments, regardless of the aggregate number of such transactions.

Third party network transactions include any commercial transactions settled through a third party payment network. The provision also clarifies that third party network transactions only include transactions for the provision of goods or services (e.g., personal gifts, charitable contributions, and reimbursements are not included).

For example, an individual who has registered for a mobile payment service and uses such a service to reimburse friends or relatives for expenses, or on occasion sells a used item to another person, would not be engaging in transactions that are subject to reporting requirements. However, if that individual were to register with such mobile

payment service for the purposes of engaging in commercial transactions, such as regularly carrying on a trade or business through use of that service, the mobile payment service would be required to report under the provision.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The part of the provision that lowers and modifies the reporting threshold is effective for returns for calendar years beginning after December 31, 2021.

The part of the provision that clarifies that reporting is not required on transactions which are not for goods or services is effective for transactions after the date of enactment.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, let me also note on this proud day that it happens to be the 95th anniversary of the creation of the Joint Committee on Taxation, and throughout its history it has provided the Committee on Ways and Means with invaluable advice, and I suspect that is something we can all agree on.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation. The American people are hurting, half a million people are dead, tens of millions have gotten sick. Millions have lost their jobs, businesses have shut down, many closed forever, and kids can't go to school. Families are without food and behind on their rent.

This bill provides direct payments to Americans and helps small businesses and restaurants. It provides crucial funding for State and local governments, funding for vaccines, childcare, and critical funds to get our kids back safely to school.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to vote for this bill, the American people are counting on us.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this massive legislation. We are here supposedly for COVID relief, but the vast majority of this bill, as you have already heard, has nothing to do with defeating this disease.

Real COVID relief would prioritize vaccine distribution, reopening small businesses, and getting our children back in classrooms. This bill does not do that.

This bill is a litany of longstanding proposals which are detrimental to our small businesses and will actually hurt our efforts to reconnect the unemployed.

The extension of the child tax credit and EITC were first introduced long before the pandemic and will disincentivize returning to work. Likewise, the proposed bailout for mismanaged multiemployer pensions pre-dates COVID-19. And now we have learned that bringing this bill to the floor was actually delayed because Democrats were adding a new cash grab, drastically lowering the threshold at which gig workers receive a 1099-K.

It is like the majority learned nothing from the debacle they created when they shoehorned new 1099 rules into ObamaCare.

Mr. Speaker, I am appalled that we are here tonight continuing to try to address this in such a manner when we owe the American people better than what this legislation delivers. I urge its defeat.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I was stunned to hear our friend from North Carolina talk about the rosy economic situation.

Let me give one example. For the last year, I have been working on behalf of America's 500,000 independent restaurants. There are 11 million employees and their trillion-dollar supply chain.

□ 0030

Already it is too late for one in six who have closed permanently this last year. Without direct assistance, we could lose 80 percent. The good news is that the American Rescue Plan contains \$25 billion to fund the restaurants bill. Without the direct relief they need, those restaurants won't survive. This is why it has broad, bipartisan support from Republican mayors, Governors, local officials, and business leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge the passage of the American Rescue Plan and the \$25 billion lifeline to our independent restaurants that are so important to our communities.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER), who is a new member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I raise bison. I know bull when I see it, and I know manure when I see it. Less than 10 percent of this so-called stimulus package actually focuses on the pandemic.

In this bill, House Democrats said no to my proposal to target aid to States with high child poverty rates to lift our children up. Instead, they said yes to \$1,400 checks that could go to people who entered our country illegally. They said yes to hundreds of millions for absurd pet projects, like Silicon Valley subway systems, the Seaway International Bridge, and \$350 billion in blue State bailouts.

Let's cut the bull. The \$1.9 trillion payout doesn't crush COVID, nor does it create jobs. Our grandchildren should not be saddled with the cost of this bag of bailouts.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI).

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I believe every person born or unborn is worthy of our protection. A majority of

Americans—nearly 60 percent—believe that Federal tax dollars should not be used to pay for the destruction of life. Hyde protections to prohibit taxpayer funding for elective abortions have been in place in this country ever since President Ford. Even President Biden supported them as a Senator. But now House Democrats have abandoned nearly a half century of bipartisan consensus.

I offered an amendment in the Ways and Means Committee to include Hyde protections, which have saved more than 2 million innocent lives in this \$1.9 trillion bill. I also joined my colleagues in submitting a similar amendment for floor consideration. Democrats rejected both.

This is a moment that calls for healing and not destruction, for saving lives and not ending them, for bringing Americans together and not tearing us apart. It is sad to see partisanship take priority over the most vulnerable among us, the unborn.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in protecting innocent life by opposing this bill.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Speaker, the residents of my district and of districts all over America are jumping for joy. They are jumping because they see this bill like manna from heaven. There is money for COVID testing; money for vaccines; money for their pockets; money to help reopen schools; unemployment checks; tax credits for children; money for hospitals, health centers, nursing homes, daycare centers, State, county, and local governments; money for poor families, poor children, homeless youth, small businesses, restaurants, rental assistance and mortgage payments so they can stay in their homes. You name it, Mr. Speaker, it is in this bill.

Joe Biden to the rescue. Thank God for Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS, NANCY PELOSI and CHUCK SCHUMER, and especially the people in Georgia. I will vote for this bill. I will vote "yes." Yes, Mr. Speaker, I will vote to rescue and save America.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON), who is the lead Republican of the House Agriculture Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, the majority frog-marched the Agriculture Committee through a Potemkin markup. It was a legislative charade designed to give this process a veneer of regular order.

The truth is that this bill was drafted behind closed doors by the Democratic leadership, without input from the many rural stakeholders who have been begging this Congress for help. The result is a bill that spends too

much on flawed priorities and fails to meet the needs of rural communities.

Agriculture Committee Republicans offered amendments to provide much-needed funding for rural hospitals, schools, and businesses; telemedicine services; broadband connectivity; and critical disaster relief.

Surprising no one, these were defeated on a partisan basis. For the one that did pass in our committee, it was stripped from the bill before reaching the floor.

It is astonishing, Mr. Speaker. Despite the wish list of political giveaways and excessive spending in this bill, the majority somehow managed to forget rural America.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this bill. I believe that we can do better than this. In fact, we must do better than this.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, my friends on the other side of the aisle should be embarrassed. This massive, \$1.9 trillion spending spree is nothing more than a fiscally irresponsible, liberal wish list. Less than 10 percent of this bill actually responds to the pandemic in the form of vaccine distribution and other public health needs. The vast majority of this funding goes to misplaced priorities, such as bailing out mismanaged State and local governments for pre-COVID liabilities, paying people to not work, expanding ObamaCare, providing stimulus checks to illegal immigrants, and allowing taxpayer funds to pay for abortion.

It is true that the legislation appropriates \$130 billion on top of the \$110 billion already provided to schools, but it does so without any stipulation that schools actually reopen. This is despite overwhelming evidence that it is safe for our children to go back to in-person learning. And 95 percent of the money allocated to schools will not be spent until after 2022, which means this bill does almost nothing to get our kids back in the classroom. Meanwhile, approximately \$1 trillion in COVID relief already appropriated by Congress remains unspent.

Mr. Speaker, I am voting "no" for my children, I am voting "no" to protect taxpayers, and I encourage all of my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ), who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman NEAL for his leadership in crafting such a big part of this bold package. It has been almost 1 year since our lives were turned upside down. In that time, we have lost loved ones, friends, and neighbors; and millions more families are out of options.

We cannot afford to leave anyone behind. That is why this plan extends critical lifelines, so that families can meet their basic needs of putting food

on the table and paying their rent while we finally get this pandemic under control. I don't know what fantasy la-la land my colleagues on the other side of the aisle live in, but families are hurting in this country, and this bill will help them.

Mr. Speaker, you cannot stand up here and say you support the working class and families when you plan on voting "no" to helping them.

I am proud that this package includes many good things that help deliver on behalf of families that are in need. But I am especially proud that this package includes a bill that I introduced with Congresswoman MCBATH from Georgia, which will provide those on unemployment benefits with a guaranteed subsidy for healthcare so they don't lose their coverage in the middle of the worst pandemic that our country has seen in 100 years.

I am also pleased that this package includes an expansion and an improvement of the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit that I have long championed. These robust resources will help us meet the moment. This rescue plan will keep families and children from falling into poverty.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, this is not the time for small thinking. My Republican colleagues don't get that. They oppose this bill, despite the fact that it is wildly popular even among Republicans. Their opposition, I think, is simply because it is a Democratic bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" for the American Rescue Plan so that all families can see better days ahead.

□ 0040

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, we all want to help. This is the American Rescue Plan—the American Rescue Plan. Somehow, \$8.6 billion of the American Rescue Plan is headed overseas.

This isn't a rescue plan. This is a grift. This is theft.

We are digging tunnels. We are building bridges. That has nothing to do with the pandemic. Ninety percent of this money goes everywhere but the pandemic.

I mean, it is not going to help schools. It is not going to help people who have been put out of their jobs. It is not going to help people who need a vaccination or healthcare, none of that.

Ninety percent of about \$2 trillion, this is a payoff. It is payoff to political friends. That is why it is partisan, because we don't think we should be paying off political friends. We want to help the American people.

Mr. Speaker, this doesn't help the American people. This is a grift. They are abusing people who are sick and have died and are hurting. This is abuse. I vote "no."

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), the lead Republican on the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is the second time today I have been here speaking against highly partisan Democrat wish list bills that fall under my committee's jurisdiction but never went through a markup.

This so-called rescue plan is to COVID relief what Democrat rhetoric is to actual bipartisanship and transparency. It is disingenuous. It is a headline that doesn't match the contents of the story. It has the credibility of Russian, Chinese, and North Korean virus reporting. It is as germane to its stated purpose as the metal detectors outside this Chamber are to our safety.

This bill contains bad policy concocted through a bad process that will produce bad results. The short-term gratification of Congress spending tomorrow's lunch money on bailout candy today will be the burden of millions of Americans students who are still out of school and being left behind.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage a "no" vote and an honest discussion about the real needs of America.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman, the number one second baseman on the team.

The bill you are about to vote on is the gravy train, and the final stop before it goes off the cliff is this Chamber, Mr. Speaker. It costs \$1.9 trillion, and only 9 percent goes to addressing the coronavirus.

It is easy to understand why my colleagues across the aisle are so eager to vote for this massive bailout, because everything in it is for political paybacks: \$300 billion for mismanaged governments in blue States; \$100 million for a subway for Speaker PELOSI; even Mr. SCHUMER gets a bridge to nowhere.

There is way too much dadgum pork in here for special interests that have nothing to do with addressing the coronavirus. This was drafted for the politicians in D.C., not my constituents in east Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, I will proudly vote "no" on this so-called relief package.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE), a member of the Ways and Means Committee who has had a profound influence on the child credits in this legislation.

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the American Rescue Plan.

This bill contains critical support for our communities, including a provision that I fought for in expansion of the child tax credit. The child tax credit is the largest Federal investment we make in our children, but it still leaves behind one-third of all children who are in families who earn too little to get the full credit.

Those left behind include half of Black and Hispanic children, families with young children, families in rural areas, and families headed by women. This bill will provide an increased credit and monthly payments to help families pay bills and buy essentials. An estimated 8 million people have fallen into poverty during this crisis, making the current need even greater.

Today, my colleagues have the opportunity to vote to crush the virus, get our economy back on track, and transform the lives of impoverished children. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this critical legislation.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1¼ minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER).

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, millions of American school children will soon have missed a year of in-person instruction, and we may have inflicted permanent damage on some of them and on our country.

The educational losses are disproportionately the fault of Democratic Governors and mayors. Those are not my words but the content of an article in *The New York Times*.

The article goes on to say: "The blunt fact is that it is Democrats, including those who run the West Coast, from California through Oregon to Washington State, who have presided over one of the worst blows to the education of disadvantaged Americans in history. The result: more dropouts, less literacy and numeracy, widening race gaps, and long-term harm to some of our most marginalized youth."

The article continues: "As many as 3 million children in the United States have missed all formal education, in-person or virtual, for almost a year."

Democrat policies leaving schools closed have inflicted a pandemic of depression, anxiety, behavioral problems, drug abuse, and suicide among school-age children. You said this bill will get children back in school, but the funds in this bill that are education-related have nothing to do with reopening schools. It leaves them closed.

I hope parents of the children who are locked out of their schools are watching what you are doing, how you have abandoned their children in favor of your powerful political friends. I can only hope they never forget that, at the moment they needed you to step up and do the right thing, you failed them and their children.

Mr. Speaker, millions of American school children will soon have missed a year of in-person instruction, and we may have inflicted permanent damage on some of them, and on

our country. The educational losses are disproportionately the fault of Democratic governors and mayors who too often let schools stay closed even as bars opened.

Those are not my words, but the content of an article in the New York Times. The Times article goes on to say, The blunt fact is that it is Democrats—including those who run the West Coast, from California through Oregon to Washington State—who have presided over one of the worst blows to the education of disadvantaged Americans in history. The result: more dropouts, less literacy and numeracy, widening race gaps, and long-term harm to some of our most marginalized youth.

It continues, The San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank this month estimated that educational disruptions during this pandemic may increase the number of high school dropouts over 10 years by 3.8 percent, while also reducing the number of college-educated workers in the labor force. This will shrink the incomes of Americans for 70 years, until the last of today's students leave the work force, the bank said.

As many as three million children in the United States have missed all formal education, in-person or virtual, for almost a year.

Finally, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found, "in-person learning in schools has not been associated with substantial community transmission." The British Medical Journal this week put it this way in an editorial: "Closing schools is not evidence based and harms children." I remind you, this is from the New York Times.

Democrat policies have inflicted a pandemic of depression, anxiety, behavioral problems, drug abuse, and suicide among school-age children. Democrats, including President Biden, have said you will follow the science on school openings, but that is not what is being done. You said this bill will help get children back in school, but instead, you are bailing out the teachers' union's pension plans, building a bridge in New York, constructing an underground tunnel in Silicon Valley, bailing out incompetently run state governments, lavishing money on museums and the arts. The funds in this bill that are education-related have nothing to do with reopening schools. It leaves them closed.

I hope parents of the children who are locked out of their schools are watching what you are doing, how you have abandoned their children in favor of your powerful political friends. I can only hope they never forget that at the moment they needed you to step up and do the right thing . . . you failed them and their children.

I urge my colleagues to vote NO on this bill.
Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Americans struggling with COVID, Americans fighting to survive, seniors waiting for vaccines, millions of Americans now jobless due to lockdowns, they all deserve better than this partisan, rushed, special interest payoff to political friends.

Less than a dime of every dollar of this bill goes to COVID vaccines and defeating the virus. There is next to nothing to save Main Street businesses or get Americans unemployed back to work. And after spending nearly \$2 tril-

lion, the White House can't, or won't, tell us how many jobs this will create.

History will describe this moment as a time when more than 500,000 Americans have lost their lives, millions are jobless, small businesses are struggling, and seniors are praying for the vaccine, and House Democrats said: Let's build our Speaker a tunnel.

Come on, man. We can do better. We can work in a bipartisan way to crush this virus and rebuild America's economy, just as we did five times this past year to deliver the largest relief in American history. Vote "no" to pay-offs to political friends.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 0050

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me begin by recognizing the extraordinary work that has gone into this legislation by the Ways and Means Committee staff, the Office of Legislative Counsel, the Joint Committee on Taxation, and many others: Morna Miller, Amy Hall, Kara Getz, Andrew Grossman, Melanie Egorin, and Alice Lin, to name but a few of the superb staff members that we have.

They have worked long hours under immense pressure, all while facing the same challenges of remote school, lack of child care, and concern for family members that Americans everywhere face. There are too many names to include here, but let it be known that your counsel is unparalleled and your expertise is unmatched.

Mr. Speaker, tonight, we recognize that a half a million people have died. Millions have been affected by this dreadful disease. Ten million jobs that were lost have not been returned, and 18 million members of our family are receiving unemployment benefits. People who never imagined that they might be relying on a food bank are lining up weekly, and they are part of the unthinkable number of children that still go hungry as we meet.

With this legislation, we are taking bold action, and, yes, it is sweeping. I want to thank Joe Biden for his courage and vision in helping to bring us to this moment. Yes, it will be costly, but if crushing this virus and ending the suffering that Americans are currently facing, if it is not worth this investment, then I ask: What is?

Over the Speaker's rostrum there is an extraordinary quote by a son of Massachusetts, and I think that it compels us to this moment. Mr. Webster asked, "Let us develop the resources of our land and call forth its powers and build up its institutions, promote all of its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered."

Tonight, as we vote for this legislation, we are going to achieve something that will be worthy to be remembered.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter listing business leaders in support of this bill.

180 BUSINESS LEADERS SIGN IN SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

(By Jana Plat, Feb. 24, 2021)

WASHINGTON, DC—Today, 180 CEOs issued a public letter to leaders of Congress, urging rapid, bipartisan adoption of a stimulus package on the model of the American Rescue Plan. The following is the text of the letter and the full list of signatories.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER SCHUMER, SPEAKER PELOSI, MINORITY LEADER MCCONNELL AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: We write to urge immediate and large-scale federal legislation to address the health and economic crises brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. More than a year after the first coronavirus case was reported in the United States, our nation is still struggling to combat the spread and reverse its economic fallout.

Previous federal relief measures have been essential, but more must be done to put the country on a trajectory for a strong, durable recovery. Congress should act swiftly and on a bipartisan basis to authorize a stimulus and relief package along the lines of the Biden-Harris administration's proposed American Rescue Plan.

Strengthening the public health response to coronavirus is the first step toward economic restoration. The American Rescue Plan mobilizes a national vaccination program, delivers economic relief to struggling families, and supports communities that were most damaged by the pandemic.

More than 10 million fewer Americans are working today than when the pandemic began, small businesses across the country are facing bankruptcy, and schools are struggling to reopen. The most vulnerable Americans—including women, people of color and low wage workers—are experiencing the worst of the pandemic, with unprecedented job loss, childcare burdens and food insecurity. States and cities have been crushed by pandemic-related expenses and revenue losses.

The American Rescue Plan provides a framework for coordinated public-private efforts to overcome COVID-19 and to move forward with a new era of inclusive growth. The country's business community is prepared to work with you to achieve these critical objectives.

Sincerely,

Yo Akatsuka, President & CEO, Nomura Holding America Inc.; Ellen Alemany, Chairman & CEO, CIT Group Inc.; Simon Allen, Chief Executive Officer, McGraw-Hill Education, Inc.; Jeffrey H. Aronson, Managing Principal, Centerbridge Partners; Neil Barr, Managing Partner, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP; Rich Barton, Co-Founder & CEO, Zillow; Candace K. Beinecke, Senior Partner, Hughes Hubbard & Reed LLP; Charles R. Bendit, Co-Chief Executive Officer, Taconic Investment Partners LLC; Stephen Berger, Chairman, Odyssey Investment Partners, LLC; William H. Berkman, Co-Chairman & CEO, Radius Global Infrastructure, Inc.; Frank J. Bisignano, Chief Executive Officer, Fiserv; Jeff T. Blau, Chief Executive Officer, The Related Companies, L.P.; Kathy Bloomgarden, Chief Executive Officer, Ruder Finn, Inc.; Lora Blum, Chief Legal Officer & Secretary, Survey Monkey; Adam M. Blumenthal, Managing Partner, Blue Wolf Capital Partners; John Borthwick, Founder & CEO, Betaworks; Ari Buchalter, President & CEO, Intersection.

Martin S. Burger, Chief Executive Officer, Silverstein Properties, Inc.; Chris Cartwright, President & CEO, TransUnion; Anthony Casalena, Founder & CEO, Squarespace, Inc.; Timothy Cawley, President & CEO, Con Edison, Inc.; Guillaume Cerutti, Chief Executive Officer, Christie's; Brian Chesky, Co-founder & CEO, Airbnb,

Inc.; H. Rodgin Cohen, Senior Chairman, Sullivan & Cromwell LLP; Maria Colacurcio, Chief Executive Officer, Syndio Solutions; Richard A.C. Coles, Founder & Managing Partner, Vanbarton Group LLC; Marc Cooper, Chief Executive Officer, PJ Solomon, L.P.; R. Cromwell Coulson, President & CEO, OTC Markets Group; Linda Darr, CEO of the American Council of Engineering Companies; Todd C. DeGarmo, Chief Executive Officer, STUDIOS Architecture; Annemarie DiCola, Chief Executive Officer, Trepp, LLC; William R. Dougherty, Chairman, Executive Committee, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP; Russell Dubner, President & CEO, Edelman US; Douglas Durst, Chairman, Durst Organization Inc.; Blair W. Efron, Co-Founder, Centerview Partners; Joel S. Ehrenkranz, Partner & Co-Founder, Ehrenkranz Partners L.P.; Douglas F. Eisenberg, Founder & CEO, A&E Real Estate, LLC; Steven M. Ellis, Chairman of the Firm, Proskauer.

Helmy Eltoukhy PhD, Chief Executive Officer, Guardant Health; Alexander Farman-Farman, Vice Chairman, Portfolio Manager, Edgewood Management LLC; Ziel Feldman, Chairman & Founder, HFZ Capital Group; Laurence D. Fink, Chairman & CEO, BlackRock; Peter Finn, Founding Partner, Finn Partners; John Fish, Chairman & CEO, Suffolk; Winston C. Fisher, Partner, Fisher Brothers; William E. Ford, Chairman & CEO, General Atlantic LLC; Lynne Fox, Board Chair, Amalgamated Bank; Paul Fribourg, Chairman & CEO, Continental Grain Company; Ryan Gellert, CEO, Patagonia; Pat Gelsinger, Chief Executive Officer, Intel Corporation; Dexter Goel, Chief Executive Officer, Altice USA; Timothy Gokey, Chief Executive Officer, Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc.; Perry Golkin, Chief Executive Officer, PPC Enterprises LLC; James P. Gorman, Chairman & CEO, Morgan Stanley; Barry M. Gosin, Chief Executive Officer, Newmark; Jonathan N. Grayer, Chairman & CEO, Weld North LLC; David J. Greenwald, Chairman, Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP; Efraim Grinberg, Chairman & CEO, Movado Group, Inc.

Stewart KP Gross, Managing Director, Lightyear Capital; Robin Hayes, Chief Executive Officer, JetBlue Airways Corporation; Leslie W. Himmel, Managing Partner, Himmel & Meringoff Properties, Inc.; Linh Hoang, Chief Executive Officer, Boston Microfluidics; Barbara Humpton, President & CEO, Siemens USA; Frederick J. Iseman, Chairman & CEO, CI Capital Partners LLC; Kenneth M. Jacobs, Chairman & CEO, Lazard; Jerry Jacobs, Chief Executive Officer, Delaware North Companies, Inc.; John Josephson, Chairman & CEO, Sesac; Jared Kaplan, Chief Executive Officer, OppFi; Brad S. Karp, Chair, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP; Charles R. Kaye, Chief Executive Officer, Warburg Pincus LLC; Jason Kelly, Founder & CEO, Gingko Bioworks; Alfred F. Kelly, Jr., Chairman & CEO, Visa Inc.; Anthony S. Kendall, Chairman & CEO, Mitchell & Titus, LLP; Richard A. Kennedy, President & CEO, Skanska USA Inc.; Michel A. Khalaf, President & CEO, MetLife, Inc.; Brian Kingston, CEO of Real Estate, Brookfield Asset Management; Scott Kirby, Chief Executive Officer, United Airlines.

Kip Kirkpatrick, Co-Chief Executive Officer, The Vistria Group; Philip Krim, Co-Founder & CEO, Casper; Barbara Armand Kushner, President, Armand Corporation; Christopher Larsen, Chief Executive Officer, Halmar International, LLC; Michael Lastoria, Founder & CEO, &pizza; William P. Lauder, Executive Chairman, The Estee Lauder Companies, Inc.; Rochelle B. Lazarus, Chairman Emeritus, Ogilvy & Mather Worldwide; Richard S. LeFrak, Chairman & CEO, The LeFrak Organization; Rich Lesser,

President & CEO, Boston Consulting Group; Max Levchin, Founder & CEO, Affirm, Inc.; Aaron Levie, Chief Executive Officer, Box; Jeffrey E. Levine, Chairman, Douglaston Development; Pamela Liebman, President & CEO, The Corcoran Group, Inc.; Martin Lipton, Senior Partner, Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz; Robert P. LoCascio, Founder & CEO, LivePerson, Inc.; Charles Lowrey, Chairman & CEO, Prudential Financial; Roger Lynch, Chief Executive Officer, Conde Nast.

Mehdi Mahmud, CEO & President, First Eagle Investment Management, LLC; Anthony Malkin, Chairman, President & CEO, Empire State Realty Trust; Anthony E. Mann, President & CEO, E-J Electric Installation Co.; Sandeep Mathrani, Chief Executive Officer, WeWork; Peter W. May, President & Founding Partner, Tripan Partners; Bill McDermott, President & CEO, ServiceNow; Tom McGee, President & CEO, International Council of Shopping Centers; Andrew McMahon, President & CEO, The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America; Anish Melwani, Chairman & CEO, LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton Inc.; Avner Mendelson, President & CEO, Bank Leumi USA; Heidi Messer, Co-Founder & Chairperson, Collective[i]; Marc Metrick, President & CEO, Saks Fifth Avenue; Danny Meyer, Chief Executive Officer, Union Square Hospitality Group; Michael Miebach, Chief Executive Officer, Mastercard; Edward J. Minskoff, Chairman & CEO, Edward J. Minskoff Equities, Inc.; Steve Mollenkopf, Chief Executive Officer, Qualcomm; Linda Moore, President & CEO, TechNet; Tyler Morse, Chief Executive Officer & Managing Partner, MCR Development LLC; Deanna M. Mulligan, Chief Executive Officer, DM Mulligan, LLC.

Daniel Neal, CEO & Founder, Kajeet; Martin Nesbitt, Co-Chief Executive Officer, The Vistria Group; Suzanne Neufang, Chief Executive Officer, Global Business Travel Association; Liz Neumark, Chair & Founder, Great Performances; Jon Oringer, Founder & Executive Chairman, Shutterstock, Inc.; Doug Parker, Chief Executive Officer, American Airlines; Douglas L. Peterson, President & CEO, S&P Global; Michael Phillips, President, Jamestown Properties LLC; Sundar Pichai, Chief Executive Officer, Google; Patricia "Patti" Poppe, Chief Executive Officer, PG&E; Penny Pritzker, Chairman, PSP Partners; Deirdre Quinn, Co-Founder & CEO, Lafayette 148 New York; Daniel Ramot, Co-Founder & CEO, Via; Scott H. Rechler, Chairman & CEO, RXR Realty LLC; Jack Remondi, President and CEO, Navient; Christiana Riley, Chief Executive Officer, Deutsche Bank Americas; Brian L. Roberts, Chairman & CEO, Comcast Corporation; Michael Roberts, President & CEO, HSBC Bank USA; James D. Robinson, II, Co-Founder & General Partner, RRE Ventures; Robert Roche, Founder & President, Roche Enterprise.

James A. Rosenthal, Chief Executive Officer, BlueVoyant; Michael I. Roth, Chairman & CEO, Interpublic Group; Steven Roth, Chairman & CEO, Vornado Realty Trust; Steven Rubenstein, President, Rubenstein Communications, Inc.; William C. Rudin, Co-Chairman & CEO, Rudin Management Company, Inc.; Kevin P. Ryan, Founder & CEO, AlleyCorp; Scott Salmirs, President & CEO, ABM Industries Inc.; Charles Scharf, President & CEO, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.; Ralph Schlosstein, Co-Chairman & Co-CEO, Evercore Partners Inc.; Michael Schmiddberger, Partner & Chair of the Executive Committee, Sidley Austin LLP; Alan D. Schnitzer, Chairman & CEO, The Travelers Companies, Inc.; Dan Schulman, President & CEO, PayPal Holdings, Inc.; Alan D. Schwartz, Executive Chairman, Guggenheim

Partners, LLC; Stephen A. Schwarzman, Chairman, CEO & Co-Founder, Blackstone.

Frank J. Sciamè, Chairman & CEO, Sciamè Construction, LLC; Suzanne Shank, President & CEO, Siebert Williams Shank & Co. LLC; Tarek Sherif, Co-Founder & CEO, Medidata Solutions, Inc.; Stanley S. Shuman, Senior Advisor, Allen & Company LLC; Mike Sievert, Chief Executive Officer, T-Mobile US, Inc.; Jonathan Silvan, Chief Executive Officer, Global Strategy Group, LLC; Jacob Silverman, Chief Executive Officer, Kroll; Joshua Silverman, Chief Executive Officer, Etsy, Inc.; David M. Solomon, Chairman & CEO, Goldman Sachs; Jeffrey M. Solomon, Chair & CEO, Cowen; Rob Speyer, President & CEO, Tishman Speyer; John Stankey, Chief Executive Officer, AT&T; Robert K. Steel, Chairman, Perella Weinberg Partners; Alan Suna, Chief Executive Officer, Silvercup Studios; Steven R. Swartz, President & CEO, Hearst.

Paul J. Taubman, Chairman & CEO, PJT Partners Inc.; Owen D. Thomas, Chief Executive Officer, Boston Properties; Jonathan Tisch, Chairman & CEO, Loews Hotels & Co.; Daniel R. Tishman, Vice Chairman, AECOM & Principal, Tishman Realty; Jean-Marie Tritant, Chief Executive Officer, Unibail-Rodamco-Westfield; Bridget van Kralingen, Senior Vice President, Global Markets, IBM Corporation; Ellis Verdi, President, DeVito/Verdi; Hans Vestberg, CEO, Verizon; Pamela S. Wasserstein, President, Vox Media; Philip Waterman II, Managing Partner, WatermanClark; Charles Weinstein, Chief Executive Officer, EisnerAmper LLP; David Winter, Co-Chief Executive Officer, Standard Industries Inc.; Kathryn S. Wyde, President & CEO, Partnership for New York City; Rudolph M. Wynter, President-Elect, NY, National Grid; Tony Xu, Chief Executive Officer, DoorDash; Eric Yuan, Chief Executive Officer, Zoom; Strauss Zelnick, Partner, ZMC; John Zimmer, Co-Founder & President, Lyft, Inc.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, an analysis by the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget shows that approximately \$1 trillion of previously appropriated COVID-19 relief funds have not been spent.

Let me say that again, Mr. Speaker, about a trillion dollars appropriated by Congress for COVID relief has not been spent.

Yet today, the House will vote on spending an additional \$1.9 trillion.

Without so much as a single congressional hearing held with expert witnesses—including top officials in the Biden Administration—to probe the what, why, and how much, the House will likely approve this massive spending package without serious scrutiny.

I'm committed and want to work in a bipartisan way to ensure that the federal government's ongoing response to the pandemic is both robust and responsible.

With more people getting vaccinated—meaning fewer infections and many lives saved—it's now possible to hope that we might soon see some improvement in the economy. The non-partisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO) for example, projected in its February 1 report that real GDP will return to pre-pandemic levels by the middle of this year, 2021—meaning jobs and renewed economic security.

Last year, I strongly supported, and Congress passed five bipartisan COVID funding relief bills that were signed into law—totaling \$4.1 trillion.

That included \$458 billion for stimulus checks to individuals, \$586 billion for expanded unemployment benefits, \$68.9 billion

for nutrition programs and a whopping \$1.47 trillion for grant programs like the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) to help small businesses and others retain and pay their employees during the shutdown.

I would note parenthetically, that as a lawmaker who absolutely thrives on constituent casework, my staff and I have helped solve thousands of problems faced by the people in my district including facilitating medicines to patients made severely ill by the coronavirus, PPE for health workers and first responders, PPP for our small businesses and nonprofits and more. My staff and I have left no stone unturned in helping more than 1,500 people in my district who have faced unconscionable delays—even denials—in obtaining the unemployment compensation they are entitled to under congressionally appropriated COVID funding laws. Implementation of unemployment compensation by the State of New Jersey has been profoundly disappointing.

Mr. Speaker, the public-private sector effort to swiftly create safe and effective vaccines to protect against COVID has no parallel in history.

Just breathtaking.

That's what Dr. Francis Collins, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, recently said when asked by an Axios reporter what the Trump Administration got right in the effort to fight COVID-19 as he gushed about both the efficacy and unprecedented speed in approving and disseminating lifesaving vaccines.

Dr. Collins praised Trump's Operation Warp Speed and said they brought all parts of government together in an "unprecedented way to test up to six vaccines in rigorous trials".

He said that would not be the way things are traditionally done and added: the fact that we in December had not one but two vaccines that had gone through trials of at least 30,000 participants and had been judged safe and effective by a very rigorous and very public FDA process, is just breathtaking.

Meanwhile, Mr. Speaker, among the more than 200 Republican amendments to the pending legislation that the Democrat leadership rejected, was a proposal to increase funding for CDC COVID vaccine activities by \$2 billion and earmarking \$1 billion of that for teachers and school personnel. Another amendment would have earmarked \$10 billion—out of \$46 billion—for testing for teachers and school personnel. That too was rejected.

Prioritizing teacher vaccinations will likely help keep teachers COVID-19 free and get the schools open.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, only about 5 percent of the school money designated for K-12 in the new bill will actually be distributed in 2021—the rest will be spent in the outyears, between 2022 and 2028.

Earlier this month, our bipartisan group, the Problem Solvers Caucus, released the Defeating COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Package with \$160 billion for vaccines, testing, PPE, rebuilding our National Strategic Stockpile and other efforts so that we can ensure that more people are protected.

We asked the House leadership that these bipartisan priorities be moved quickly and separately. That didn't happen.

Finally, in a radical departure from all previous COVID-19 relief laws—the bill before us today mandates taxpayer funding for abortion on demand.

Today, the Rules Committee refused to allow a vote on the McMorris Rogers-Fox-Walorski amendment—cosponsored by 206 members—to ensure that taxpayers aren't forced to subsidize abortion.

Mr. Speaker, in his inauguration speech, President Biden said that the dream of justice for all will be deferred no longer.

The noble dream of justice for all however will never be achieved if a whole segment of society is legally ignored, trivialized, dehumanized and discriminated against because of where they live—in their mothers' wombs—and how small and defenseless they are.

Where is the empathy for the battered baby-victim?

The science of human development has not changed—and, thanks to ultrasound, unborn babies are now more visible than ever before.

Growing numbers of Americans are shocked to learn that the methods of abortion include dismemberment of a child's fragile body including decapitation and that drugs like RU 486 starve the baby to death before he or she is forcibly expelled from the womb.

We know that by at least twenty weeks unborn babies killed by abortion experience excruciating suffering and physical pain. And that until rendered unconscious or dead by these hideous procedures, the baby feels every cut.

All that will be subsidized by taxpayers if this bill remains unchanged.

Mr. Biden once wrote to constituents explaining his support for laws against funding for abortion by saying it would protect both the woman and her unborn child . . . I have consistently—on no fewer than 50 occasions—voted against federal funding of abortion he said . . . those of us who are opposed to abortion should not be compelled to pay for them.

I agree.

According to public opinion polls most Americans agree as well—58% according to the most recent Marist poll—that taxpayers should not be compelled to fund abortion.

Mr. Speaker, lives, as you surely know, have been saved by the Hyde Amendment. More than twenty peer reviewed studies show that more than 2.4 million people are alive today in the United States because of Hyde—with about 60,000 children spared death by abortion every year.

Over 2.4 million people who would have been aborted instead survived because public funds were unavailable to effectuate their violent demise and their mothers instead benefited from prenatal healthcare and support.

Abortion violence must be replaced with compassion and empathy for women and for defenseless unborn babies. We must love them both.

These children need the President of the United States and Members of Congress to be their friends and advocates—not powerful adversaries.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the American Rescue Plan.

Earlier this week we reached a grim milestone. More than half a million people have lost their lives to the coronavirus pandemic, which is the greatest public health and economic crisis of our generation. Families are struggling to put food on the table, to stay in their homes, to find good paying jobs and affordable childcare.

Facing this continued urgency, we have a duty to pass real relief for the American peo-

ple. This package makes long overdue investments to expedite vaccine production and distribution, and it meets this moment by delivering substantial financial relief to working families, including an expanded and fully refundable Child Tax Credit.

The hour may be dark, but we can be the light forward. We must be. I urge my all my colleagues to pass this rescue plan.

Ms. SCHRIER. Speaker, I rise today in support of Section 1001 of the American Recovery Plan Act of 2021. This section provides necessary resources to strengthen food and agriculture supply chains that have been ravaged by COVID-19 and provides \$300 million to allow the U.S. Department of Agriculture to conduct surveillance of animals that are susceptible to SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.

As a physician, making sure we approach this and future pandemics from a One Health perspective is key for both human and animal health, and as a Member of the Agriculture Committee, I am personally invested in making sure USDA has adequate resources to do their part. We have already seen documented evidence of a strain of COVID-19 impacting people in Europe that matches a strain that has been documented in captive mink. We cannot ignore the One Health implications of this pandemic.

The resources provided in this section will help ensure USDA can follow science-based international surveillance recommendations. I look forward to working with the Department of Agriculture to fully implement these provisions, because this is how we can stay one step ahead as this virus evolves, and also how we can detect the next virus that jumps from animal to human before it becomes a pandemic.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, in the traumatic year since the COVID-19 pandemic attacked our country and the world, countless families have experienced heart shattering personal losses.

Parents, children, friends, neighbors, and colleagues have lost their lives fighting the virus. Businesses have shuttered, schools have closed, and our way of life with family and friends has nearly disappeared.

President Biden's American Rescue Plan is a courageous and positive step to address the destructive tragedy of the coronavirus pandemic.

I applaud my democratic colleagues who crafted this bold and unprecedented response in support of the American people.

I am proud to vote for the American Rescue Plan on behalf of my constituents and the nation as a whole.

This bill will provide individuals and families, including those of mixed status, with an economic impact payment of \$1,400 dollars to help pay for essentials such as food, utilities, rent, medicine and other life-saving essentials.

This bill will ensure unemployed workers can continue to receive unemployment benefits during our emergency economic shut down. And it will ensure the continuation of critical food assistance for those in need.

The legislation also will provide much needed assistance to homeowners struggling to make their mortgage payment and it provides resources to help families pay their backrent to prevent eviction and homelessness.

And finally, The American Rescue Plan, recognizes the dignity of work by raising the national minimum wage to 15 dollars an hour by

2025. This wage increase is critical to ensuring all working families are earning a living wage to meet their most basic of needs.

Beyond vital pocketbook issues, the legislation also reinforces the primary responsibility of our federal government to respond effectively to the pandemic by activating the Defense Production Act to ensure a more prolific means by which to guarantee the materials we need to manufacture the vaccine and the hardware needed to inject it into the arms of individuals to prevent further spread of the virus.

To address the weaknesses in our public health infrastructure's ability to respond to the crisis, the legislation also provides funding to support critical community health centers, so vital to meet the health care needs of my constituents and all residents of the United States.

This pandemic is unlike anything our world has encountered in over a hundred years. This robust package is a testament to the strength of our country and its responsibility and ability to meet the challenge of any crisis.

I heartily commend President Biden and my colleagues in the House and Senate who have worked so hard on behalf of the American people to address the catastrophic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which has taken the precious lives of over 500,000 Americans.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I raise my voice today to add my support for the steps taken by the House Agriculture Committee under the leadership of Chairman DAVID SCOTT to include provisions in H.R. 1319, the American Rescue Plan Act, to begin to correct the long and documented history of USDA discrimination against producers of color.

The existence of this longstanding discrimination cannot be disputed. Every year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture spends billions of dollars in programmatic and direct support for American producers and we know that those resources have, unfortunately, not been equitably distributed due to discrimination. The provisions included in sections 1005 and 1006 of the American Rescue Plan Act are a tailored approach towards correcting the wrongs felt by too many.

I am not alone in raising my voice and support for these provisions. In addition to the support of many Members of the House Agriculture Committee and of the 117th Congress, more than 200 organizations have voiced their support for this language. Among those who have spoken out in support of these provisions are:

Advance Carolina, Raleigh, NC; Advancing Collective Equity, Portland, OR; African Alliance of Rhode Island, RI; Agri-Cultura Cooperative Network, Albuquerque, NM; Agricultural Missions, Inc., New York, NY; Agroecology Research-Action Collective, Oakland, CA; Alabama Rivers Alliance, Birmingham, AL; Alabama State Association of Cooperatives, Epes, AL; Alianza Nacional de Campesinas, Oxnard, CA; Alliance for the Great Lakes, Chicago, IL; Alliance for the Shenandoah Valley, New Market, VA; American Farmland Trust; American Federation of Government Employees, Local 3354, Saint Louis, MO; American Sustainable Business Council, Washington, DC; Amy's Kitchen; Atrisco Valley Farm LLC, Albuquerque, NM; Bayer; Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc.; Black Family Land Trust, Inc., Durham, NC; Black Farmers and Agriculturalists Association, Tillery, NC; Black Farmers and Ranchers New

Mexico, Jerales, NM; Bolthouse Farms; Boulder County Farmers Markets, Boulder, CO.

Cabot Creamery; Campaign for Family Farms and the Environment; Cargill; Carolina Farm Stewardship Association, Pittsboro, NC; Center for Agriculture and Food Systems; Center for Biological Diversity, St. Petersburg, FL; Center for Community Self-Help, Durham, NC; Center for Science in the Public Interest, Washington, DC; Chef Danielle Leoni; Chef Judy Ni; Chef Keema Johnson; Chef Mark Bittman; Chobani; Church Women United in New York State, Rochester NY; City Love, Philadelphia, PA; Clean Water Action, Washington, DC; Clif Bar & Company; Coastal Enterprises, Inc., Brunswick, ME; Colorado CoBank; Community Alliance with Family Farmers, Davis, California; Community Food and Justice Coalition, Oakland, California; Concerned Citizens of Tillery, Tillery, NC; Cooperative Food Empowerment Directive, Santa Rosa, CA; Cottage House, Inc., Arifton, AL; Cultivate Charlottesville, Charlottesville, Virginia; Cumberland County Food Security Council, Portland, Maine.

Dakota Rural Action, Brookings, SD; Danone North America; Darden's Farm Health Services, Littleton, NC; DelMonte Foods, Inc.; Democracy Green, Morganton, NC; Earth Action, Inc., Pensacola, FL; Earthjustice, New York, NY; Ecological Farming Association, Soquel, CA; Ecotrust; Ekar Farm, Denver, CO; Equity Advocates, Harrison, NY; Environmental Working Group; Experimental Farm Network, Philadelphia, PA; Factory Farming Awareness Coalition; Fair Farms, Takoma Park, MD; Fair Food Network, Ann Arbor, MI; Family Farm Action, Mexico, MO; Family Farm Defenders, Madison, WI; Farm Aid; Farm and Food Alliance, Paonia, CO; Farmers Market Coalition, Albany, CA; Farms to Grow, Inc., Oakland, CA; Farmworker Association of Florida, Apopka, FL; Federation of Southern Cooperatives/Land Assistance Fund; Feed the Truth, Washington, DC; Feeding America.

Florida Agriculture Commissioner Nikki Fried; Food & Nutrition Innovation Institute at Tufts University, Boston, MA; Food & Water Watch, Washington, DC; Food Animal Concerns Trust, Chicago, IL; Food Law and Policy Clinic, Harvard Law School, Boston, MA; FoodCorps, Washington, DC; FoodPrint; Friends of Family Farmers, Waltherville, Oregon; Friends of the Earth; Georgia Organics, Atlanta, Georgia; GMO/Toxin Free USA, Unionville, CT; GoFarm, Golden, CO; Golden Ponds Farm, Franklin, AR; Green State Solutions, Iowa City; Happy Family Organics; Hazon, Falls Village, CT; Health Environment Agriculture Labor Food Alliance, Chicago, IL; Healthy Gulf, New Orleans, LA; Heartwood, Tell City, IN; Heifer USA, Little Rock, AR; Hempstead Project Heart, WI; High Desert Food and Farm Alliance; Hmong American Farmers Association, St. Paul, MN; Illinois; Hunger Free America Inc., New York, NY; Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, Minneapolis, MN.

Intertribal Agriculture Council; Iowa Citizens for Community Improvement, Des Moines, IA; Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future, Baltimore, MD; Johnson's Farm, Wichita, KS; Kansas Black Farmers, Nicodemus, KS; Kansas Rural Center, Wichita, Kansas; Kellogg Company; KIND Healthy Snacks; King Arthur Baking, White River Junction, VT; Knoxville Knox County Food Policy Council, Knoxville, TN; La Semilla Food Center, Anthony, NM;

Land For Good, Keene, NH; Land Stewardship Action Fund, Minneapolis, MN; Land Stewardship Project, Minneapolis, MN; Latino Farmers of the Southeast, Crescent City, FL; LEAD for Pollinators, Inc., Akron, OH; Lundberg Family Farms; Lyon County Food and Farm Council, Emporia, KS; Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association, Unity, ME; Mars; Mercy for Animals; Missouri Rural Crisis Center, Columbia, MO; Montana Organic Association, Missoula, MT; National Black Farmers Association; National Black Growers Council.

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; National Family Farm Coalition, Washington, D.C.; National Farm to School Network; National Farmers Union; National Latino Farmers and Ranchers Trade Association; National Latino Farmers and Ranchers Trade Association, Washington, D.C.; National Milk Producers Federation; National Organic Coalition, Arlington, MA; Natural Resources Defense Council; National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition; National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C.; National Young Farmers Coalition; Native Farm Bill Coalition; Nature's Path; NCBA-CLUSA; Nestle USA; New Entry Sustainable Farming Project, Beverly, MA; New Mexico Hemp Company, LLC, Albuquerque, NM; North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers Land Loss Prevention Project, Durham, NC; Northeast Organic Farming Association of New York, Syracuse, NY; Northeast Organic Farming Association of Vermont, Richmond, VT; Northeast Organic Farming Association-Interstate Council, Stillwater, NY; Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Working Group, Kingston, NY; Northwest Atlantic Marine Alliance, Gloucester, MA; Nourish Colorado, Denver, CO; Now You Know New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM; Oklahoma Association of Conservation Districts, Oklahoma City, OK; Oklahoma Black Historical Research Project, Inc., Oklahoma City, OK; One Country Project; Oregon Food Bank, Portland, OR; Organic Advocacy, Felton, CA; Organic Farmers Association, Spirit Lake, IA.

Organic Seed Alliance, Port Townsend, WA; Organic Trade Association; Organic Valley; OrganicEye, Washington, D.C.; Pasa Sustainable Agriculture, Harrisburg, PA; Patagonia Provisions; Pennsylvania Council of Churches, Harrisburg, PA; PepsiCo, Inc.; Pesticide Action Network, Berkeley, CA; Pete and Gerry's Organics; Pinnacle Prevention, Chandler, Arizona; Prairie Rivers Network, Champaign, IL; Public Justice Food Project; Recirculating Farms; ROCUNITED, New York, NY; Roots of Change, Oakland, CA; Rural Advancement Foundation International; Rural Advancement Fund of the National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc. Orangeburg, SC; Rural America Chamber of Commerce, Callicoon, NY; Rural Coalition, Washington, D.C.; Rural Development Leadership Network, New York, NY; Sanarte Healing Culture Clinic, San Antonio, TX; San Luis Valley Local Foods Coalition, Alamosa, CO; Slow Food USA, Brooklyn, NY; Solar Wind Works, Wellington, NV.

Sow True Seed; Stewardship Alliance, Springfield, IL; Stonyfield Organic; Sustainable Food Center, Austin, TX; Syngenta; Texas Mexico Border Coalition Community Based Organization, San Isidro, TX; The Center for Environmental Transformation, Camden, NJ; The Coca-Cola Company; The Common Market, Philadelphia, PA; The Marion Institute, Southcoast Food Policy Council, Marion, MA;

Unilever United States; Union of Concerned Scientists, Washington, D.C.; WATCH, Inc., Charlevoix, MI, USA; Western Organization of Resource Councils, Billings, MT; Winston County Self Help Cooperative, Jackson, MS; World Farmers Inc., Lancaster, MA; 100 Ranchers; 21st Century Youth Leadership Movement, Eutaw AL.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, on the Budget, and as the Member of Congress for a congressional district that has experienced the worst of the COVID-19 as a public health emergency and economic catastrophe, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1319, the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021," which provides \$1.9 trillion to take immediate and decisive action to crush the virus and vaccinate our people, build the economy back better, reopen schools, and provide needed support and assistance to state and local governments that have been asked to do too much with too little for far too long.

Mr. Speaker, by an overwhelming margin (72 percent), the public wants and is demanding that we act to provide more economic relief to address the damage caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents believe an additional relief package is necessary, while more than nine in ten (92 percent) Democrats and Democratic leaners say more coronavirus aid will be needed.

Even the most conservative Republicans favor more relief by a 56 percent–44 percent margin.

Nearly nine-in-ten of all adults (88 percent) in lower-income households say an additional package is necessary, while 81 percent of Republicans in lower-income households (81 percent) say additional aid is needed now.

The American Rescue Plan Act delivers that aid and does it in a way that will crush the coronavirus and build the economy back better.

The American Rescue Plan Act will put children safely back in schools with a strong \$170 billion investment and putting money in workers' pockets by raising the federal minimum wage.

The American Rescue Plan Act will put food on the table, by expanding the SNAP program and respecting Black family farmers.

The American Rescue Plan Act will put people back to work by prioritizing funding for transit, airlines and airports, and the disaster relief fund.

The American Rescue Plan Act will put small businesses back on track with robust funding for EIDL and restaurant grants, additional funding for shuttered live venues and expanded PPP eligibility for nonprofits.

The American Rescue Plan Act will put a priority on protecting renters and homeowners, preventing homelessness, and providing \$10 billion for the Defense Production Act to procure essential medical supplies and equipment.

The American Rescue Plan Act will put money in people's pockets, with direct payments, Unemployment Insurance, Child Tax Credit, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and includes pension security and expanded Affordable Care Act coverage.

The American Rescue Plan Act will provide \$17 billion in critical funding to help the VA

meet the health and economic security of veterans, especially as it relates to the benefits claims and appeals backlog caused by COVID-19.

The American Rescue Plan Act will produce and distribute the vaccine to test, treat and protect all Americans, including communities of color.

The American Rescue Plan Act will provides desperately needed funding for our heroes—health care workers, first responders, sanitation, transportation and food workers, and teachers—in states, localities, tribes, and territories.

Finally, and very importantly, the American Rescue Plan Act establishes the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund and provides \$45.570 billion the legislation provides in direct funding to major metropolitan cities and local governments.

In my home state of Texas, metropolitan cities are estimated to receive \$10.327 billion in direct coronavirus relief funding, while the state of Texas is slated to receive \$16.824 billion, for an estimated \$27.152 billion total to the state of Texas.

During the Budget Committee markup, I proposed, and the Committee agreed that any effort to strip or reduce this vital funding is to be rejected so major metropolitan cities, like Houston, receive the direct COVID-19 relief funding desperately needed to battle the coronavirus, restore critical services to struggling families, and help save the jobs of essential public servants like teachers, firefighters, and other first responders.

Let me discuss briefly why direct funding to major metropolitan cities and counties is so critical.

The purpose of providing for direct payment to major metropolitan cities like Houston and counties like Harris County, as opposed to the County having to receive an allocation from the State, is so that the local governments, who are in the best position to identify and respond, will be able to tailor the funding to meet the urgent needs of their communities.

For example, under the direct payment provisions in the CARES Act, Harris County received more federal funding relative to the amount that would have been received through the State program and had the flexibility needed for more efficient use of this funding, which was a concern voiced even by State leaders over the restrictive way that the State of Texas distributed CARES Act funding.

By directly allocating funding to metropolitan cities and areas like Houston and Harris County, local authorities were and can work with the community to determine the specific needs of Harris County residents.

As a result, Harris County Commissioners Court approved, for example, the following programs to directly address community needs, and to get money into the hands of residents quickly:

1. Commissioners Court funded Community Programs
2. Census Services
3. Childcare Assistance Program
4. Court Evictions Services
5. COVID 19 Workforce Development Program
6. Direct Assistance Programs
7. Domestic Violence Assistance Fund
8. Rental Assistance Programs
9. Small Business Loan Program (LEAP)
10. Small Business Relief Fund

11. Small Cities Support
12. Student Digital Services
13. UT Health Community Spread Survey Program

Without direct payments to major metropolitan cities, state governments—as we saw here in Texas—would not have permitted CARES Act funding to be used to create or support any of these programs.

In addition, without direct payments to major metropolitan cities and government units, states invariably will succumb to the temptation to place onerous conditions on funding over and above those required by the Federal government.

For example, in Texas, only \$55 per capita was allocated to non-direct allocation entities, instead of the \$174.49 per capita that was allocated to them by Congress.

Additionally, only 20 percent of the allocation made available immediately to local entities instead of making 100 percent of the allocation available immediately.

Third, direct funding is necessary to prevent state governments from creating specific categories limiting eligibility for medical expenses, public health expenses, payroll expenses for employees in the fields of public safety, public health, health care, human services, or whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Without direct payments to major metropolitan cities, state governments, again as we have seen in Texas, will limit recovery for expenditures to support actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19 related public health measures or associated with the provision of economic support in connection with the COVID-19, or other COVID-19 related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the fund's eligibility criteria.

I would urge my Republican colleagues to heed the words of Republican Governor Jim Justice of West Virginia who said colorfully just a few days ago, "At this point in time in this nation, we need to go big. We need to quit counting the egg-sucking legs on the cows and count the cows and just move. And move forward and move right now."

The same sentiment was expressed more eloquently by Abraham Lincoln in 1862 when he memorably wrote:

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Mr. Speaker, the bipartisan action we took last December was a step in the right direction but only a long-delayed down payment; we cannot afford any more delays, especially since Republican stalling already caused a painful lapse in critical unemployment assistance last year, and additional unemployment assistance is set to expire on March 14, 2021.

That is why the American Rescue Plan Act is absolutely crucial and the right thing to do and to do right now.

The American Rescue Plan Act proposed by President Biden, takes a multiprong approach to tackling the public health and economic crises stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

No one is better prepared or more experienced to lead the American rescue that President Biden, who as Vice-President oversaw

the implementation of the Recovery Act, which saved millions of jobs and rescued our economy from the Great Recession the Obama Administration and the nation inherited from a previous Republican administration.

And let us not forget that President Obama also placed his confidence in his vice-president to oversee the rescue of the automotive industry, which he did so well that the American car industry fully recovered its status as the world leader.

Mr. Speaker, to crush the virus and safely reopen schools, the American Rescue Plan Act will mount a national vaccination program that includes setting up community vaccination sites nationwide and makes the investments necessary to safely reopen schools.

It will also take complementary measures to combat the virus, including scaling up testing and tracing, addressing shortages of personal protective equipment and other critical supplies, investing in high-quality treatments, and addressing health care disparities.

The American Rescue Plan Act delivers immediate relief to working families bearing the brunt of the crisis by providing \$1,400 per person in direct cash assistance to households across America, bringing the total (including the \$600 down payment enacted in December) to \$2,000.

Additionally, the plan will also provide direct housing and nutrition assistance to families struggling to get by, expand access to safe and reliable child care and affordable health care, extend and expand unemployment insurance so American workers can pay their bills, and give families with children as well as childless workers a boost through enhanced tax credits.

Mr. Speaker, the American Rescue Plan Act provides much needed support for communities struggling with the economic fallout, including hard-hit small businesses, especially those owned by entrepreneurs from racial and ethnic backgrounds that have experienced systemic discrimination.

Finally, the plan also provides crucial resources to protect the jobs of first responders, frontline public health workers, teachers, transit workers, and other essential workers that all Americans depend on.

Mr. Speaker, the COVID-19 pandemic, as did the videos of the unjustified killings of George Floyd, Breanna Taylor, Ahmed Arbre, and so many others, laid bare for the nation to see the stark racial and ethnic inequalities exacerbated by the virus.

In my home state of Texas, as of the end of September 2020, there have been more than 760,000 cases of COVID-19 and 16,000 deaths.

According to the Texas Department of State Health Care Services, 70 percent of the confirmed fatalities were people of color.

In Texas, COVID-19 mortality rates are 30 percent higher for African Americans and 80 percent higher for Hispanics overall.

The differences become much larger when accounting for age; for example, in the 25 to 44-year-old age group, African American mortality rates are more than four times higher than White rates, and the Hispanic rates are more than seven times higher.

One factor in Hispanic and African American populations being more likely to contract COVID-19 is employment in occupations associated with public contact and that cannot be done remotely.

The sad fact is that most workers in these occupations are less able to be absent from their job or to have paid time off.

In Texas, people of color are more than 40 percent of cashiers, retail salespersons, child care workers, licensed practical nurses, more than 50 percent of bus drivers and transit workers, medical and nursing assistants, personal care aides, and home health aides, and more than 60 percent of building cleaners and housekeepers.

In addition, Hispanic and African American populations in Texas are less likely to have health insurance and to have a regular health care provider, so less likely to seek or receive early care for symptoms, especially in the first months of the epidemic.

And African American and Hispanic populations are also more likely to have an underlying health condition that makes them more vulnerable to the effects of COVID-19.

To respond and mitigate the devastation wrought by COVID-19 on Americans, and especially marginal and vulnerable communities of color, I have introduced H.R. 330, the "Delivering COVID-19 Vaccinations to All Regions and Vulnerable Communities Act" or "COVID-19 Delivery Act," which I invite all Members to join as sponsors.

Under the COVID-19 Delivery Act, FEMA will be authorized and directed to lead the effort for vaccine delivery from the receipt from manufacturing facilities to delivery to designated inoculation sites (hospital, clinic, doctors' offices, school, places of worship, community centers, parks, or neighborhood gathering locations).

The legislation directs FEMA to develop and deploy a fully staffed and resourced 24-7 advanced real-time tracking system that allows FEMA to monitor shipments of vaccine units that can provide end-to-end transparency on the temperature, real-time location, origin, and destination data, anticipated time of arrival, and report on changes and update recipients on the progress of their delivery and report on changes that may impact expected delivery or the viability of the vaccine while in transit.

FEMA will provide an advanced communication system that allows public health departments to communicate their vaccine readiness, capability of receiving vaccines, delivery locations, details of facility capability of storing, securing, personnel authorized to receive deliveries, logistics for delivering vaccines to patients, report on vaccine receipts, condition of vaccines, patient reactions, feedback on how to improve the process.

H.R. 330 authorizes FEMA to secure transportation for delivery or use of vaccines, and, when requested, security for the vaccine delivery sites or inoculation locations to ensure the life and safety of personnel and patients who seek to provide or receive vaccinations are free of interference or threat.

Finally, the COVID-19 Delivery Act directs FEMA to conduct public education and patient engagement through the provision of inoculations of persons in areas and locations where vulnerable populations are under performing in getting vaccinations.

Mr. Speaker, I see the disparities in the lives of so many of my constituents who suffer disproportionately from medical conditions that make COVID-19 deadly.

They work low wage or no wage jobs to make ends meet, and they have no health insurance and rely on community health centers or public health services for routine care.

I call them friends and neighbors because they are that to me.

No one is benefiting from the COVID-19 economy.

The U.S. poverty rate has grown at a historic rate over the past five months, with 7.8 million Americans falling into poverty after the expanded \$600 a week in unemployment assistance expired at the end of July.

This represents the greatest increase since the government began tracking poverty sixty years ago.

In the city of Houston, nine key service sectors, accounting for 70 percent of all jobs, hemorrhaged more 1,343,600 jobs, which to average folks is another way of saying that more than 1.34 million persons lost their livelihoods.

Houston workers lost jobs in the following areas:

Healthcare: 391,000; Retail: 393,600; Food services: 267,000; Finance: 166,000; Private Education: 63,400; Arts and Entertainment: 37,400; Accommodations: 28,700; Air Transportation: 20,200; Other Services: 115,800.

In addition to these positions, jobs were also lost in other areas, the largest of which was the construction industry, which shut down 30,700 jobs.

Professional and business services followed, with 25,300 jobs lost, although 13,900 were in temporary and provisional jobs in employment services; upstream oil lost 12,300 in March/April; and non-oil manufacturing lost 7,700 jobs.

Americans out of work due to COVID-19 have generated 86 million jobless claims, with new claims being filed in recent weeks topping 800,000.

Millions of Americans who lost their jobs during the pandemic have fallen thousands of dollars behind on rent and utility bills, a clear warning sign that people are running out of money for basic needs.

If this is not enough evidence of what is happening just look at the miles of vehicles lined up outside of food distribution centers for assistance, we see nightly on our television screens and in our communities.

Moody's Analytics warned in November 2020 that 9 million renters said they were behind on rent, according to a Census Bureau survey.

The Bureau of the Census reports that twenty-one percent of all renters are behind on their rent, of which twenty-nine percent are African American families and seventeen percent are Hispanic households.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's analysis of persons who were employed prior to the pandemic, 1.3 million of these households are now, on average of \$5,400 in debt on rent and utilities, after the family breadwinners lost their jobs.

The new COVID-19 relief legislation passed last week by Congress, and reluctantly but finally signed by President Trump restores unemployment assistance, but cuts that assistance from \$600 a week to \$300 a week without consideration of the facts on the ground, which are that millions of Americans remain out of work due to COVID-19 public health policy, and have been without sufficient income since August 1, 2020.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that as of February 23, 2021, 28.3 million cases of COVID-19, resulting in more than 503,000 deaths, had been reported in the United States.

What the costs will be to our nation from this destruction of lives and livelihoods have yet to be fully calculated.

It is a tragedy that too many households who have lost a member to COVID-19 are struggling to accept these deaths, but it is also the friends, co-workers, business owners, professionals, students, teachers, wives, husbands, brothers, sisters, aunts, cousins, and grandparents who also are feeling these losses because someone that mattered to them is no longer here.

Each of these lives impacted dozens of other lives, too many of whom were not allowed to be present with them during their final moments on this earth, but whose suffering is too often overlooked because we unduly preoccupy ourselves with only the immediate family.

I strongly support H.R. 1319, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and urge all Members to join me in voting for its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 166, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mrs. HINSON. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Hinson moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1319 to the Committee on the Budget.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. HINSON is as follows:

Page 152, line 8, strike "In addition" and insert the following:

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition
Page 152, line 11, strike "\$1,750,000,000" and insert "\$1,890,000,000".

Page 152, after line 20, insert the following:

(b) MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR STUDENTS.—The Secretary shall obligate 7.4 percent of the amounts appropriated by subsection (a) for the purpose of supporting mental health and suicide prevention services in States where children do not have the option of in-person instruction at school.

Page 352, line 4, strike "\$30,000,000,000" and insert "\$29,860,000,000".

Page 358, line 15, strike "\$1,000,000,000" and insert "\$860,000,000".

Page 358, lines 18 and 19, strike ", and section 3005(b) of the FAST Act (Public Law 114-94)".

Page 359, line 3, strike "and all projects under section 3005(b) of Public Law 114-94".

Page 359, line 24 strike ", or section 3005(b)(9) of the FAST Act (Public Law 114-94)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. HINSON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 205, nays 218, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 48]

YEAS—205

Aderholt	Gohmert	Moolenaar
Allen	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (AL)
Amodei	Gonzalez (OH)	Moore (UT)
Armstrong	Good (VA)	Mullin
Arrington	Gooden (TX)	Murphy (NC)
Babin	Gosar	Nehls
Bacon	Granger	Newhouse
Baird	Graves (LA)	Norman
Balderson	Graves (MO)	Nunes
Banks	Green (TN)	Obernoite
Barr	Greene (GA)	Owens
Bentz	Griffith	Palazzo
Bergman	Grothman	Palmer
Bice (OK)	Guest	Pence
Biggs	Guthrie	Perry
Bilirakis	Hagedorn	Pfluger
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Posey
Boebert	Harshbarger	Reed
Brady	Hartzler	Reschenthaler
Brooks	Hern	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Herrell	Rodgers (WA)
Buck	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Bucshon	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Budd	Higgins (LA)	Rose
Burchett	Hill	Rosendale
Burgess	Hinson	Rouzer
Calvert	Hollingsworth	Roy
Cammack	Hudson	Salazar
Carl	Huizenga	Scalise
Carter (GA)	Issa	Schweikert
Carter (TX)	Jackson	Scott, Austin
Cawthorn	Jacobs (NY)	Sessions
Chabot	Johnson (LA)	Simpson
Cheney	Johnson (OH)	Smith (MO)
Cline	Johnson (SD)	Smith (NE)
Cloud	Jordan	Smith (NJ)
Clyde	Joyce (OH)	Smucker
Cole	Joyce (PA)	Spartz
Comer	Katko	Staubert
Crawford	Keller	Steel
Crenshaw	Kelly (MS)	Stefanik
Curtis	Kelly (PA)	Steil
Davidson	Kim (CA)	Steube
Davis, Rodney	Kinzinger	Stewart
DesJarlais	Kustoff	Stivers
DesJarlais	LaHood	Taylor
Diaz-Balart	LaMalfa	Tenney
Donalds	Lamborn	Thompson (PA)
Duncan	Latta	Tiffany
Dunn	LaTurner	Timmons
Emmer	Lesko	Turner
Estes	Long	Upton
Fallon	Loudermilk	Valadao
Feenstra	Lucas	Van Drew
Ferguson	Luetkemeyer	Van Duyne
Fischbach	Mace	Wagner
Fitzgerald	Mann	Walberg
Fitzpatrick	Massie	Walorski
Fleischmann	Mast	Waltz
Fortenberry	McCarthy	Weber (TX)
Fox	McCaul	Webster (FL)
Franklin, C.	McClain	Wenstrup
Scott	McClintock	Westerman
Fulcher	McHenry	Williams (TX)
Gaetz	McKinley	Wilson (SC)
Gallagher	Meijer	Witman
Garbarino	Meuser	Womack
Garcia (CA)	Miller (IL)	Zeldin
Gibbs	Miller (WV)	
Gimenez		

NAYS—218

Adams	Bustos	Courtney
Aguilar	Butterfield	Craig
Allred	Carbajal	Crist
Auchincloss	Cárdenas	Crow
Axne	Carson	Cuellar
Barragán	Cartwright	Davids (KS)
Bass	Case	Davis, Danny K.
Beatty	Casten	Dean
Bera	Castor (FL)	DeFazio
Beyer	Castro (TX)	DeGette
Bishop (GA)	Chu	DeLauro
Blumenauer	Ciilline	DelBene
Blunt Rochester	Clark (MA)	Delgado
Bonamici	Clarke (NY)	Demings
Bourdeaux	Cleaver	DeSaulnier
Bowman	Clyburn	Deutch
Boyle, Brendan	Cohen	Dingell
F.	Connolly	Doggett
Brown	Cooper	Doyle, Michael
Brownley	Correa	F.
Bush	Costa	Eshoo

Espallat	Levin (CA)	Ruppersberger
Evans	Levin (MI)	Rush
Fletcher	Lieu	Ryan
Foster	Lofgren	Sánchez
Frankel, Lois	Lowenthal	Sarbanes
Fudge	Luria	Scanlon
Gallego	Lynch	Schakowsky
Garamendi	Malinowski	Schiff
Garcia (IL)	Maloney,	Schneider
Golden	Carolyn B.	Schrader
Gomez	Maloney, Sean	Schrier
Gonzalez,	Manning	Scott (VA)
Vicente	Matsui	Scott, David
Gottheimer	McBath	Sewell
Green, Al (TX)	McCollum	Sherman
Grijalva	McEachin	Sherrill
Haaland	McGovern	Sires
Harder (CA)	McNerney	Slotkin
Hastings	Meeks	Smith (WA)
Hayes	Meng	Soto
Higgins (NY)	Mfume	Spanberger
Himes	Moore (WI)	Speier
Horsford	Morelle	Stanton
Houlihan	Moulton	Stevens
Hoyer	Mrvan	Strickland
Huffman	Murphy (FL)	Suozi
Jackson Lee	Nadler	Swalwell
Jacobs (CA)	Napolitano	Takano
Jayapal	Neal	Thompson (CA)
Jeffries	Neguse	Thompson (MS)
Johnson (GA)	Newman	Titus
Johnson (TX)	Norcross	Tlaib
Jones	O'Halleran	Tonko
Kahele	Ocasio-Cortez	Torres (CA)
Kaptur	Omar	Torres (NY)
Keating	Pallone	Trahan
Kelly (IL)	Panetta	Trone
Khanna	Pappas	Underwood
Kildee	Pascrell	Vargas
Kilmer	Payne	Veasey
Kim (NJ)	Perlmutter	Vela
Kind	Peters	Velázquez
Kirkpatrick	Phillips	Wasserman
Krishnamoorthi	Pingree	Schultz
Kuster	Pocan	Waters
Lamb	Porter	Watson Coleman
Langevin	Pressley	Welch
Larsen (WA)	Price (NC)	Wexton
Larson (CT)	Quigley	Wild
Lawrence	Raskin	Williams (GA)
Lawson (FL)	Rice (NY)	Wilson (FL)
Lee (CA)	Ross	Yarmuth
Lee (NV)	Roybal-Allard	
Leger Fernandez	Ruiz	

NOT VOTING—8

Bost	Malliotakis	Rutherford
Escobar	Miller-Meeks	Young
Garcia (TX)	Mooney	

□ 0138

Mr. PETERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Messrs. O'HALLERAN, GOLDEN, and KAHELE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS))	DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Hastings (Cleaver)
Amodei (Balderson)	DesJarlais (Fleischmann)	Hern (Lucas)
Banks (Walorski)	Deuth (Rice (NY))	Himes (Courtney)
Boebert (McHenry)	Fletcher (Kuster)	Issa (Valadao)
Bowman (Clark (MA))	Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Jackson (Nehls)
Brown (Mfume)	Gaetz (Franklin, C. Scott)	Jackson Lee (Butterfield)
Buchanan (Donalds)	Gibbs (Bucshon)	Kelly (IL)
Budd (McHenry)	Gonzalez, (Keller)	(Kuster)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))	Vicente (Gomez)	Kelly (PA)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Gosar (Herrell)	(Kirkpatrick (Stanton))
Carter (TX)	Green (TN)	Krishnamoorthi (Clark (MA))
(Nehls)	(Timmons)	LaHood (Smith (NE))
Cawthorn (McHenry)	Green, Al (TX)	Langevin (Lynch)
	(Perlmutter)	
	Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	

Lawson (FL) Napolitano Ruiz (Aguilar) Sherman
(Evans) (Correa) Rush Sherrill
Lieu (Beyer) Norman (Rice) Sires Thompson (CA)
Lofgren (Jeffries) (SC) (Underwood) Thompson (MS)
Long (Wagner) Nunes (Garcia) Steube Titus
Lowenthal (CA) (Franklin, C. Slotkin
(Beyer) (Scott) Smith (WA)
McNerney Palazzo Stewart (Curtis) Soto
(Eshoo) (Fleischmann) Vargas (Correa) Spanberger
Meng (Clark) Payne (Pallone) Vela (Gomez) Speier
(MA) Pingree (Kuster) Waltz (Donalds) Stanton
Moore (WI) Reed (Arrington) Wasserman Stevens
(Beyer) Rodgers (WA) Schultz (Soto) Strickland
Moulton (Herrera) Watson Coleman Suozzi
(Trahan) Beutler (Pallone) Swalwell
Mullin (Lucas) Roybal-Allard Wilson (FL)
(Bass) (Hayes)

Takano Vela
Thompson (CA) Velázquez
Thompson (MS) Wasserman
Titus Schultz
Tlaib Waters
Tonko Watson Coleman
Torres (CA) Welch
Torres (NY) Wexton
Trahan Wild
Trone Williams (GA)
Underwood Wilson (FL)
Vargas Yarmuth
Veasey

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids Green (TN) Moulton
(KS) (Timmons) (Trahan)
Amodei Green, Al (TX) Mullin (Lucas)
(Balderson) (Perlmutter) Napolitano
Banks (Walorski) Grijalva (Garcia
(IL)) (Correa)
Boebert (McHenry) Hastings Norman (Rice
(Cleaver) (SC))
Bowman (Clark) Hern (Lucas) Nunes (Garcia
(MA)) (CA))
Brown (Mfume) Himes Palazzo
Buchanan (Courtney) (Fleischmann)
(Donalds) Issa (Valadao) Payne (Pallone)
Budd (McHenry) Jackson (Nehls) Pingree (Kuster)
Calvert (Garcia) Jackson Lee Porter (Wexton)
(CA) (Butterfield) Reed (Arrington)
Cárdenas (Kuster) Rodgers (WA)
(Gomez) Kelly (IL) (Herrera)
Gosar (Keller) Beutler
Carter (TX) Kirkpatrick Roybal-Allard
(Nehls) (Stanton) (Bass)
Cawthorn (McHenry) Krishnamoorthi Ruiz (Aguilar)
(Clark MA)) Rush
DeSaulnier (Matsui) LaHood (Smith
(NE)) Steube
DesJarlais (Fleischmann) Langevin (Franklin, C.
(Lynch) Scott)
Deutch (Rice) Lawson (FL) Stewart (Curtis)
(NY) (Evans) Vargas (Correa)
Fletcher (Kuster) Frankel, Lois Lieu (Beyer) Vela (Gomez)
Reschenthaler Lofgren (Jeffries) Waltz (Donalds)
Rice (SC) Long (Wagner) Wasserman
Rodgers (WA) (Beyer) Schultz (Soto)
Rogers (AL) McNerney Watson Coleman
(Rogers KY)) (Eshoo) (Pallone)
Rose Gibbons (Bucshon) Meng (Clark Wilson (FL)
(MA)) (Hayes)
Rouzer (Gomez) Moore (WI) Young
Roy (Beyer) (Malliotakis)
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—212

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 212, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 49]

YEAS—219

Adams Escobar Lynch
Aguilar Eshoo Malinowski
Allred Espaillat Maloney,
Auchincloss Evans Carolyn B.
Axne Fletcher Maloney, Sean
Barragán Foster Manning
Bass Frankel, Lois Matsui
Beatty Fudge McBath
Bera Gallego McCollum
Beyer Garamendi McEachin
Bishop (GA) Garcia (IL) McGovern
Blumenauer Garcia (TX) McNerney
Blunt Rochester Gomez Meeks
Bonamici Gonzalez, Meng
Bourdeaux Vicente Mfume
Bowman Gottheimer Moore (WI)
Boyle, Brendan Green, Al (TX) Morelle
F. Grijalva Moulton
Brown Haaland Mrvan
Brownley Harder (CA) Murphy (FL)
Bush Hastings Nadler
Bustos Hayes Napolitano
Butterfield Higgins (NY) Neal
Carbajal Himes Neguse
Cárdenas Horsford Newman
Carson Houlihan Norcross
Cartwright Hoyer O'Halleran
Case Huffman Ocasio-Cortez
Casten Jackson Lee Omar
Castor (FL) Jacobs (CA) Fallon
Castro (TX) Jayapal Panetta
Chu Jeffries Pappas
Ciilline Johnson (GA) Pascrell
Clark (MA) Johnson (TX) Payne
Clarke (NY) Jones Pelosi
Cleaver Kahele Perlmutter
Clyburn Kaptur Peters
Cohen Keating Phillips
Connolly Kelly (IL) Pingree
Cooper Khanna Pocan
Correa Kildee Porter
Costa Kilmer Pressley
Courtney Kim (NJ) Price (NC)
Craig Kind Quigley
Crist Kirkpatrick Raskin
Crow Krishnamoorthi Rice (NY)
Cuellar Kuster Ross
Davids (KS) Lamb Roybal-Allard
Davis, Danny K. Langevin Ruiz
Dean Larsen (WA) Ruppertsberger
DeFazio Larson (CT) Rush
DeGette Lawrence Ryan
DeLauro Lawson (FL) Sánchez
DelBene Lee (CA) Sarbanes
Delgado Lee (NV) Scanlon
Demings Leger Fernandez Schakowsky
DeSaulnier Levin (CA) Schiff
Deutch Levin (MI) Schneider
Dingell Lieu Schrier
Doggett Lofgren Scott (VA)
Doyle, Michael Lowenthal Scott, David
F. Luria Sewell

Aderholt Gonzales, Tony Mooney
Allen Gonzalez (OH) Moore (AL)
Amodei Good (VA) Moore (UT)
Armstrong Gooden (TX) Mullin
Arrington Gosar Murphy (NC)
Babin Granger Nehls
Bacon Graves (LA) Newhouse
Baird Graves (MO) Norman
Balderson Green (TN) Nunes
Banks Greene (GA) Obernolte
Barr Griffith Owens
Benz Grothman Palazzotto
Bergman Guest Palmer
Bice (OK) Guthrie Pence
Biggs Hagedorn Perry
Bilirakis Harris Pfluger
Bishop (NC) Harshbarger Posey
Boebert Hartzler Reed
Brady Hern Reschenthaler
Brooks Herrell Rice (SC)
Buchanan Herrera Beutler Rodgers (WA)
Buck Hice (GA) Rogers (AL)
Bucshon Higgins (LA) Rogers (KY)
Budd Hill Rose
Burchett Hinson Rosendale
Burgess Hollingsworth Rouzer
Calvert Hudson Roy
Cammack Huizenga Rutherford
Carl Issa Salazar
Carter (GA) Jackson Scalise
Carter (TX) Jacobs (NY) Schrader
Cawthorn Johnson (LA) Schweikert
Chabot Johnson (OH) Scott, Austin
Cheney Johnson (SD) Sessions
Cline Jordan Simpson
Cloud Joyce (OH) Smith (MO)
Clyde Joyce (PA) Smith (NE)
Cole Katko Smith (NJ)
Comer Keller Smucker
Crawford Kelly (MS) Spartz
Crenshaw Kelly (PA) Stauber
Curtis Kim (CA) Steel
Davidson Kinzinger Stefanik
Davis, Rodney Kustoff Steil
DesJarlais LaHood Steube
Diaz-Balart LaMalfa Stewart
Donalds Lamborn Stivers
Duncan Latta Taylor
Dunn LaTurner Tenney
Emmer Lesko Thompson (PA)
Estes Long Tiffany
Omar
Fallon Loudermilk
Feenstra Lucas
Ferguson Luetkemeyer
Fischbach Mace
Fitzgerald Malliotakis
Fitzpatrick Mann
Payne Massie
Fleischmann Mast
Fortenberry McCarthy
Foxy McCaul
Franklin, C. McCain
Scott McClintock
Fulcher McHenry
Galtz McKinley
Gallagher Garbarino
Meijer
Garbarino Meuser
Garcia (CA) Miller (IL)
Gibbs Miller (WV)
Gimenez Miller-Meeks
Gohmert Young
Golden Moolenaar Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1

Bost

□ 0201

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN EN-GROSSMENT OF H.R. 1319, AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 1319, the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE UNITED STATES GROUP OF THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a, and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following Members on the part of the House to the United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly:

- Mr. CONNOLLY, Virginia
- Ms. SÁNCHEZ, California
- Mr. LARSEN, Washington
- Mr. MEEKS, New York
- Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE, Pennsylvania
- Mr. VELA, Texas
- Ms. TITUS, Nevada
- Mr. TURNER, Ohio

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO
MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVA-
TION COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 2 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 715a), and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following Members on the part of the House to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission:

Mr. THOMPSON, California
Mr. WITTMAN, Virginia

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO
CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE
COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6913, and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following Members on the part of the House to the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China:

Mr. SUOZZI, New York
Mr. MALINOWSKI, New Jersey
Ms. WEXTON, Virginia
Ms. TLAIB, Michigan
Mr. MAST, Florida
Mrs. HARTZLER, Missouri
Mrs. STEEL, California

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST ME-
MORIAL COUNCIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 2302, and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following Members on the part of the House to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council:

Mr. DEUTCH, Florida
Mr. SCHNEIDER, Illinois
Mrs. LAWRENCE, Michigan
Mr. ZELDIN, New York
Mr. KUSTOFF, Tennessee

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B) of House Resolution 8, the House stands adjourned until noon on Monday next for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 2 o'clock and 7 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 1, 2021, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-427. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Net Stable Funding Ratio:

Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards and Disclosure Requirements (RIN: 3064-AE 44) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-428. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Removal of Transferred OTS Regulations Regarding Prompt Corrective Action Directives and Conforming Amendments to Other Regulations (RIN: 3064-AF38) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-429. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Uniform Compliance Date for Food Labeling Regulations [Docket No.: FDA-2000-N-0011] received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-430. A letter from the Senior Attorney Advisor, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Updating the Commission's Rule for Over-the-Air Reception Devices [WT Docket No.: 19-71] received February 4, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-431. A letter from the Program Analyst, Consumer and Government Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 [CG Docket No.: 02-278] received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-432. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program: Revisions to the Vaccine Injury Table (RIN:0906-AB24) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-433. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hong Kong-Related Sanctions Regulations received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-434. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Operation of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Over People [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1087; Amdt. Nos.: 11-64, 21-105, 43-51, 107-8] (RIN: 2120-AK85) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-435. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of the Prohibition Against Certain Flights in the Pyongyang Flight Information Region (FIR) (ZKPP) [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0838; Amdt. No.: 91-352A] (RIN: 2120-AL57) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110

Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-436. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of the Prohibition Against Certain Flights in Specified Areas of the Simferopol and Dnipropetrovsk Flight Information Regions (FIRs) (UKFV and UKDV) [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0225; Amdt. No.: 91-331F] (RIN: 2120-AL58) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-437. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airlines [Docket No. FAA-2020-1031; Project Identifier AD-2020-00846-T; Amendment 39-21334; AD 2020-24-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-438. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Technify Motors GmbH (Type Certificate Previously Held by Thielert Aircraft Engines GmbH) Reciprocating Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1117; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01429-E; Amendment 39-21361; AD 2020-26-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-439. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0451; Product Identifier 2020-NM-036-AD; Amendment 39-21302; AD 2020-22-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-440. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Waterloo, IA [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0708; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ACE-14] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-441. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Division Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0542; Project Identifier AD-2020-00582-E; Amendment 39-21351; AD 2020-25-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-442. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment and Establishment of Multiple Air Traffic Service Routes; Western United States [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0660; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AWP-13] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-443. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1105; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01459-T; Amendment 39-21345; AD 2020-25-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-444. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of V-53, V-115, V-140, T-215, and T-323, and Revocation of V-339 in the Vicinity of Hazard, KY [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0654; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ASO-17] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-445. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes in the Northcentral United States [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0667; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AGL-24] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-446. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Class E Airspace; Delavan, WI [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0734; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AGL-29] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-447. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0378; Product Identifier 2018-SW-060-AD; Amendment 39-21316; AD 2020-22-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-448. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Cairo, IL [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0726; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AGL-28] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-449. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Dubois, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0826; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AEA-15] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-450. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Textron Aviation, Inc. Airplanes (Type Certificate Previously Held by Beechcraft Corporation) [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0718; Project Identifier 2019-CE-045-AD; Amendment 39-21343; AD 2020-25-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-451. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Hoffman GmbH & Co. KG Propellers [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1104; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-0142-P; Amendment 39-21347; AD 2020-25-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-452. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Helena, MT [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0810; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ANM-101] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-453. A letter from the Chief, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final regulations — Certain Employee Remuneration in Excess of \$1,000,000 under Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m) [TD 9932] (RIN: 1545-BO95) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 166. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1319) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 5 (Rept. 117-8). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MENG, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 1391. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other Federal officials to compile into a searchable database information relating to Federal support for biomedical research and development related to COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on

Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, Science, Space, and Technology, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Ms. BASS):

H.R. 1392. A bill to protect Saudi dissidents in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ADAMS (for herself, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 1393. A bill to address the history of discrimination against Black farmers and ranchers, to require reforms within the Department of Agriculture to prevent future discrimination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Financial Services, the Judiciary, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CARSON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. RUSH, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BROWN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BASS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SIRES, Ms. MENG, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. POCAN, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 1394. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to eligible entities to carry out educational programs that include the history of peoples of African descent in the settling and founding of America, the economic and political environments that led to the development, institutionalization, and abolition of slavery and its impact on all Americans, the exploration and expansion of America, impact on and contributions to the development and enhancement of American life, United States history, literature, the economy, politics, body of laws, and culture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself and Mr. STIVERS):

H.R. 1395. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to discount FHA single-family mortgage insurance premium payments for first-time homebuyers who complete a financial literacy housing counseling program; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 1396. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax-exempt financing of certain government-owned buildings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself and Mr. BURGESS):

H.R. 1397. A bill to provide for strategies to increase access to telehealth under the Medicaid program and Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BOURDEAUX (for herself and Mrs. STEEL):

H.R. 1398. A bill to provide a credit against payroll taxes to businesses and nonprofit organizations that purchase or upgrade ventilation and air filtration systems to help prevent the spread of COVID-19 and other airborne communicable diseases; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. KIM of New Jersey):

H.R. 1399. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the Buffalo Soldier regiments, authorized by Congress in 1866 to serve in the United States Armed Forces, in recognition of their superior, dedicated, and vital service to our Nation; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 1400. A bill to establish and support public awareness campaigns to address COVID-19-related health disparities and promote vaccination; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARSON (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. RUSH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JONES, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 1401. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional gold medal to Muhammad Ali, in recognition of his contributions to the Nation; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:

H.R. 1402. A bill to amend the Federal Pell Grant Program to support career training opportunities for young Americans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. CHENEY (for herself and Mr. SIMPSON):

H.R. 1403. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to reissue a final rule relating to removing the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem population of grizzly bears from the Federal list of endangered and threatened wildlife; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. CARSON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. BASS, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. BEYER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. JONES, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 1404. A bill to redesignate the Federal building located at 935 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest in the District of Columbia as the "Federal Bureau of Investigation Building"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1405. A bill to provide a cause of action to remove and bar from holding office

certain individuals who engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, House Administration, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. MATSUI):

H.R. 1406. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to collect, analyze, and report qualitative and quantitative data on the use of telehealth during the COVID-19 public health emergency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. CARSON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. BOST, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. BACON, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 1407. A bill to establish the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. DEAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MENG, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 1408. A bill to incentivize States and localities to improve access to justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 1409. A bill to prevent the Federal Communications Commission from repromulgating the Fairness Doctrine; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 1410. A bill to provide emergency relief for schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HAGEDORN (for himself, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. BACON, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. UPTON, Mr. TURNER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MANN, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. CLINE, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. ROSE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. EMMER, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. HERN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GIBBS, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. STEWART, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLER, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. BENTZ):

H.R. 1411. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to allow certain ranchers and farmers categorized as partnerships to use an alternative calculation for a maximum loan

amount under the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH:

H.R. 1412. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit former Members and elected officers of Congress from lobbying Congress at any time after leaving office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida):

H.R. 1413. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to expand online benefit redemption options under the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SARBANES, Miss RICE of New York, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 1414. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reduce the number of members of the Federal Election Commission from 6 to 5, to revise the method of selection and terms of service of members of the Commission, to distribute the powers of the Commission between the Chair and the remaining members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. PINGREE, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 1415. A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to authorize grants to Indian Tribes to further achievement of Tribal coastal zone objectives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 1416. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to recognize Indian tribal governments for purposes of determining under the adoption credit whether a child has special needs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois (for herself, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. CLINE, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. ROY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. GUEST, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. PALMER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CLYDE, and Mr. DAVIDSON):

H.R. 1417. A bill to clarify protections related to sex and sex-segregated spaces and to activities under title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 1418. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide grants to local educational agencies to establish "Family Friendly School" policies at 500 elementary schools that align the school day with the work day to better support working families and to disseminate the learnings from these model schools so that other local educational agencies may adopt these practices, and to establish a supplemental 21st century community learning centers grant program to support programs and activities during summer recess when school is not in session; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 1419. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 to establish a separate unit within the Department of

Justice for the investigation and enforcement of such Act, to provide the Attorney General with the authority to impose civil money penalties for violations of such Act, and to require agents of foreign principals who are registered under such Act to disclose transactions involving things of financial value conferred on officeholders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1420. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to authorize the basic allowance for housing for members of the uniformed services in the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1421. A bill to establish a program that enables college-bound residents of outlying areas of the United States to have greater choices among institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. PLASKETT (for herself and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 1422. A bill to permit each of the territories of the United States to provide and furnish statues honoring their citizens for placement in Statuary Hall in the same manner as statues honoring citizens of the States are provided for placement in Statuary Hall; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1423. A bill to amend title 1, United States Code, to provide for a definition of the term "State" and to include territories therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PLASKETT (for herself, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 1424. A bill to establish the St. Croix National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. PLASKETT (for herself and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN):

H.R. 1425. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the limitation on the cover over of distilled spirits taxes to the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PLASKETT (for herself and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 1426. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain amounts from the tested income of controlled foreign corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1427. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that certain bona fide residents of the Virgin Islands who are shareholders of corporations organized under the laws of the Virgin Islands are not treated as United States persons for purposes of determining certain inclusions in gross income with respect to such corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1428. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the source rules to provide for economic recovery in the possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1429. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the residence and source rules to provide for economic recovery in the possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1430. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to cover into the treasury of the Virgin Islands revenue from tax on fuel produced in the Virgin Islands and entered into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1431. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the work opportunity credit to small businesses which hire individuals who are members of the Ready Reserve or National Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Ms. SCHA-KOWSKY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CARSON, Ms. MENG, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 1432. A bill to authorize the Susan Harwood Training Grant Program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 1433. A bill to reauthorize the Helen Keller National Center for Youths and Adults Who Are Deaf-Blind; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RESCHENTHALER (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 1434. A bill to combat trafficking in persons for the removal of their organs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 1435. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide Temporary Resident Status for certain parents and spouses of citizens or lawful residents of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 1436. A bill to establish a pilot program to address shortages of testing equipment and personal protective equipment through enhanced domestic production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Ms. ROSS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CRIST, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SIREs, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 1437. A bill to amend the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 to direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide comprehensive and regularly updated Federal precipitation information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Ms. ROSS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CRIST, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SIREs, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 1438. A bill to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 1439. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicaid program of non-invasive prenatal genetic screening; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEWART (for himself, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. OWENS, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. UPTON, Mr. VAN DREW, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. CURTIS, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. REED):

H.R. 1440. A bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity; and to protect the free exercise of religion; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Oversight and Reform, House Administration, Financial Services, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SWALWELL (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. COOPER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIMES, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 1441. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to States and units of local government to implement statutes, rules, policies, or procedures to authorize courts to issue relinquishment orders with respect to individuals charged with or convicted of a crime of domestic violence, or subject to a domestic violence protective order, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ALLRED, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CROW, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MACE, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MANNING, Mr. MAST, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PAL-LONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr.

PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 1442. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to require that covered persons develop and implement emergency contingency plans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TORRES of New York (for himself, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 1443. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require the collection of small business loan data related to LGBTQ-owned businesses; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WEXTON (for herself, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. CLINE, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. BEYER, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 1444. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 132 North Loudoun Street, Suite 1 in Winchester, Virginia, as the "Patsy Cline Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. REED, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. BERA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CASE, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CROW, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MANNING, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON,

Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ROSS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WEXTON, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.J. Res. 28. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEIL (for himself, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. BARR, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. ROUZER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MANN, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. DUNN, Mr. CLINE, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. BABIN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. TIFANY, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. DAVIDSON):

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that schools should safely reopen for in-person instruction as soon as possible; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TIFANY (for himself and Mr. PERRY):

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should resume normal diplomatic relations with Taiwan, negotiate a bilateral free trade agreement with Taiwan, and support Taiwan's membership in international organizations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARSON (for himself, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SIREN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mrs. BEATTY):

H. Res. 167. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the last day of February each year as "Rare Disease Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. OMAR, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. MEEKS):

H. Res. 168. A resolution recognizing and celebrating the significance of Black History Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. NEAL, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. SABLAN):

H. Res. 169. A resolution commending the officers of the United States Capitol Police Department, the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C., and other law enforcement personnel for their selfless and

heroic service in defense of American democracy in responding to the assault on the United States Capitol by domestic terrorists on January 6, 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. SCANLON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. BASS, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MENG, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CASE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. JONES, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H. Res. 170. A resolution recognizing Black History Month as an important time to celebrate the remarkable and unique contributions of all LGBTQ+ Black Americans in United States history; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MCEACHIN (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H. Res. 171. A resolution honoring the life and work of Cecil Corbin-Mark, a highly respected leader in the environmental justice movement, whose lifelong dedication to combating systemic racism and economic disparities serves as an inspiration for all people; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MCNERNEY (for himself and Mr. PALAZZO):

H. Res. 172. A resolution expressing support for the designation of February 28, as "Desert Storm Veterans Day"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. BASS, Mr. TIFANY, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. COLE, and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ):

H. Res. 173. A resolution expressing support for designation of the week beginning February 28, 2021, as "National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. STANTON (for himself, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. DEAN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CARSON, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. KEATING, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MENG, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. RUSH, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida):

H. Res. 174. A resolution memorializing those impacted by and lost to the COVID-19

virus; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H. Res. 175. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding United States arms transfers to Saudi Arabia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1391.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 1392

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. ADAMS:

H.R. 1393.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 1394.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 1395.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution which grants Congress the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribe

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 1396.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 1397.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BOURDEAUX:

H.R. 1398.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1

By Mr. BROWN:

H.R. 1399.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 1400.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CARSON:

H.R. 1401.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:

H.R. 1402.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. CHENEY:

H.R. 1403.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1404.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1405.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Fourteenth Amendment, Sec. 3: No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Fourteenth Amendment, Sec. 5: The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Article I, Section 1: All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 1406.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 1407.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

[The Congress shall have Power . . .] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 1408.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution and Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 1409.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

Amendment 1—which protects the freedom of speech; The FCC has in prior years abridged that freedom (without an Act of Congress). This legislation prevents such abridgement in the future.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 1410.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause I

By Mr. HAGEDORN:

H.R. 1411.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH:

H.R. 1412.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 1413.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 1414.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 1415.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 1416.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 1416.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois:

H.R. 1417.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 1418.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 1419.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 1

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1420.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1421.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1422.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1423.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1424.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution and Article IV, Section 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1425.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1426.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1427.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1428.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1429.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1430.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 1431.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 1432.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 1433.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. RESCHENTHALER:

H.R. 1434.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One Section Eight

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 1435.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 1436.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 1437.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 or Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 1438.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 or Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 1439.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 1440.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SWALWELL:

H.R. 1441.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, 3, and 18; Article I, Section 9, Clause 7

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 1442.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 1443.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. WEXTON:

H.R. 1444.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.J. Res. 28.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

[February 26 (legislative day, February 27), 2021]

H.R. 38: Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 65: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 67: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. CASE.

H.R. 69: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 97: Mr. MCEACHIN.

H.R. 151: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 157: Mr. SOTO, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. CASE, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 239: Mr. RYAN, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 241: Mr. SIRES and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 255: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 256: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CROW, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. NEWMAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. KILMER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. MACE.

H.R. 263: Mr. GARBARINO and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 304: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 310: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 315: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 331: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 350: Mr. MOULTON, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CRIST, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 392: Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 393: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 396: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 526: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

H.R. 553: Mr. RYAN.

H.R. 591: Mr. PERRY, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 622: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 707: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 721: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 738: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 751: Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 778: Ms. BARRAGAN.

H.R. 793: Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. STEEL, and Mr. GALLAGHER.

H.R. 819: Mr. FLEISCHMANN and Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 825: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. BERA, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 840: Mr. KIND, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. HERN.

H.R. 852: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 909: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 917: Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RASKIN, and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 921: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 941: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 962: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 970: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mrs. HARSHBARGER.

H.R. 1012: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 1013: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1016: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1020: Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 1034: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 1042: Ms. FOXX.

H.R. 1050: Ms. FOXX.

H.R. 1056: Ms. FOXX.

H.R. 1057: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1064: Ms. FOXX.

H.R. 1074: Mr. BUDD, Ms. FOXX, Mr. BARR, and Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 1075: Mr. LIEU and Mr. GARCIA of California.

H.R. 1085: Mr. KIND, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. KEATING, Mr. BACON, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CARL, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. ESTES, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. PALMER, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BURGESS, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mrs. MCCLAIN.

H.R. 1102: Mr. ROSE.

H.R. 1112: Mr. COHEN, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 1115: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. ESTES, Mr. BOST, and Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 1119: Mr. MANN and Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 1132: Mr. MOONEY.

H.R. 1140: Mr. RUSH, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 1193: Mr. JACKSON, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. DEAN, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. PENCE, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. HILL, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1195: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. WILD, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. GARCIA AEIA of Illinois, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MRVAN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Mr.

SABLAN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. WELCH, Ms. DEAN, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 1198: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1215: Mr. TAYLOR and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1263: Mrs. STEEL.

H.R. 1275: Mrs. GREENE of Georgia.

H.R. 1276: Mr. MRVAN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 1280: Mr. CUELLAR and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 1284: Mrs. BOEBERT.

H.R. 1302: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 1308: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1333: Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. RYAN, and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1346: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 1351: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 1384: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 1388: Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. JONES.

H. Con. Res. 19: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. MOULTON.

H. Res. 47: Mr. DELGADO, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. BERA.

H. Res. 88: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H. Res. 109: Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. JONES, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. GARBARINO.

H. Res. 114: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. TIFFANY, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 117: Ms. SHERRILL and Ms. TITUS.

H. Res. 118: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. MANN, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BOST, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. BUCK, and Mrs. KIM of California.

H. Res. 130: Mr. MEUSER.

H. Res. 136: Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. COHEN.

H. Res. 137: Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. MANNING, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. MOULTON.

H. Res. 140: Mrs. HAYES.

H. Res. 151: Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. MATSUI.

H. Res. 153: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. LEVIN of California.

H. Res. 157: Mr. WALTZ, Ms. STEFANIK, and Ms. TENNEY.

H. Res. 160: Mr. HARRIS and Mrs. BOEBERT.

H. Res. 161: Mr. ESTES, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. WOMACK.

H. Res. 162: Mr. BABIN, Ms. MACE, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LIMITATIONS OF FREEDOM

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I have twice in my life been denied passage at a wall or fence with both times being a limitation of freedom.

On June 12, 1990, I was denied passage in Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate by an East German Communist guard directing me to Checkpoint Charlie at the junction of Friedrichstraße.

On February 25, 2021, I was denied passage in Washington at 2nd and C Street, which I have walked for 20 years, at a locked 12-foot fence topped with razor wire until a courageous Capitol Police Officer arrived to unlock the gate for me to be released from Capitol Hill confinement.

I appreciate the efforts of District of Columbia Delegate ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON to prevent permanent fencing surrounding Capitol Hill, which isolates legislators from constituents.

Unobtrusive security can be implemented and installed without abusing National Guard personnel who are dedicated in their service. As a 31-year Guard veteran and grateful Guard Dad of three members, I know firsthand of Guard commitment.

In conclusion, God Bless our Troops and we will never forget September 11th in the Global War on Terrorism.

REMEMBERING BARBARA LUBIN

HON. ANN KIRKPATRICK

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of my dear friend Barbara Lubin who passed away on February 6, 2021 at the age of 63 following a cancer diagnosis. No one knew Democratic politics in Arizona the way that she did, knowledge that she put to good use at the Arizona Democratic Party in the role of Operations Director. Barb had an extensive career in politics including her own run for the Arizona Corporation Commission and her service as the director of the Clean Elections Institute.

Barb was warm, kind, always ready to share a story or a meal, and most of all incredibly funny. She and her mother first talked me into running for the legislature when we were all living in Flagstaff, and I feel so grateful to have been so close to her and her family when I was representing that area. I want to extend my deepest condolences to Barb's husband Stanley, their daughter Jessica, their son-in-law James and their two granddaughters Abigail and Elizabeth, as well as the larger Arizona Democratic community who

loved her. Barb represented the best of Arizona, and her legacy will live on far beyond her.

HONORING RON WRIGHT

HON. MICHAEL T. McCAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, on February 7th, we were forced to say goodbye to my dear friend and fellow Representative, Ronald "Ron" Wright.

Throughout his long and distinguished career in public service, Ron inspired all with an unshakeable drive to make his community a better place. Ron was a committed Texan through and through, and among those values he held most dear were those of integrity and hard work.

Ron's jobs over the years reflect this. He spent his early years milking cows—on the family dairy farm, then proceeded to 30 years in business, working in construction, media, sales, and management. But throughout his time in the private sector, Ron couldn't quite shake a deeper desire to serve. He served on a number of boards and commissions, including the Tarrant County Historical Commission, the Arlington Housing Authority Board of Commissioners, the Mansfield Education Foundation board, the Arlington Sports Authority, and the Arlington Tomorrow Foundation.

In 2000, Ron made the permanent switch to public service when he was elected to the Arlington City Council. In this role, Ron fought to improve the lives of his fellow citizens. After serving 8 years on the City Council, Ron accepted an appointment to become the Tax Assessor-Collector of Tarrant County. He was later elected to a full term by the voters of Tarrant County, then re-elected to a four-year term in November 2016.

In 2018, Ron was elected by the constituents of Texas' 6th Congressional District to represent them in the U.S. House of Representatives. In this capacity, Ron fought to improve the lives of his fellow North Texans, and he served as a Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Education and Labor.

I had the opportunity to learn from Ron last Congress during our time on the Foreign Affairs Committee. In my conversations with Ron, I was struck by his wit, charm, and readiness to solve the problems affecting all Americans.

During his time in Congress—Ron, famous for his impeccable taste in bow ties, began every day with a smile on his face. He worked with everyone, looking past the bounds of party lines in his desire to find solutions for the American people. In 2019, Ron was diagnosed with lung cancer. In the face of this challenge Ron did not balk but maintained a rigorous work schedule and inspired us all with his fortitude and lasting sense of humor.

Ron was a fighter, a proven conservative, and a true statesman. The citizens of Texas' 6th District have lost a leader and we here in Congress have lost a dear friend. My heart goes out to Ron's wife, Susan, their three children, and their nine grandchildren. Ron Wright was a warrior, and someone who passionately fought for his constituents, for Texas, and for America—he will be missed.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE RESOLUTION EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE LAST DAY OF FEBRUARY EACH YEAR AS "RARE DISEASE DAY"

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. CARSON. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce this resolution with my colleague Rep. RICHARD HUDSON of North Carolina. Our resolution supports the designation of Rare Disease Day on the last day of February. I am pleased that this resolution has been endorsed by the National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) and am thankful for its leadership on these critical issues over many years.

Nearly one in ten Americans live with one or more of the roughly 7,000 known rare diseases. More than half of those struggling with rare diseases—defined as affecting less than 200,000 people—are children. Sadly, many rare diseases and conditions are serious, life-threatening, and lack effective treatments. These are not just statistics: I am sure most of us know at least one family member or friend who has been affected by or struggled with the unique challenges of rare diseases.

Moreover, as we observe Black History Month, it's important to know that African Americans and other minorities are especially vulnerable to rare diseases, including Sickle Cell Anemia and Sarcoidosis. These diseases and conditions—including Thalassemia and Hereditary ATTR (hATTR) amyloidosis—disproportionately affect African Americans. Despite these unique obstacles, African Americans have an inspiring tradition of both combatting rare diseases and improving medical science.

One great example is Dr. Charles Drew, an African American scientist who helped found the modern "blood bank," which helped dramatically expand blood transfusions. A faculty member at Howard University, Dr. Drew's pioneering work in blood transfusions took place against the backdrop of segregation and discrimination. During his time overseeing the Red Cross's blood plasma donation program, Dr. Drew was prohibited from donating his own blood because of the color of his skin. Despite these obstacles, Dr. Drew's work improved the practice of blood transfusions, which is now a lifeline for many individuals struggling today with rare diseases. The examples of Dr. Drew and countless other researchers, physicians, nurses, activists, and

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

patients underscore the importance of bringing additional awareness to rare diseases.

Despite the many challenges, some progress has been made. More than 840 drugs and biologics have been approached by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of rare diseases. However, Congress must do more to combat rare diseases. In addition, more work needs to be done to bring attention to the needs of those who struggle with rare diseases, and to celebrate their courage. That's why Rep. HUDSON and I are reintroducing this important resolution. Each year, many individuals with rare diseases and their loved ones celebrate Rare Disease Day to share their stories and educate communities of researchers, health professionals, governments, and community organizations about how rare diseases affect them.

In 2019, more than 100 countries observed Rare Disease Day. Our resolution expresses support for the designation of the last day of this month as Rare Disease Day. Congress should recognize this work and improve our efforts to address the challenges facing the rare disease patient community.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join us in supporting Rare Disease Day's designation on the last day of February to better champion people with rare diseases. I urge the House to support this resolution.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ROBERT
EASTERN CARL, JR.

HON. BRIAN BABIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a community leader and friend, Robert Eastern Carl, Jr., who passed away on Saturday, February 20, 2021, at the age of 90. Robert was a longtime resident of Tyler County and had the respect of all who knew him.

Robert was born on July 17, 1930, in Camden, Texas, to Estelle Miller Carl and Robert Eastern, Sr. As a young adult, he was called to aid his country in the United States Army and fought in the Korean War. Following his time in the military, he returned to Tyler County and went to work as a rigger for Texaco. While employed by Texaco, he dutifully served as Board President of the Texaco Credit Union for 15 years. After his years of service, he began his well-deserved retirement. Robert was the man to call whenever you needed anything fixed. No matter who called, he never hesitated to come to the aid of his fellow man. Robert was devoted to his family and loved the Lord with all his heart, soul, and mind. He was a faithful member of First Baptist Church of Woodville and a dedicated deacon for many years. In his spare time, he also enjoyed hunting and fishing with friends and loved ones.

Robert is survived by the love of his life and wife of 66 years, Gay Carl of Woodville; daughter, Debbie Darville and husband, Roy, of Marshall; sons, Keith Carl and his wife, Lori, of Port Neches and Kevin Carl and his wife, Peggy, of Buna; brother, James Carl of Nederland; sisters, Eunice Vinson of Chester and Ann Adkinson and her husband, Ira, of Porter; grandchildren, Brian Darville, Andrew Darville and his wife, Heather, Mattie Riu and

her husband, Tim, Michael Carl and his wife, Laura, Alison Carl, Emily Carl, Amy Tallerita and her husband, Beau, Zachary Carl and his wife, Channing, Seth Carl, Chloe Carl, Sophie Carl, Jonathan Carl and his wife, Jessica, and Matthew Carl and his wife, Melissa; great grandchildren, Kyson Darville, Blake Darville, Emerald Riu, Felix Riu, Annette Carl, and Charlotte Carl; and special friend, Jimmy Telford. He is preceded in death by his parents, Robert and Estelle Carl; brother, Earnest Lee Carl; and sisters, Joyce Best and Rita Chandler.

Madam Speaker, I honor my friend Robert Eastern Carl, Jr., for his faithful service to his community. My thoughts and prayers remain with his family and friends during this difficult time.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY
OF ELRETA MELTON ALEX-
ANDER-RALSTON

HON. G.K. BUTTERFIELD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Speaker, in celebration of Black History Month, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of Elreta Melton Alexander—an educator, barrier breaker, civil rights advocate, and renowned officer of the court. She was the first Black woman in North Carolina to be licensed and practice as a lawyer, to argue before its Supreme Court, and to be elected a judge.

Elreta Narcissus Melton was born on March 21, 1919, in the small eastern North Carolina town of Smithfield. Her father, Joseph C. Melton, a Baptist minister and teacher, and her mother, Alian A. Reynolds Melton, a schoolteacher, had strong beliefs about the importance of education and refused to perpetuate the narratives of racial injustice. The family later moved to Greensboro, North Carolina, where in 1937, at the age of eighteen, Alexander graduated from North Carolina Agricultural & Technical College, now North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, with a Bachelor of Science degree in music. Upon graduation, she became a high-school teacher in South Carolina where she taught music, math, and history.

Encouraged by a Greensboro minister, Alexander decided to attend law school and pursue a legal career. Because of the limitations for Black student admittance into law schools in North Carolina, Alexander applied and was the first Black woman admitted to Columbia Law School in 1943 at the age of twenty-four, and became the first Black woman to graduate from Columbia Law School in 1945. In 1947, after passing the North Carolina bar exam, Alexander became the first Black woman to practice law in North Carolina. After establishing a large solo criminal practice in Greensboro, Alexander formed one of the first integrated law firms in the South, Alston, Alexander, Pell & Pell. During her career as a trial attorney, she added to her list of "firsts" when she became the first Black woman to argue before the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

On December 2, 1968, Alexander became the first Black judge elected in North Carolina and the first Black woman in the United States to be elected district court judge. Alexander

was re-elected in 1972, 1976 and 1980. One of her most notable accomplishments as a District Court Judge was her innovative juvenile sentencing approach called "Judgment Day", which focused on rehabilitating young offenders and misdemeanants as an alternative to sentencing. Judge Alexander ran for the Republican nomination for the Chief Justice position on the North Carolina Supreme Court in 1974. Battling persistent racism in the state, she lost the election to a White man named James Newcomb, a fire extinguisher salesman with no college degree or legal background. However, her loss prompted a later-adopted constitutional amendment requiring judges to first be attorneys licensed in North Carolina before they can rightfully hold the position as judge. Her presence in the courtroom brought about great change and needed perspective; however, she did not win every battle and every election. Despite the perception of defeat, the barriers that Alexander faced laid the groundwork and opened doors for a better tomorrow.

While Alexander faced many challenges throughout her educational pursuit and legal career, she refused to let her circumstances define her destiny as she forged her own path led by her passion and conviction for justice and equality.

On behalf of the United States House of Representatives and the people of the First District of North Carolina, I am proud to recognize and celebrate the life and legacy of a true pioneer and Black History icon, Elreta Melton Alexander-Ralston.

HONORING THE CAREERS OF BILL
AND JANE FOX

HON. JOHN KATKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Bill and Jane Fox of Fox Dealerships in Central New York as they settle into well-deserved retirements. For nearly fifty years, Bill and Jane, siblings and co-owners of Fox Dealerships, have operated a thriving local business and demonstrated great generosity and care for the community they serve.

Growing up in Manheim, Pennsylvania, Bill and Jane gained an early appreciation for the automotive industry by spending their summers working with their father, a used car wholesaler. In 1976, Jane purchased her first auto dealership in Weedsport, New York, while her brother practiced law in Syracuse. Jane became one of the first female dealers in the Northeast and established herself as a leader in the industry. In 1979, Bill left his law firm to grow the family brand with the purchase of a second dealership in Auburn, New York. Over 40 years, Bill and Jane expanded their business, owning as many as 14 dealerships, and becoming a household name in Central New York.

Across Central New York, the Fox family has also become well-known for philanthropy and investment in the community. Local schools, hospitals, and charities have all benefited from both Bill and Jane's time and resources. The siblings have also always shared a strong commitment to hiring local workers and promoting them to senior positions.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House join me in recognizing Bill and Jane Fox. Together, they have made a tremendous impact in our region through their business and efforts to give back to the community. I wish them both the best in their retirements.

HONORING OLIVIA SAMPLES AS
IOWAN OF THE WEEK

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding member of our community, Olivia Samples, by nominating her as our Iowan of the week. Olivia is a certified doula and small business owner, focused on providing quality services to families as they prepare for prenatal, childbirth and postnatal care. Three years ago, Olivia read an article about the maternal health crisis and felt a deep calling to put her skills to good use. While Iowa has amongst some of the lowest stillbirth rates in the country, Black people are twice as likely to experience stillbirth than the general population. To put that into perspective, 1 in 121 Black people will experience a stillbirth as compared to the 1 out of 234 white people. The mortality rate is unfortunately just the tip of the iceberg when it comes to birthing and new parenting issues that face Iowa's Black community. These stats along with the lower quality prenatal care that was being provided to Black women in the community inspired Olivia to become Iowa's first Black doula.

Olivia leads her business, Kismet Doula Services, with the mission to cultivate collective care and liberation to her clients through providing them a safe, loving environment to ensure they can become and remain healthy and well. Her services include prenatal, childbirth, lactation consultation and postnatal support for her clients. However, Olivia goes above and beyond for her clients, going as far as to help with laundry, prepare meals for them and secure funds for those who need assistance purchasing necessary items for postnatal care and parenthood. She strives to make sure her services are accessible to all by providing mutual aid options, free services through certain organizations and will even barter or trade with her clients.

Beyond providing direct support to her clients, Olivia also organizes workshops and partners with several community organizations. In her first few years as a doula, she realized that the voices of new parents were missing when it came time to discuss legislation that would affect their well-being. As a result, Olivia organized the Celebration of Black Kin Conference for this April focusing on Black maternal well-being in our community. Olivia also gives back to the community by partnering with the Young Women's Resource Center to provide free doula services as well as the Iowa Queer Communities of Color Coalition to ensure all types of families are able to receive the quality pre and postnatal services they deserve.

Olivia jumps in headfirst to solve the problem and gives it her all. The success of her business and the high praise from her commu-

nity reflect the significant impact she has had on the lives of pregnant people in Iowa. That's why I would like my colleagues to rise with me and recognize this exemplary woman, Olivia Samples, as Iowan of the Week.

HONORING DR. CAROLYN PASS
FOR BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, Dr. Carolyn Pass was born in Lake Wales, Florida. She earned a B.S. in microbiology from the University of Florida and an M.D. from the University of Miami. She completed an internship and residency in internal medicine at the George Washington University.

Her leadership spans more than 35 years beginning with serving as the president of the Minority PreProfessional Association at UF. As a medical student, she was a student health policy mentee in the late Senator Edward M. Kennedy's office. Also, she served as president and regional council member of the Student National Medical Association. In her senior year she was awarded the highest honor bestowed at the University of Miami by being inducted into Iron Arrow Honor Society.

Dr. Pass' dedication to community began in 2001 when she opened her primary care practice in Lake Wales. Before going into solo practice, she suffered from congestive heart failure and recuperated at home for 18 months after giving birth to her third child.

Her dedication to providing quality care to her patients continued to flourish as she rose through the ranks of leadership at Advent Health Lake Wales. While on staff for the past 20 years, she's served on every committee and has been elected three times as chairman of medicine. Currently, she is serving as the first Black female chief of staff.

Dr. Pass' specialties include internal medicine, wound care and hyperbaric medicine.

Her passions are her three lovely children. Alexandra is a graduate student, and Nicholas and Christian are in college.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF MR.
RUSS THYRET

HON. TED LIEU

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate the life of Mr. Russ Thyret, who passed away at the age of 76 on February 12, 2021 at his home in Valley Village, California. Over the course of thirty years, Russ rose through the ranks at Warner Bros. Records culminating in his serving as the Burbank-based label's Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from 1995 to 2001. His wife, Rebecca, said that Russ' message for his Warner family and for all who he had known over the years, "he wants us all to be happy and to be good to each other."

Mr. Thyret, the son of a Glendale, California policeman, began his career in the music industry managing an independent retail store

on the Sunset Strip. He joined Warner Bros. Records shortly thereafter, working at the company's Burbank home office in a national sales role during the time Warner/Elektra/Atlantic (WEA) Corporation opened branch operations throughout the country. In the mid-70s, Russ was selected to serve as Vice President and Director of National Promotion during the time Warner Bros. dominated the charts and became the dominant record company on the West Coast.

Russ was named Board Chairman at Warner Bros. after a period of uncertainty after the departure of several senior executives. He sought to strengthen the record label with his unique business strategy and his undying passion for music. During his years heading the company's promotion department, Russ led a small army of promotional personnel who worked to ensure records were played on the air on local, national, and international airwaves. Mr. Thyret and his staff delivered countless hits by legendary artists such as: Fleetwood Mac, the Doobie Brothers, Randy Newman, James Taylor, Alice Cooper, Chaka Khan, R.E.M., ZZ Top, Depeche Mode, k.d. lang, John Fogerty, Madonna, and Prince.

"Thyret was a man of great instinct and heart," as stated by Jackie Sallow with Warner Records. Russ will always be remembered for his personable spirit, tenacious mindset, and kind heart. In 2001, Mr. Thyret ended his tenure after the completion of the AOL Time Warner merger. He summed up his time with the company stating, "My strongest ambition has always been to serve the artists well, and I leave Warner Bros. hoping I have accomplished that. I was in awe of Warner Bros. Records the first day I walked in the door, and in so many ways, I leave even more in awe. It will forever be a magical memory."

Mr. Russ Thyret will also be remembered for his love of his family, horses, fishing, and his great Labrador Retriever. He is survived by his wife Rebecca Alvarez and his son Russ Thyre, Jr.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF
JUDGE HUGH SCOTT

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of a trailblazer in the Western New York legal community, Judge Hugh B. Scott. Judge Scott possessed a great legal mind and he will be sorely missed by all those who loved and respected him.

Judge Hugh B. Scott defied societal attitudes meant to restrict him and other African Americans to become the first Black federal judge in Western New York history. After he graduated as one of just three Black members of the Sweet Home High School class of 1967, Judge Scott attended Niagara University and the University at Buffalo law school, once again as one of the few Black graduates, to make local legal history.

Judge Scott made history as the first African American federal prosecutor and head of the state attorney general's office in Buffalo. He served as a City Court judge for a decade before becoming the first Black federal judge in Western New York history in 1994.

In an interview with the Buffalo News following his appointment, Judge Scott humbly remarked of his accomplishments, "I try not to talk of it in those terms. But yes, there have been a number of firsts in my life, and yes, I'm proud of it." Judge Scott didn't like to dwell on his accomplishments; he was always looking to contribute to more than his résumé. Though he often downplayed his own role in breaking down barriers and deflected credit for helping others do the same, that only added to Judge Scott's authenticity, which was as noticeable in his courtroom as his gavel.

Outside of the courtroom, Judge Scott's presence was felt in the talks he gave to Buffalo kids who would benefit not just from his words but from the ceilings he broke through for the betterment of himself and for others. In addition to his informal community involvement, he also served as a board member on the National Conference for Community and Justice and the Buffalo Urban League. The life member of the NAACP was connected to the fight for justice in his hometown, where he met his wife Trudy and raised two sons, while also committing to the same struggle in education and the legal profession.

Madam Speaker, thank you for this time to honor the trailblazing legacy of Judge Hugh Scott. He embodied the passion, energy, and commitment to cause that makes Buffalo unique. We will forever be grateful for his outstanding service and leadership. We extend our deepest sympathy to his wife, Trudy and his two sons and the many friends and family. I offer my thanks to Judge Scott for his incredible contributions to the fabric of our community and offer my condolences to his family for the passing of a man known to the legal system as a judge but known to people as a husband, father, trailblazer, and role model.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
HOBOKEN VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS

HON. ALBIO SIRE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. SIRE. Madam Speaker, our country is reeling from a pandemic that has left over half a million people dead, caused millions to lose their jobs, and forced millions more to stay home. Throughout the past year of strife, one group of people has carried the burden of the pandemic in order to protect our communities. Our nation's first responders have continued to put themselves in harm's way to care for others.

I applaud all the brave first responders in New Jersey's 8th District; our brave policemen, firefighters, and healthcare workers, but I would like to give special mention to the Hoboken Volunteer Ambulance Corps. This all volunteer ambulance corps marks their 50th anniversary on Sunday, February 28, 2021. For 50 years the volunteers of this unit have served as a volunteer Emergency Management Services (EMS) unit and have covered most of Hoboken's calls for ambulance and EMS services.

There are 150 volunteers in this corps, with 10 ambulances and emergency vehicles field-

ing over 5,000 emergency calls each year, and over 400,000 total since their founding. Since the COVID-19 pandemic started, volunteers from the corps have been working tirelessly to continue providing emergency services and transportation to the residents of Hoboken even in the face of a severe health crisis. This exemplifies the commitment that these volunteers have to their community, striving to help others even when presented with grave challenges.

The Hoboken Volunteer Ambulance Corps has maintained their commitment to excellence prior to COVID-19 as well. In 2012, when the deadly superstorm Sandy ravaged most of New Jersey and the Northeast, the Corps jumped into action despite sustaining damage to their headquarters and multiple vehicles. They helped evacuate patients from Hoboken University Medical Center, which was damaged by flooding, and establish a field hospital in the gym of Stevens Institute of Technology.

These are two notable examples of the heroism displayed by the Hoboken Volunteer Ambulance Corps, but there are countless other stories outlining their positive impact on our community. As the corps celebrates 50 years of service, I commend them for the important work they do in our community. Hoboken, Hudson County, myself, and countless others across the 8th District thank them for their service and dedication, and look forward to the next 50 years of service they will provide to our grateful community.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE
OF RUSSELL GRAY

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mourn the passing of a humble, loyal, and dedicated public servant, Russell Mason Gray of Sterling, Connecticut, who passed unexpectedly, at age 76, on January 12, 2021.

A resident and the First Selectman of the town of Sterling, Connecticut for 16 years, Russell prioritized the wellbeing of Sterling and its citizens above all else. Before being called to public service, Russell and his wife Sue dedicated themselves to their family dairy farm, and Russell, at his core was a farmer, with strong ties to his land. These ties created a natural transition to his election as First Selectman in 2005.

Russell's steadfast leadership helped Sterling, a small community of less than 4,000 people, navigate the challenges of being a rural municipality. From building four new bridges in town and constantly inspecting roads—to facilitating the construction of the new Sterling Community School and moving the town offices and Library to the former Sterling Memorial School in Oneco—Russell was proactive in securing an efficient but accessible municipal infrastructure for the town of Sterling. Alongside his commitment to Sterling, Russell was Chairman of the Windham County Soil and Water Conservation District, President of the Windham County Farm Bureau, Advisor to Killingly High School Vo-Ag,

Director of Patrons Mutual Insurance Company, President of the CT State Grange, County and Ekonk Community Granges, and Chairman of the Northeast Council of Governments. These commitments reflect only a portion of Russell's legacy and display not only Russell's dedication to Sterling but to all the towns in Windham County.

Russell's love for his town and the people in his community is known to all he encountered. His fellow selectman Lincoln Cooper once said, "He was stubborn and loyal—he loved this town. He was a self-made man whose stubbornness led him to make good decisions for Sterling." His former administrative assistant, Joyce Gustavson, emphasized that for Russell—"it was family first, then Sterling." Everyone who worked close with Russell saw the passion in his daily work at the town hall and his willingness to go above and beyond for every resident. Losing Russell leaves a deep void in eastern Connecticut.

Madam Speaker, knowing of Russell's devotion to the people of eastern Connecticut and Sterling and how diligently he served until his last breath, I can attest that his career represents the best of public service. I hope the chamber will join me in expressing the deepest condolences on behalf of the House of Representatives to the Gray family—his wife Sue; His children Rebecca, Mason, Deborah; and his grandchildren and great grandchildren. I hope this testament to Russell's life serves as an acknowledgement of the immeasurable debt of gratitude owed to him by the American people.

REMEMBERING ALBERT HALE

HON. ANN KIRKPATRICK

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a former colleague and friend of mine, Albert Hale, who passed away February 2, 2021 at the age of 70 following complications from COVID-19.

Many in this chamber may not know who Albert Hale was, but he helped build and advocate for the Navajo Nation throughout his time in public service. As the Nation's second president, he worked tirelessly to advocate for sovereignty of the Diné, secure their rights, and address the needs of his constituents. As one of the first lawyers from the Nation, Mr. Hale was instrumental in advocating for the rights of the Diné and getting them the resources they needed to thrive.

Albert was a great friend of mine and an even greater leader for his community. We served together in the Arizona Legislature and his work consistently inspired me. I also fondly remember the Navajo Nation's parades, where Albert would always fearlessly ride on horseback, while I and others would be nearby on foot. I want to extend my deepest condolences to Albert's wife Paula, his daughters Sherri, Sheena, and Janelle, and his son Tony. Albert will be sorely missed, but his belief in and work for a brighter future in his community will endure.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. MICHAEL
HAND

HON. BRENDAN F. BOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Michael Hand before the United States House of Representatives in recognition of his retirement as Assistant Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Eastern Atlantic States Regional Council of Carpenters (EASRCC). Mr. Hand, a Philadelphia native, has led a remarkable career defined by his ardent and diligent service to union members nationwide.

Originally from the River Ward section of Philadelphia, commonly called the Flat Iron, Mr. Hand earned his start in the labor community as member of Local Union 1050, serving on its Executive Board in numerous capacities for nearly 30 years. Prior to being appointed to his leadership role at the Eastern Atlantic States Regional Council of Carpenters, Mr. Hand served as one of the EASRCC's Senior Area Managers, expertly assisting the organization and its 40,000 members in Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, D.C., West Virginia, and 10 North Carolina counties.

Throughout his accomplished and lengthy career as a skilled carpenter, Mr. Hand was involved in construction projects at some of Philadelphia's most well-known institutions, including at the University of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia International Airport, Luken Steel, the Philadelphia Convention Center, and Liberty II, among others.

While Mr. Hand no longer resides in Philadelphia, he continues to selflessly give back to our community through his involvement with the "Carpenters Who Care" program, that helps carpenters struggling with addiction, and through his volunteer work with the Center of Support for Children's Advocates and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals (SPCA).

I wish Mr. Hand and his family the best in their future endeavors. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our sincerest appreciation to Michael Hand for his extraordinary contributions to our society.

HONORING SADIE DELICATH AND
HER OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS
TO BLACK HISTORY
MONTH

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Speaker, February is Black History month. This month, and every month, let us celebrate the Black Americans who built this nation, amplify the voices of those who continue to fight for a more just society, and recommit to taking real action. We must remember that Black History is American History as we reflect on the people who have strengthened our nation.

This past year, the fight for racial justice was especially important in wake of unspeakable tragedies like the murders of George

Floyd and Breonna Taylor. People of all ages protested from coast to coast, calling for justice, saying enough is enough, and demanding change. I was particularly inspired by a group of young students led by Social Studies Teacher Nicole Clark, English Language Arts Teacher Monica Powell, and Inclusion Specialist Courtney Legg at Two Rivers Public Charter School in Washington, D.C.—where my granddaughter Sadie Delicath attends. During their recent school showcase they presented their "resistance poems" which I have shared with my colleagues in an e-booklet and posted to my website at:

<https://delauro.house.gov/sites/delauro.house.gov/files/documents/TwoRiversPoems.pdf>.

As Martin Luther King, Jr. said, "our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter." During these unprecedented times, where we are also struggling to combat a pandemic that is disproportionately affecting communities of color, we must have the courage to make meaningful change. It is clear that the young authors of these poems certainly have that courage. I was particularly inspired by their words, and I am confident that my colleagues in the Congress were as well.

It is through their dedication and commitment of young people—and that of so many others before them—we are able to continue this fight for equality, justice and opportunity today and for many years to come.

I would like to share the poem written by my granddaughter Sadie. I am inspired by her every day:

CHANGE NEEDS TO COME

(By Sadie Delicath)

Do you know what it's like to be a Black person in America?

'Cause I don't.

I don't look at the tv and see another brother, mother, daughter, or father hanging from a tree or getting shot in her sleep wondering if next time it will be me.

Do you know what it's like to be a white person in America? 'Cause I do.

When I see a cop car there are no butterflies dancing in my stomach or the sinking feeling something bad is going to happen.

Is that how everyone feels, or just me?

Do you know what it's like to be a white person in America? 'Cause I do.

Having privilege because of the color of my skin, being protected by something I'm born in.

History is a broken record, skips a couple of times, but always repeats itself.

Our laws and our norms always find a way to keep racism around.

Slavery led to Jim Crow and Jim Crow to police brutality

We have the power to put an end to this pain, but Black people are silenced as if by thunderous rain.

Denouncing racism is not enough, a black square is not enough, do you really care or is it just a bluff?

Black Lives Matter is not a trend, we have to put racism to an end.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PUBLIC
BUILDINGS RENEWAL ACT OF 2021

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I introduced the Public Buildings Renewal Act of 2021. This legislation will spur private investment in public building infrastructure throughout the United States by creating \$5 billion in Private Activity Bonds for the development of government-owned public buildings. Critically, this legislation intends that these bonds are compliant with Davis-Bacon labor standards.

In every American community, there are serious concerns about the condition of our schools, public hospitals, justice facilities, universities, and libraries. With state and local budgets becoming increasingly strained, officials have chosen to save money by steadily reducing capital investment in public buildings. But years of underinvestment have led to facilities that are inadequately maintained, fail to comply with current codes or disability requirements, and do not have adequate security—endangering the public. Throughout the country, the average public school building is at least 40 years old, and the current backlog of maintenance and repair projects adds up to more than \$45 billion annually in unmet funding needs. It is past time that we upgrade our public buildings to provide a safe, modern, and efficient experience from coast to coast.

Presently, the use of public-private partnerships to develop government owned public buildings is restricted because, unlike transportation projects, public buildings are not currently eligible for Private Activity Bonds. This unnecessary impediment prevents public building from combining tax-exempt financing with private, taxable financing, resulting in lower project costs for our state and local governments. The Public Buildings Renewal Act adds public buildings as a new class of projects eligible for financing with Private Activity Bonds, allowing state and local governments to invest in public building infrastructure projects more easily. Once enacted, state and local governments would be able to enter long-term contracts with a private sector company to design, build, finance, and/or operate and maintain the building for a defined period. This legislation is intended to provide an additional financing option to state and local governments looking to improve their public buildings, not be a panacea for all projects.

We can no longer accept schools and hospitals in disrepair, deferred maintenance, and delayed capital investment. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and Senate to include this legislation in an infrastructure investment package.

HONORING STEPHEN M.
CULPOVICH'S SERVICE

HON. CHELLIE PINGREE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, today we honor Stephen M. Culpovich, who is retiring

after serving Maine communities as a Postmaster for three decades.

Steve has dedicated his career to public service, serving in the U.S. Air Force before working twenty-two years as a Postmaster in Round Pond, then eight years in Rockport. As a public servant, Steve continuously went above and beyond, greeting each customer with a smile and good cheer.

Steve's retirement today is all the more remarkable because he originally intended to retire in March 2020. But as the world fell into chaos due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Steve made the courageous decision to stay on the job. Even though it meant working long days, a daily two-hour round-trip commute, and risking his safety, Steve refused to abandon his community during the most uncertain days of the pandemic.

It is because of people like Steve that Maine has a reputation for being "the way life should be." Our state is a much better place because of his vital work and his ability to form deep and trusting relationships with the people of Midcoast Maine. As he moves onto his next adventure, I wish him all the best.

REINTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AWARD THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO HUMANITARIAN AND SPORTING LEGEND MUHAMMAD ALI

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. CARSON. Madam Speaker, as we mark Black History Month, I am proud to reintroduce legislation to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Muhammad Ali in recognition of his contributions to our nation. I believe it is long past time to recognize an American civil rights activist and sporting legend with Congress' highest honor. Unfortunately, Congress failed to act before The Champ's death in 2016, at the age 74, so I ask my colleagues to join me now in honoring an American hero. Over the course of his illustrious career, Muhammad Ali produced some of our nation's most lasting sports memories. From winning a Gold Medal at the 1960 Summer Olympics, to lighting the Olympic torch at the 1996 Summer Olympics, his influence as an athlete and a humanitarian spanned over fifty years.

Despite having been diagnosed with Parkinson's disease in the 1980s, Ali devoted his life to charitable organizations. Ali, and his wife Lonnie, were founding directors of the Muhammad Ali Parkinson Center and Movement Disorders Clinic in Phoenix, AZ and helped raise over \$50 million for Parkinson's research. In addition to helping families cope with illness, Ali led efforts to provide meals for the hungry and helped countless organizations such as the Make-A-Wish-Foundation and the Special Olympics.

Muhammad Ali's humanitarian efforts went beyond his charitable activities in the United States. In 1990 Muhammad Ali travelled to the Middle East to seek the release of American and British hostages that were being held as human shields in the first Gulf War. After his intervention, 15 hostages were freed. Thanks to his devotion to diplomatic causes and racial harmony, Ali was the recipient of many acco-

lades, including being chosen as a "U.N. Messenger of Peace" in 1998 and receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2005 from President Bush.

Through his unyielding dedication to his sport and to struggling populations around the world, Muhammad Ali still serves an example of service and self-sacrifice for generations of Americans. The Congressional Gold Medal is a fitting commemoration of his life and work, for which he is deservedly known as "the Greatest."

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing one of our nation's most lasting and influential figures by signing on to this important legislation.

CONGRATULATING MR. ROBBIN KUDER FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE AS A MINISTER AT NORTHWOODS CHURCH

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Pastor Robbin Kuder, and his wife Gail for their lifelong commitment to service in their community. This month, Pastor Kuder will retire after nearly a half-century of faithfully ministering to the residents of Tallahassee, Florida. It gives me great pleasure to recognize his and his wife Gail's service to Floridians, including the Central Florida community.

Raised in Orlando, the son of a minister, Robbin's commitment to service began in 1971 when he joined the United States Navy, where he served as an Operation Specialist. Following his graduation from FSU School of Music Education, Robbin began serving as worship leader and minister at Northwoods Church. He has served here for 45 years, including 16 years as youth minister.

I first met Robbin as we were young men attending First Baptist Church of Pine Hills, Florida where Robbin's dad Roger, served as music minister. As a newly elected member of the Florida Legislature, while in Tallahassee, I attended then University Heights Baptist Church where Robbin served.

A man of quiet leadership, immense patience and quiet sense of humor, Robbin has devoted his life to sharing his passion for music and the love of Christ with people. When not at church, Robbin could be found cycling, sailing, hunting or fishing—usually joined by his beloved wife Gail, one of his seven children or 16 grandchildren. His adventurous spirit and patience are evident in the numerous cross-state cycling trips he organized and led to give Florida youths an outlet for both athletics and adventure, while blessing churches with musical performances and service projects throughout the trip. Robbin and Gail are excellent examples for adults, parents, and young people for how to live a life of ministry.

It is a privilege to congratulate and applaud Robbin and Gail for a lifetime service that has spanned 5 decades. May their character, life, and efforts inspire others to follow in their footsteps.

RECOGNIZING BLACK HISTORY MONTH ESSAY CONTEST WINNER TOBI OJO

HON. A. DONALD McEACHIN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. McEACHIN. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the exemplary work of Tobi Ojo, an 11th grade student at Grassfield High School in Chesapeake, Virginia, and the high school winner of the Black History Month essay contest I hosted earlier this month. Ms. Ojo wrote a powerful essay on Stacey Abrams' groundbreaking electoral successes and the exceptional work of African-American women across our nation. I am inspired by Ms. Ojo's words, and I encourage young people across our country to reflect on what this month means to them.

Since its creation less than 50 years ago, Black History Month has been a time to honor and reflect upon the remarkable achievements of the African-American community.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Tobi Ojo's exceptional work in celebration of Black History Month.

February is the month to celebrate black history, accomplishments, and excellence. When thinking of historical figures who embody these ideologies, many individuals would mention Martin Luther King Jr. or Rosa Parks. If neither of these historical figures is mentioned most people would say another popular African-American man. Black excellence in terms of African-American women is hardly recognized. One African-American lady who has been currently seen breaking societal expectations is politician and lawyer, Stacey Abrams.

Mrs. Abrams broke history by being the first black woman to be a major party nominee for governor in the United States. She was a former liberal State House leader who wanted to change the historically conservative state of Georgia. Her campaign was centered on "the Georgia of tomorrow." Although she is not currently the governor of Georgia, no woman has ever come close to holding that position. Moreover, there has not been a governor position held by a black individual since the Reconstruction Era.

Stacey Abrams is also a successful graduate from Yale Law School. Outside of politics, Mrs. Abrams runs a small business and is a successful writer. Most of her successful books, such as *Minority Leader: Lead From Outside and Our Time Is Now*, center around her struggles and achievements in her life. These books inspire others like Mrs. Abrams to break societal standards set to hinder black lives in America.

Instead of allowing her race and gender to become a hindrance, Mrs. Abrams continues to strive to make a change in the state of Georgia. Georgia has had a history of black representation in small positions but not in statewide positions. Abrams continues to work to improve black communities in Georgia. One of her top priorities is to see more black women leaders in government positions (*The New York Times* 2021).

Stacey Abrams is also a voting rights activist who fights for Americans to have their voice heard through their votes. After seeing the massive mismanagement of Georgia's 2018 election, she decided to combat this problem. This was one of the reasons why she founded the Fair Fight. The Fair Fight helps educate voters on election reforms and advocate for election reform on various government levels. This organization promotes fair

elections by encouraging fair elections in Georgia. Fair Fight focuses on empowering the voices of minorities and diminishing voter suppression (About Fair Fight/Fair Fight" 2020).

Fair Fights was one of the many organizations that Stacey Abrams founded. In 2019, Fair Count was created. Fair Count was established to increase civic engagement in states and improve Census accuracy. Another organization that was created by Stacey Abrams is Southern Economic Advancement Project. The Southern Economic Advancement Project promotes public policies that improve economic power and increase equity in the South.

Stacey Abrams seeks to create change outside of Georgia and the United States. She is a member of former Secretary of State John Kerry's World War Zero bipartisan coalition which tries to educate individuals on climate change. Stacey Abrams has met with politicians in Taiwan, South Korea, Israel to bring about change on different issues worldwide ("About Stacey Abrams/Fair Fight" 2021).

Politician and writer, Stacey Abrams, has won awards that shine her accomplishments and works. She was a recipient of John F. Kennedy New Frontier Award. Stacey Abrams continues to break history day by day by fighting for those who do not have a voice and representation in government policies and positions.

TRIBUTE TO MR. EDWARD
WILLIAM HILL

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise with respect to honor the life of Mr. Edward William Hill.

Edward was born to the union of Johnnie Edward and Mary Frances Hill on November 12, 1957 at Provident Hospital in Chicago, IL.

His friends and family knew him as "Sputnik", a nickname given to him by his father as he was born after the launch of the world's first space satellite.

Edward accepted Christ at an early age, and was baptized at Vernon Baptist Church. He later became a member of Lilydale First Baptist Church, where he was a member for over 40 years.

The Hill family built their first home in the Chatham area of Chicago, where Edward and his sisters attended John Marshall Harlan High School. During his time at Harlan, Edward was heavily involved in sports and community activities, and in his senior year he was Prom King for the Harlan class of 1976.

Edward matriculated to Morehouse College in Atlanta, GA where he earned his Bachelor of Arts Degree in Business Administration in 1980. After graduating college, he attended Roosevelt University Chicago, where he received his Master of Public Administration in 1982 with a concentration in Health Administration.

He became a professional healthcare administrator at various facilities throughout the City of Chicago, including, Executive Director of Provident Hospital, Manager of the Eye Care Physician & Surgeons of Illinois Ltd, Administrator of the Harvey Medical Family Medical Center, Executive Director of the Dorothy Rivers Family Women Shelter and the Claude W.B. Holman Komed Health Facility. He also

served as an adjunct-lecturer at Chicago State University and Malcolm X City College where he taught courses in Business Management.

Edward was a true sportsman and enjoyed playing baseball as an outfielder with the Tuley Park Little League Association. He played basketball with the Avalon YMCA, and was an avid league bowler at each of his parent businesses, Halsted Bowl and Skyway Bowl. Edward was also a great tennis player.

Known for his jokes and comical character, he was always the life of every party. He was a proud father, and one of his greatest joys was the birth of his son, Edward, Jr.

Edward had a big heart and was a joy to his family and friends. He made his transition on Thursday, February 11, 2021, at 11:31 p.m. Edward was preceded in death by his father, Johnnie Edward, and his older brother, Johnnie, Jr. He is survived by his beloved mother, Mary Frances; son, Edward, Jr.; mother of his son, Jessie Maroy; sisters, Brunetta Ann Hill Corley (Rico) and Marilyn Frances Booker; aunts, Joan Hill of Chicago, IL and Viola Daniel of Valley Grande, AL, and a host of nieces, nephews, cousins and friends.

To the Hill family, my deepest condolences, and thoughts during this transition period. I am always reminded of these words in time of grief, "May the road rise to meet you. May the wind be always at your back. May the sun shine warm upon your face. And rains fall soft upon your fields. And until we meet again, May God hold you in the hollow of His hand."

HONORING TWO RIVERS PUBLIC
CHARTER SCHOOL 7TH GRADERS,
TEACHERS AND THEIR OUT-
STANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO
BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, February is Black History month. This month, and every month, let us celebrate the Black Americans who built this nation, amplify the voices of those who continue to fight for a more just society, and recommit to taking real action. We must remember that Black History is American History as we reflect on the people who have strengthened our nation.

This past year, the fight for racial justice was especially important in wake of unspeakable tragedies like the murders of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor. People of all ages protested from coast to coast, calling for justice, saying enough is enough, and demanding change. I was particularly inspired by a group of young students led by Social Studies Teacher Nicole Clark, English Language Arts Teacher Monica Powell, and Inclusion Specialist Courtney Legg at Two Rivers Public Charter School in Washington, D.C. During their recent school showcase they presented their "resistance poems" which I have shared with my colleagues in an e-booklet and posted to my website at: <https://delauro.house.gov/sites/delauro.house.gov/files/documents/TwoRiversPoems.pdf>.

As Martin Luther King, Jr. said, "our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter." During these unprecedented times, where we are also struggling to

combat a pandemic that is disproportionately affecting communities of color, we must have the courage to make meaningful change. It is clear that the young authors of these poems certainly have that courage. I was particularly inspired by their words, and I am confident that my colleagues in the Congress were as well.

It is through their dedication and commitment of young people—and that of so many others before them—we are able to continue this fight for equality, justice and opportunity today and for many years to come.

RECOGNIZING BLACK HISTORY
MONTH ESSAY CONTEST WINNER
SHEA DOWLING

HON. A. DONALD McEACHIN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2021

Mr. McEACHIN. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the exemplary work of Shea Dowling, an 8th grade student at Albert Hill Middle School in Richmond, Virginia, and the middle school winner of the Black History Month essay contest I hosted earlier this month. Mr. Dowling wrote a superb essay on the presidency of Barack Obama and the positive impact it has left on African-Americans. I am inspired by the words of Mr. Dowling, and I encourage young people across our country to reflect on what this month means to them.

Since its creation less than 50 years ago, Black History Month has been a time to honor and reflect upon the remarkable achievements of the African-American community.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Shea Dowling's exceptional work in celebration of Black History Month.

As the first Black President, Barack Obama is an important figure in Black history. His 2008 election set the record for the most votes ever cast, recently surpassed by Biden in this election. He was a good President in the eyes of many during his two terms. He fought the 2008 recession and helped pass the Affordable Care Act. He also repealed Don't Ask Don't Tell which allowed the LGBTQ+ community serve openly in the military. He set in motion the opportunity for gays to marry. Obama also signed the Lily Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, which helped lessen the wage gap between genders.

Throughout Obama's campaign and presidency, he faced discrimination and people calling him and his family names. People did different things, such as they called his wife, Michelle Obama, a man. The birther movement started, where people questioned the legitimacy of Obama's birth certificate.

A number of Black leaders inspired our country and paved the way for Obama's success; including MLK, Jesse Jackson, John Lewis, and Shirley Chisholm. However, seeing a Black President for eight years, the majority of my childhood has shown my classmates that they, too, can be anything they want—even President. Obama's presidency has ushered in the success of other Black leaders nationally including Kamala Harris, Kwanza Hall, and Jamaal Bowman.

Electing a Black leader to the highest position of power in our country is a step in the right direction, but we have a long ways to go to become a truly equal nation with equal rights and equal opportunities for all. We have to stand together, united against racism and discrimination. We have to continue

teaching both the good and the ugly of history, we have to look beyond mean words and ways to divide us. We need to teach people to stop looking at one another as strangers, but instead, to look at them as friends and get to know what is inside of others. Together, we can carry Obama's legacy forward, continue to elevate Black voices and Black leaders, and move forward as a country that knows our differences—the many voices we bring to the table—is what makes us unique as a country.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session and stands adjourned until 3 p.m., on Monday, March 1, 2021.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 54 public bills, H.R. 1391–1444; and 12 resolutions, H.J. Res. 28; H. Con. Res. 20–21; and H. Res. 167–175 were introduced. **Pages H855–59**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H860–61**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H. Res. 166, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1319) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 5 (H. Rept. 117–8).

Page H855

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H735**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:23 a.m. and reconvened at 10:33 a.m. **Page H757**

Colorado Wilderness Act of 2021: The House passed H.R. 803, to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, by a yea-and-nay vote of 227 yeas to 200 nays, Roll No. 45. Consideration began yesterday, February 25th.

Pages H737–57, H757–61

Rejected the Westerman motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Natural Resources by a yea-and-nay vote of 204 yeas to 221 nays, Roll No. 44. **Pages H760–61**

Agreed to:

Neguse en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–6: Barragán (No. 1) that adds the Outdoors for All Act to the bill, which codifies the Out-

door Recreation Legacy Partnership (ORLP) program; the ORLP program provides grants for outdoor recreational opportunities in urban and low-income cities across the nation; Brown (No. 2) that encourages the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to ensure servicemembers and veterans have access to these public lands for outdoor recreation and wellness programs; DeFazio (No. 4) that adds the Southwestern Oregon Watershed and Salmon Protection Act of 2021 to the bill, which withdraws certain land located in Curry County and Josephine County, Oregon, from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws, location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and operation under the mineral leasing and geo-thermal leasing laws; DeSaulnier (No. 5) that adds the Rosie the Riveter National Historic Site Expansion Act to the bill, which marks a local historic site at the Nystrom Elementary School, as part of the Rosie the Riveter/ World War II Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond, California; Garamendi (No. 6) that makes a minor boundary adjustment of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area to include approximately 62 acres of adjacent publicly owned land encompassing: the decommissioned United States Army Reserve Center (now owned by the City of Rio Vista, CA); U.S. Coast Guard Station Rio Vista; Beach Drive Wastewater Treatment Plant (City of Rio Vista); and Sandy Beach County Park (Solano County, CA); Keating (No. 10) that extends the life of the Cape Cod National Sea-shore Advisory Commission, which Advises the Superintendent of the Seashore about the communities needs, until 2028; Lieu (No. 12) that

adds the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Study Act to the bill, which directs the Department of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the coastline and adjacent areas to the Santa Monica Bay from Will Rogers State Beach to Torrance Beach, including the areas in and around Ballona Creek and Baldwin Hills and the San Pedro section of Los Angeles, excluding the Port of Los Angeles north of Crescent Avenue; McEachin (No. 13) that adds the Great Dismal Swamp National Heritage Area Act to the bill, which requires a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating areas within Virginia and North Carolina as a National Heritage Area; McKinley (No. 14) that adds the National Heritage Area Act of 2021 to the bill, which establishes a system of national heritage areas (NHAs) and brings uniformity to the way NHAs are designated, managed, and assessed and provides Congress the ability to conduct oversight of the program; O'Halleran (No. 18) that adds the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Boundary Modification Act of 2021, which modifies the boundary of the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument by transferring approximately 11.21 acres to the Park Service and approximately 3.5 acres to the Bureau of Indian Affairs; allows the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands from willing sellers, donors, or through exchange and enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Arizona for the cooperative management of certain lands; O'Halleran (No. 19) that adds the Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument Boundary Adjustment Act to the bill, which transfers approximately 97.7 acres from the Forest Service to the Sunset Crater National Monument; these lands include an NPS visitor, an NPS administrative facility, and a portion of the key access road to the Monument; Panetta (No. 20) that stipulates that nothing in this Act may be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture under section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act to manage for fire, insects, and diseases in wilderness areas designated; Pingree (No. 21) that includes the York River in Maine in the National Park Service's Wild and Scenic River System; Plaskett (No. 22) that adds the St. Croix National Heritage Area Act to the bill, which designates a National Heritage Area for the island of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, pursuant to a congressionally-directed feasibility study completed by the National Park Service in September, 2010, and consistent with the procedures traditionally laid out for such heritage area site designations as last enacted in the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act; Pocan (No. 23) that makes Wisconsin's Ice Age National Scenic Trail a unit of the National

Park System administered by the Secretary of the Interior; Spanberger (No. 24) that adds specified additional lands in the George Washington National Forest (a part of the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky) to the Rough Mountain Wilderness and the Rich Hole Wilderness; and Tlaib (No. 28) that incorporates the Environmental Justice in Recreational Permitting Act into the bill, which requires the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture to complete an interagency report on the use of special recreation permits by recreation service providers serving environmental justice communities (by a ye-a-and-nay vote of 229 yeas to 198 nays, Roll No. 41); and

Pages H737–48, H757–58

Curtis amendment (No. 3 printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–6) that requires a study to determine if any land withdrawn by this legislation contains geothermal resources, or minerals needed for battery storage, renewable energy technology, or electric vehicles (by a ye-a-and-nay vote of 221 yeas to 205 nays, Roll No. 42).

Pages H748–50, H758–59

Rejected:

Neguse en bloc amendment No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–6: Gosar (No. 7) that sought to exclude lands in the 4th Congressional District of Arizona from the permanent mineral withdrawal under this Act; Gosar (No. 8) that sought to delay the permanent mineral withdrawal under the Act until the Secretary of the Interior completes a mineral survey of proposed withdrawal area (including uranium, rare earth elements, geothermal resources and oil and natural gas) and determines there are no mineral resources, geo-thermal resources, or critical minerals present other than uranium; Herrell (No. 9) that sought to strike all "Potential Wilderness" designations in the bill; Lamborn (No. 11) that sought to ensure that nothing in the bill would affect the establishment, access, operation, or maintenance of transmission right-of-ways; Moore (UT) (No. 15) that sought to state that no wilderness or potential wilderness designation under this Act shall be effective in any county where the county has not formally approved such designation; Newhouse (No. 16) that sought to state that this Act shall not take effect until the Secretary of the Interior certifies that no renewable energy jobs have been lost as a result of this Act; Newhouse (No. 17) that sought to state that nothing in this Act shall prohibit development of new renewable hydro-electric energy and associated transmission lines and rights of way within the wild and scenic designations, wilderness designations, or wilderness study area designations under this Act; Stauber (No. 25) that sought to require approval of

local counties before mineral withdrawal can take place; Stauber (No. 26) that sought to state that this Act shall not apply to any lands or waters in Colorado's Third and Fifth Congressional Districts or any lands, waters, or minerals in Arizona's Fourth Congressional District; Stauber (No. 27) that sought to state that this Act shall not apply to any lands or waters in Colorado's Third Congressional District; and Westerman (No. 29) that sought to allow the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior to exempt any wilderness or potential wilderness designated under this Act that does not meet the definition of wilderness under the Wilderness Act (by a yea-and-nay vote of 197 yeas to 226 nays, Roll No. 43). **Pages H750–57, H759–60**

H. Res. 147, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 803) and (H.R. 5) was agreed to Wednesday, February 24th.

Recess: The House recessed at 2:47 p.m. and reconvened at 8:35 p.m. **Pages H761–62**

American Rescue Plan Act of 2021: The House passed H.R. 1319, to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 5, by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 212 nays, Roll No. 49.

Pages H773–H853

Rejected the Hinson motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Budget by a yea-and-nay vote of 205 yeas to 218 nays, Roll No. 48.

Pages H852–53

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment printed in H. Rept. 117–8 shall be considered as adopted.

Page H773

H. Res. 166, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1319) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 47, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 205 nays, Roll No. 46.

Pages H762–73

Agreed that in the engrossment of the bill, the clerk be authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes.

Page H853

United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following Members on the part of the House to the United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly: Representatives Connolly, Sánchez, Larsen (WA), Meeks, Brendan F. Boyle (PA), Vela, Titus, and Turner.

Page H853

Migratory Bird Conservation Commission—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following Members on the part of the House to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission: Representatives Thompson (CA) and Wittman.

Page H854

Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following Members on the part of the House to the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China: Representatives Suozzi, Malinowski, Wexton, Tlaib, Mast, Hartzler, and Steel.

Page H854

United States Holocaust Memorial Council—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following Members on the part of the House to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council: Representatives Deutch, Schneider, Lawrence, Zeldin, and Kustoff.

Page H854

Quorum Calls—Votes: Nine yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H757–58, H758–59, H759–60, H760–61, H761, H772–73, H773, H852–53, and H853.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 2:07 a.m.

Committee Meetings

WEATHERING THE STORM: THE ROLE OF PRIVATE TECH IN THE SOLARWINDS BREACH AND THE ONGOING CAMPAIGN

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee; and Full Committee of the House Committee on Homeland Security held a joint hearing entitled "Weathering the Storm: The Role of Private Tech in the SolarWinds Breach and the Ongoing Campaign". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 1319, the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021". The Committee granted, by record vote of 8–4, a closed rule providing consideration of H.R. 1319, the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021". The rule provides that immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration of H.R. 1319. The rule provides one hour of debate equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget or their respective designees and the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment printed in the Rules Committee report shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides one motion to

recommit. Testimony was heard from Chairman Yarmuth, Chairman Pallone, Chairman Waters, Chairman Carolyn B. Maloney of New York, Chairman Velázquez, Chairman Scott of Virginia, Chairman DeFazio, Chairman Meeks, Chairman Takano, and Representatives DelBene, Smith of Missouri, Rodgers of Washington, McHenry, Comer, Luetkemeyer, Smucker, Stevens, David Scott of Georgia, Walberg, Graves of Missouri, Fulcher, McCaul, Lucas, Bost, Bergman, Thompson of Pennsylvania, Amodei, Biggs, Barr, Burgess, Carter of Georgia, Clyde, Feenstra, C. Scott Franklin of Florida, González-Colón, Graves of Louisiana, Greene of Georgia, Grothman, Hinson, Lesko, Mast, Miller-Meeks, Murphy of North Carolina, Rose, Austin Scott of Georgia, and Wenstrup.

THE PATH FORWARD ON COVID-19 IMMUNIZATIONS

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “The Path Forward on COVID-19 Immunizations”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, MARCH 1, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider committee rules and designation of subcommittees for the 117th Congress, and the nomination of Merrick Brian Garland, of Maryland, to be Attorney General, 1 p.m., SH-216.

House

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 1, the “For the People Act of 2021”; and H.R. 1280, the “George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021”, 1 p.m., Webex.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, March 1

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: The President pro tempore will administer the oath of office to swear in Sonceria Ann Berry as Secretary of the Senate.

Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Miguel A. Cardona, of Connecticut, to be Secretary of Education, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation thereon at 5:30 p.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Miguel A. Cardona, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Gina Marie Raimando, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of Commerce.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 noon, Monday, March 1

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

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